

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

MONDAY, 2<sup>nd</sup> JANUARY, 1832.

NO. 1

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF  
THE WORLD.

The Barque AGNES, Capt. THOMAS now thoroughly  
repaired.

For particulars apply to Capt. THOMAS at MACAO, or at  
Messrs MAGNIAC & CO's. CANTON.

FOR CALCUTTA.

The Ship FORTH, Capt. ROBINSON, will leave Lintin  
& Macao, about 10th January, 1832.

For freight apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

## CANTON.

The arrival of the Brig LANCASTER from San Blas,  
25th October, is just reported; having packets on board  
for the English community here, which it is to be hoped,  
will soon make their appearance in Canton. All the Europe  
news we have yet learnt is that the French flag was flying  
in Lisbon, Dom Miguel fled to Madrid, and Donna Maria  
da Gloria about to be acknowledged Queen of Portugal.

The presentation of Lord William Bentinck's Letter to  
the Governor of Canton took place on the 31st of December.  
When the existence of this document was first mentioned  
to Governor LE, he declined having any thing at all to do  
with it. But afterwards on being officially written to, he  
consented to receive it. The Imperial Landing-place, where  
the Grandees of the Province, going and coming from  
Peking, embark and land, was appointed by His Excellency  
as the place of meeting. Noon was the hour appointed.  
On the great Military officer called Foo-tseang, being an-  
nounced in waiting, Captain Freemantle embarked from  
the Company's stairs with an escort of marines, accompanied  
by Capt. Harris of the Clive, the Commanders of the  
Honorable Company's Ships &c. On arriving at the TERN-  
TSZE MATOW as the landing-place is called, the marines  
first stepped on shore and formed a line, with fixed bayonets.  
Chinese soldiers to the number of about one hundred, were  
waiting in order on each side of the path. At the further  
end was the entrance to Sunnyside Pavillion in which the  
Chinese officers were. At the boats two Chinese Linguists  
waited for H. M. Captain; at the gate of the Pavillion two  
Hong-merchants were in waiting. The English party passed  
on, without stopping, into the Pavillion. The Chinese officers  
arose and walked down to meet the Captain at the foot of  
the room, and stood stock still. They made no signs to  
advance inward. Captain Freemantle then enquired—ad-  
dressing himself to the principal officer "if he was the officer  
deputed by the Governor of Canton to receive the public  
despatch of the Governor-general of British India".  
On an answer being given in the affirmative, Captain Free-  
mantle requested him to deliver the Letter then in his  
hand to His Excellency Governor LE;—which being pro-  
mised, it was given to the native officer; and leave taken  
of him.

Standing behind the Kwang-heep, a Hong-merchant  
lifted up his voice to state what the document was, (as  
the Military man, with his colleague, seemed a little dis-  
concerted,) and used the word Petition in Chinese. This  
called forth a remark from a member of the Factory present in  
rather a high tone of voice; on hearing which the Adjutant  
General made a sort of apology by repeating in respectful  
terms the appellation given to the Governor General's official  
communication.

We understand the reception of Captain Freemantle was  
very similar to that of Lord Amherst by Duke Ho: only  
the Duke talked and disputed on his legs. But in both  
instances the foreign guests were inhospitably prevented  
entering beyond the threshold of the room, and on the

present occasion some of the English were standing on a  
floor a step lower than the Chinese officers. The reception  
was honorable, but not cordial.

H. M. Sloop of war, WOLF, Capt. HAMLEY, arrived  
off Macao, on the 29th ult., with despatches from His Ex-  
cellency Sir EDWARD OWEN, Naval COMMANDER IN  
CHIEF, from which, it appears, his presence here cannot  
be expected at an early date.

As his approach has been officially announced to the Chinese  
authorities, it is anxiously to be hoped that no circumstance  
will occur to prevent his arriving at a later period of the  
season.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE.

From Governor LE.

LE, Cabinet Minister, to the Hong-merchants.

It is authenticated that the English Chief MARJORIBANKS  
and others, have presented the following statement.

(Here follows a copy of the last note).

This coming before me, the Cabinet minister and Governor,  
I decide as follows.

During the 21st year of Kea-king, the said nation sent  
an envoy with tribute, and it was necessary to report to the  
Emperor by express; therefore it was then allowed and  
ordered to present the Petition \* in the great Hall (inside  
the city): that occasion differs from the present, when a  
letter is to be presented, in the importance of it's cir-  
cumstances. "The one is light, the other was heavy."

Since the said nation's Captain desires to come to Canton  
city to the great landing place, and present the letter him-  
self, the ships of war, on board of which he was, are dis-  
allowed still, agreeably to former regulations, to enter the  
Bogue. It is only necessary that he come up, with two or  
three attendants, in the said nation's Sampan-boat, to the  
TERN-TSZE landing place, outside the city's south gate, and  
there present the letter: waiting, till I the Minister and  
Governor, depute an Adjutant General, a great officer, to  
go and receive it.

After the said Captain has presented the letter, let him  
forthwith return to Macao, and wait till I the Minister  
and Governor have examined it to the kernel, and delivered  
in answer my authoritative instructions. † It will be order-  
ed that the reply be given to the said nation's Chief and Com-  
mittee, to transfer to the said Captain to receive and carry  
home. There is no occasion for the said Captain to remain  
at Canton waiting.

Uniting these circumstances an order is hereby issued  
to the said Hong-merchants, that they at their convenience,  
may communicate it to the said Chief and Committee to  
obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special order.

TAOH-KWANG, 11th year, 11th moon, 21st day. (24th  
December, 1831.)

To His Excellency the Governor of Canton.

In reply to your Excellency's note, we the  
President &c., Select Committee, beg to state, that Captain  
Freemantle will present the letter from the Governor General  
on the 31st of December, at the MA-TAOU. He will be con-  
ducted by an adequate number of boats and men, and other-  
wise properly attended. He will expect a Mandarin of the  
rank specified by your Excellency to be at the MA-TAOU  
to receive it in such ceremony as is due to the occasion, and  
to the official rank he bears. Captain Freemantle will ex-  
pect to receive an answer through the same channel at the  
MA-TAOU, or by an officer of adequate rank, at the Hall  
of the British Factory.

CANTON, 24th December, 1831.

\* Lord Buckinghamshire's letter.

† An official decision of a magistrate on a Petition presented.

**CASHGAR.** The latest despatches from the Duke Changling, who is in this region, announce to the Emperor the necessity for more troops, at Cashgar, Yarkand, Koten &c. His Majesty has referred the requisition to the Privy Council and Military Board.

**THE COUNCIL OF WAR,** has despatched an order to all the Provinces, directing that two rations per hundred, be deducted from all the troops in China proper to be sent for the support of the troops in the exterior dominions beyond the great wall.

### PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

By the last arrival from England we have learnt the satisfactory intelligence that the Petition, from the British merchants of Canton, was presented to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, on the 28th of June. Our informant writes "I must do him the justice to say, that he did it exceedingly well"; and we are sure that all who peruse the report of his speech, in the Times newspaper, will concur in this opinion. The parties concerned must feel deeply indebted to this distinguished statesman for giving attention to their cause at such a moment; when the grand political contest then going on, might have been expected to engross his every thought, to the exclusion of less important affairs.

The President of the Board of Control promised his best attention to the subject. Sir George Staunton and Sir Charles Forbes were opposed to it's prayer. Several leading members took part in the debate, and the Petition was then referred to the Committee of the House appointed to deliberate on East India affairs.

Our correspondent adds. "The public, and the Government will be in it's favour, I trust, so far, at least, as regards proper security to British interests".

### THE BENGAL PRESS.

We are indebted to a correspondent for an article, in to day's paper, respecting the comments of the Bengal press, on China affairs; and we beg to express our entire concurrence in every sentiment, which it contains. From the cordial manner, however, in which, the subject of British intercourse with China, has been taken up, at home, we need, no longer give way to our correspondent's apprehension of the British public adopting the same unfortunate bias, with the party writers alluded to; and there would be little harm, therefore, in leaving them to indulge in all the satisfaction derived from the fancied infallibility of their arguments. They represent the British merchants as wantonly advocating acts of violence; but this supposition is founded on a very superficial view of the case; for the doctrine of the merchants, has, on the contrary always been that a recourse to such acts is best prevented by a firm bearing, and resistance to oppression; which they consider as the surest safeguard against the constant collisions resulting from the spirit of encroachment which a submissive line of policy never fails to excite.

"It is always worse than useless to yield to the impositions of a savage; for in his presence, he who bends, must also break"; is well observed by Major Head in his life of Bruce. And the sentiment is by no means inapplicable to a half civilized Chinese.

Again it is said, the British merchants are resisting the laws of the Chinese Government; but the burden of their complaint is, the constant and habitual violation of Chinese laws and regulations, to the injury of foreigners; who are systematically considered, as an inferior race, in no way to be treated on an equality with the Chinese; while they are debarred from access to the Chinese authorities in order to obtain redress.

The condition of the trade; a trade be it remembered, of five millions sterling per annum, has never been better described than in the instructions to Lord Macartney, supposed to be written by the late Lord Melville.

"Hitherto Great Britain has been obliged to pursue the trade with that country, under circumstances the most discouraging, hazardous to its agents employed in conducting it, and precarious to the various interests involved in it. The only place where His Majesty's subjects have the privilege of a factory is at Canton: the fair competition of the market is there destroyed by associations of the Chinese. Our supercargoes are denied open ac-

cess to the tribunals of the country and to the equal execution of its laws, and are kept altogether in a most arbitrary state of depression, ill suited to the importance of the concerns which are entrusted to their care, and scarcely compatible with the regulations of civilized society.

"Under these circumstances it would become the dignity and character of His Majesty, to extend his paternal regard to these, his distant subjects, even if the commerce and prosperity of the nation were not concerned in their success, and to claim the Emperor of China's particular protection of them, with that weight which is due to the requisition of one great sovereign to another".

### FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Our present relations with the Chinese appear much and keenly discussed in the Calcutta papers of September and October, and this discussion is interesting to us in as far as a portion of Englishmen off the scene, may be presumed to take nearly a similar view of the merits of the question, as the country of England will ultimately arrive at.

We much regret therefore to perceive, that however undeniable the argument of a large portion of the Bengal press on their assumed premises, may be, yet they are woefully misinformed of the state of facts here. The leaders of the press are not disposed to give credit to the Honorable Company's managers, or to the free British merchants, for the qualities of common sense, or common honesty, in their interferences with the Chinese; as they assume every fact (because the Bengal press happens not to be aware of the state of the case) as in favor of the Chinese, and against their own countrymen.

It is to be hoped that the constituted authorities both in England and India, being better informed, will judge more candidly; and if the overt acts of the Bengal Government can be relied on, the authorities in India certainly do so.

Let us try to state a case founded on the facts before us, which may bring us within the rules put in practice where national rights come in collision. And as Portugal is a recent affair, we shall see how far the principle put in force against that country by France, England, and America in the full face of civilized Europe, will bear us out in procuring a better state of relations with China.

It will hardly be denied that the acts complained of as done by the local government at Canton, are quite as much against the usage of friendly countries as those redressed at Lisbon; yet if possible, to bring things in a more tangible shape for the benefit of the opaque vision of the Calcutta press, we beg to refer to the 6th article of the British Consul's remonstrance at Lisbon, where he demands redress for an alteration of duty on British produce in these words.

"The undersigned &c., has received the instructions of his Government, to state that H. M. Government having taken into their serious consideration all the recent insults which the Portuguese Government have offered to the British nation, the outrages which they have committed upon the persons and property of British subjects, &c. have directed the undersigned to make to the Portuguese Government, through his Excellency, a peremptory demand for immediate and full redress of the same".

"Sixth Demand.—The issue of immediate orders to the Custom-house at Oporto to desist from the illegal demand of excessive duties levied there upon articles of British manufacture, and the same to the Custom-house in Lisbon, especially with regard to their demand of a duty of 30 per cent on a cargo of British coals imported in a Swedish vessel".

In adopting article 6th as a position, our local readers will instantly perceive we have not taken the strongest ground available to us; yet we do so advisedly, as if we make good that, *multo magis* &c; and we find, from the prejudice of the Bengal press, who seem to write not for the advancement of truth, but to gratify party feeling, that this course is necessary, so as to leave those writers no hole to creep out of.

Now the constituted authorities at Canton, did in this year and season, October 1831, demand and by force obtain increased rates of duty on the whole piece goods importation from Great Britain, in violation of their own laws on this point, altering both the sum of duty and the time of payment,



and that without any Imperial edict, in a manner most injurious to commerce.

And though the principle involved is nearly the same, yet the sum of money lost hereby to British interests, is at least one thousand times greater than that discussed in article 6th of the Lisbon settlement.

The only task that remains for us, is to prove that friendly relations do exist between the Chinese nation and the English, or "that portion of them recognised by English act of Parliament," equivalent to a commercial treaty. This is an important point! We have to attack the want of information of the whole civilized world; but our argument is founded in truth, and we challenge discussion, and with perfect confidence wait the result!

For one hundred and more years, the English have traded to Canton, during which period repeated applications on the subject of trade on one side, and replies to those applications on the other, have taken place. These answers have been both Imperial, Viceregal, and from lower officers of state; but in each answer the application is embodied verbatim, so as to form a complete deed or bargain.

Imperial and Viceregal edicts have been repeatedly issued with respect to the trade of this port, but the *gravamen* of each of those has undoubtedly been old custom. However, as general assertions though quite borne out by notoriety, will not convince a soured and badly informed press, we call on the Calcutta Editors to read the inserted demands and replies thereto, of Chief Elphinstone in 1814, and Chief Plowden in 1829; and then allowing for the peculiar people that compose the Chinese Empire, deny, if they can, the existence of a commercial treaty. Assuredly if they do so deny, their more intelligent and more influential readers will no more do so, than they would deny the fact of a treaty of peace being signed, when announced by their own Ambassador, because they were not put in possession of particulars.

#### CONFERENCES of 1814.

##### MR. ELPHINSTONE CHIEF.

Abstract of a document issued on the 2nd December 1814, by the Hoppo, containing the result of conferences held between SIR G. T. STAUNTON on the part of the H. E. I. Company, and certain local officers deputed by the Governor TSEANG.

TSEANG, the Hoppo, to the English Chief ELPHINSTONE, &c. On the 19th day of the 9th moon, in the 18th year of Kea-king, I received a communication from the Governor TSEANG, informing me that at the request of the English Chief ELPHINSTONE that officers might be deputed with whom to hold personal conference on certain affairs, His Excellency had appointed Yang-keen the Kwang-chow-foo, and Fuh-yin-chang, the Tung-che of Fuh-kung, having under their direction Kuang-kwan, the Nan-hae-hen, for that purpose. And that these officers report, that they accordingly went to the Foreign factories, and were met by STAUNTON, a person well skilled in speaking Chinese, who commenced the proceedings by laying before them a document, signed by ELPHINSTONE and his colleagues, containing an enumeration of the topics on which he (STAUNTON) was to confer with the said officers.

We the Treasurer &c., on receiving your Excellency's (the Governor's) command, have, in obedience to it, examined the several articles as presented by the English Chief Elphinstone and his colleagues,—viz:—

I. *That if, when in the management of their trade, they have to present Petitions, they are compelled to write in their foreign language, they fear that there will frequently be erroneous translations, and that consequent impediments in business will occur.*

ANSWER. It is incumbent on us therefore to request, that hereafter if the Chief is himself able to write Chinese, he be permitted to write Petitions therein.

[In a subsequent document, dated 6th December, the Governor and Hoppo give permission for any other servant of the Company's to write, by order of the Chief.]

II. *That the words Man and E, applied to them by local officers in their public documents, are expressive of scorn and contempt.*

DISALLOWED, because the words are declared not to mean any thing offensive.

III. *That when the local officers have to go to their Factories on any business, notice thereof should be previously given.*

GRANTED.

(And so on, as far as nine articles, concluding.)

Having fully examined, we find that the articles, on which the said Chief Elphinstone, has petitioned, are none of them foolish and improper; and that most of them are in accordance with old regulations. It is owing, doubtless, to the suspicious dispositions of the foreigners, that they have been led to entertain fears and doubts: besides which, we see no other fault in their Petition.

(SEE CANTON REGISTER NOS. 15 & 17 OF 1831.)

#### NEGOTIATIONS of 1829.

##### MR. PLOWDEN CHIEF.

##### GOVERNOR LE'S REPLY TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

On this coming before me the Governor, I find that the affairs of the Hong-merchants have of late become "sickened and debased". It is right for me to adopt measures which shall be adhered to. Among several topics which the said Chief & his colleagues have suggested, there are some which may perhaps be adopted.

Let them wait till the Treasurer and Judge take the statement of the said Chief, & with all their hearts and minds examine deeply and deliberate safely, on each and every point suggested, and then report clearly back to me, that I the Governor may re-examine, decide, and order obedience. These are the commands. 11th October, 1829.

Governor LE, in reply to the Committee, dated November 10th, received November 12th 1829.

It appears on record that the English Chief PLOWDEN and others presented several suggestions concerning Commerce, which I commanded the Treasurer and Judge of Canton to deliberate about, and state clearly to me the result, that I might examine, and decide. Those Officers having met, deliberated and reported, they say, &c. &c.

(It is unnecessary to quote more than a sentence or two at the conclusion of this long document.)

It will be right that this year foreign ships of all nations in one manner, pay the duties according to usage. Afterwards whether the present fee shall be diminished, according to the size of the vessel, after an Imperial order has been requested, the Board deliberated, and reported, if His Majesty graciously sanction it, it will be right to commence on the day in the 10th year of Taou-kwang on which the Board's answer is received, and in obedience thereto levy a smaller sum.

Thus the affair comes before me the Governor, and examining the result of the Deliberations on all the several topics, they all appear equitable and suitable.

(SEE CANTON REGISTER No. 24 OF 1829.)

And after all, what are the essentials to a bargain or treaty of any kind, whether of peace or commerce—is it not the *deliberate mutual consent of the parties?* of which any writing whether engraved in marble or written on parchment, is merely the sign or symbol. In the case before us we have the deliberate consent of a century, and in the two events just above quoted, the received agreement of the representative of the Emperor of China on one side, and of that body to whom for a period the English interests in China were entrusted by a special act of the British Parliament, on the other side,—and both these quoted cases referring to a commerce which had subsisted on custom for a century, but on some points of which custom, they then were not at one.

A treaty, or an equivalent, therefore exists; and can it be tolerated, that after these relations for more than a century, the English should be thus addressed. "If you do not like extortion do not come here?"

Would not the violation of property, and grinding oppression of all sorts: all as decidedly opposed to their own promulgated laws, as they are contrary to the rules of reason, and the practice of our forefathers, vindicate the ten days limit to redress given to the Lisbon authorities? We say yes! and deny that any sound reasoner or true Englishman will say no!

From CHUNG, the Hoppo, refusing to make any alteration in the rate of duties charged on Company's Calicoes this year. December 12th, 1831.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment, Commissioner of customs for the Port of Canton, in reply.

(We the merchants, in a prepared petition, stated the circumstances of your after-request, that the Company's white calicoes imported might be divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, in the levying of duties on them; and have received this reply:)

On examination I find, that the duties levied and received for foreign goods have the rules and regulations of the Board of Revenue for their support; and are exactly adjusted according to the nature of the goods, whether coarse or fine. I the Hoppo have exercised my office for two years, and have constantly embodied tenderness towards distant foreigners; nor would I in the least embarrass them by tyrannical government.

Now it is authenticated that the said merchants have, on the part of the English foreign merchants, petitioned, stating that the Company's calicoes of this year were divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes; but when the other day, they were brought up to Canton and examined, the duties were paid for them all as for the first class.

On perusing this, I find it indeed very absurd and extravagant. That foreign cloths (or calicoes) should be divided into various classes is certainly admissible; but if, in fact, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes of cloth were, on examination, charged the same duties as the 1st class, the said merchants might have brought all the cloths into my office, and have presented a request for me to examine them. It would not have been difficult then to have corrected any error. How is it that when they have been already examined, and the duties paid, they afterwards of a sudden dun with petitions?

How many pieces of this year's Company's calicoes were of the 1st class,—how many of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes?—also how many of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, were charged and paid for as the 1st class?—and what the foreign merchant-ships' names are? all these things the said merchants, in their petition have been unable to point out distinctly and separately; but they have endeavoured with unauthenticated, empty talk, to point at and find fault,—just as if the domestics and under-writers who examine the goods, made any unlawful and vexatious charges!

But rather—this year some calicoes were brought up to be examined, which being injured by wet and damp, the duties were with liberality and indulgence lessened; and some, on account of a foreigner losing his capital, were distinguished into coarse and fine, and, (being really all of one class) were charged at the rate of three of one class and seven of the other.

I the Hoppo am kind and complacent to the foreign merchants' dispositions, and on no occasion bend not to comply with their requests. How then can 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes have been all joined together by me under the 1st class? The said Hong-merchants, without enquiring into the falsehood or truth, instead of instructing and leading, have petitioned for the said foreigners, which is indeed most foolish and improper. I will regard with indulgence what is past, and refrain from a close investigation; hereafter when goods are brought up to be examined, of whatever description, they may be,—should any coarse goods be rated as fine ones, and light duties charged for heavy ones, it is permitted then immediately to petition clearly, and, at the same time, present the goods at my office to be examined. I, the Hoppo, will without trouble, grasp hold of justice, and correct the error, and will punish the offence of the domestics, and under-writers, who may have occasioned trouble and embarrassment.

But if, after the affair, they should irregularly present information, I will, besides disallowing any attention to be paid thereto, also take the Hong-merchants and inflict correction upon them.

As to the said Hong-merchants,—being securities for foreign goods,—it is still more necessary in this respect, that they should restrain and control the partuora in their Hong, and compel them, according to the truth, to state clearly the facts, and request examination. They must not, in any way, improperly join and be connected with the linguists and under-writers, thrusting in their hands above

and below. If the calicoes were really of the 1st class, and they on the contrary make them of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, should this hereafter appear on enquiry,—it will truly be hard for the said Hong-merchants to put themselves out of reach of the business.

Take this general order to all the Hongs, and let them enjoin it also on the foreign merchants, that they may know it.

## OPIMUM TRADE.

CANTON, 1st January, 1832.

Mr. Editor.

I hear a great deal of prattle just now about "the shameful immorality of disseminating poison to the Chinese, in the shape of Opium". Now Mr. Editor, this coming before me from a conscientious missionary (one of the propaganda for instance) I am shut up because two blacks won't make a white; but it is difficult to hear without a smile such affected nonsense from British subjects, when looking at the revenue returns of 1831, I perceive the British Government receive into their Treasury £378,000,000, or forty millions of dollars, as the price of disseminating poison in the shape of ardent spirits. Now these forty millions are received from thirteen millions of people, whereas the whole prime cost of Opium which supplies one hundred and thirty million of people is about fourteen millions of dollars; so that by our old friend the rule of three, placing the respective degrees of vice on the part of the British Government and the horrid Opium dealers nearly as under:

Vice on the part of the British Government	
as rated by Spanish dollars	Drs. 40,000,000
Vice on that of the Canton Opium Sellers	1,400,000

the balance of vice in favor of the British Government is	Drs. 38,600,000
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Now, Mr. Editor, the only point left, is whether blue ruin or Opium is the worst poison. I myself use neither; but having come across users of both, I can safely say the vice of taking Opium is the least offensive to third parties: and as to whether the fiery stuff used under the piazzas at Covent Garden, called Rectified Gin, or the smoke from the juice of the Poppy, soonest destroys the human frame, I leave to be answered by medical authorities who have seen both sets of sufferers!

As to myself the poisons grown at Chateau Margaux and Johannesburg, please me better.

ANTI HUMBUG.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

	THERM.	BAR.		WIND
	night	noon		
1	48	65	30.20 Fine weather; light breeze	N.
2	48	65	30.20 "	"
3	50	67	30.20 "	"
4	52	68	30.20 " moderate breeze	N. a N. E.
5	51	64	20.25 "	N.
6	52	66	30.20 " light breeze	"
7	54	65	30.20 " moderate breeze	"
8	50	63	30.30 Cloudy	"
9	49	66	30.20 Fine weather; light breeze	S.
10	59	70	30.20 " variable light breeze	S. a N.
11	50	55	30.30 { Cloudy with light rain at times; fresh breeze	N.
12	47	51	30.30 " throughout	"
13	51	60	30.20 Fine weather; light breeze	"
14	54	52	30.15 Cloudy; moderate breeze	E.
15	56	63	30.20 " with light rain in first part	N.
16	62	56	30.30 " light rain at times; fresh breeze	"
17	50	59	30.35 " moderate breeze	"
18	54	64	30.25 Fine weather; light breeze vble	N. a S. E.
19	54	68	30.20 " light breeze	N.
20	58	68	30.15 Cloudy	N. a N. W.
21	54	56	30.20 Fine; fresh breeze	N.
22	46	56	30.30 " mostly fresh breeze	"
23	45	58	30.20 Fine weather; moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
24	46	60	30.30 " "	"
25	45	60	30.30 " "	"
26	49	63	30.20 Cloudy; light breeze	S. E.
27	60	67	30.20 { Cloudy with rain in first part light vble breeze	E. a N.
28	55	65	30.25 Fine weather; moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
29	50	63	30.30 " "	"
30	51	61	30.15 Cloudy light breeze	N. a E.
31	56	66	30.15 " "	"



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**JANUARY 2nd, 1882.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	5			
Biche de mer	....	9 a	15		
" very superior	....	36			Pecul
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25		
Betel nut	....	2.75			
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40	Catty	
Camphor Barus	....	10 a	30	"	
Cloves Molucca	....	25 a	30		
" Mauritius	....	15 a	18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	290 a	300		
" ungarbled	....	200			
Copper, South American	....	16			
" at Lintin for exportation	....	18 a	19		
" Japan	....	22 a	23	Pecul	
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50		
Cotton Bombay	....	Tael	9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....	9 a	10		
" Madras	....	9.5 a	9.8		
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs.	4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	4 a	5		
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece	
Cambries 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2		
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2		
" blue &c.	....	2			
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> .	16 a 30	32 a	34	Pecul	
" " 30 a 40		40 a	42		
" " 40 a 50		42 a	44		
" " 50 a 60	} not wanted				
" " 60 a 70					
Cow Bezoar	....	30		Catty	
Cudbear	....	25 a	26		
Cutch Pegue	....	5 a	6		
Ebony Mauritius	....	4			
" Ceylon	....	3 1/2			
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	90				
" " 2nd 12 a 15	80				
" " 3rd 18 a 25	70				
" " cuttings	70				
Fiabmaws	....	60 a	75		
Flints	....	Cts.	50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....	55			
" clarified	....	70			
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2		
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3			
" scrap	....	2 a	3		
Lead pig	....	4 1/2 a	5		
Mace	....	none			
Myrrh	....	4 a	18		
Nutmegs	....	none			
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5				
Opium Patna	....	945		Chest	
" Benares	....	950			
" Bombay	....	665			
" Damaun	....	655		Pecul	
" Turkey	....	7			
Pepper Malay	....	12 a	14		
Pitchuck	....	71 a	72		
Quicksilver	....	2 1/2 a	3 1/2		
Rattans	....	1.80 a	2		
Rice	....	88			
Rose Maloes	....	5 a	6	Pecul	
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	8 a	8 1/2		
" Lintin	....	9 a	12		
Sandalwood Indian	....	1 1/2 a	6		
" Sandwich island	....	25 a	26		
Sharks' fins	....	35 a	50		
" very fine	....	40 a	50	100	
Skins Rabbit	....	60 a	70	each	
" Seal	....	6 a	7 1/2		
" Sea Otter	....	4 1/2 a	6		
" Land	....	70 a	90	each	
" Beaver	....	Sp. Drs.	2 a	2 1/2	Pecul
" Fox	....				
Sapanwood	....				

Smalts	....	Sp. Drs.	12 a	28	Pecul
Steel English	....	5			
" Swedish in kits	....	5 a	6	Cwt.	
Stock fish	....	5 a	6	Pecul	
Spelter	....	28 a	30	Catty	
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	9		Box	
Tin, plates	....	16 1/2		Pecul	
Tin, Banca	....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.	
" Straits', 1st quality	....	20 a	21		
Woolens, Broadcloth,	....	28 a	30	Piece	
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	33 a	40		
" Dutch, 40 " 28 " 33 "	....	7 a	7 1/2		
" broad, 40 by 33 "	....	80 a	90	Pecul	
Long-ells,	....				
Scarlet cuttings	....				

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30			
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul	
" oil of	....	2 1/2		Catty	
Bamboo canes	....	15 a	17	1000	
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46	Box	
Camphor at Macao. 22; here	....	23 a	24		
Cassia	....	7 a 8.	10		
" buds	....	(new)	14 a	15	
China root	....	(scarce)	4 1/2		
Cubebs	....	none			
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecul	
Galangal	....	4 a	4 1/2		
Gamboge	....	(scarce)	90 a	100	
Glass beads	....	16 a	22		
Hartall	....	12 a	13		
Lead white	....	10			
" red	....	11			
Mother of Pearl shells	....	18 a	19		
Musk	....	70 a	110	Catty	
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	71 a	73		
" " 2d. 1st sort	....	55 a	57		
" " 2d sort	....	48 a	51		
" " 3d.	....	37 a	38	100	
" small	....	none			
" blue Nankin	....	70			
" Canton	....	63			
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2		Catty	
Rhubarb	....	42 a	45		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....	315 a	320		
" Taitlee	....	380 a	400		
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1 Tael	....	245 a	250		
" " 2	....	230 a	235		
" " 3	....	220 a	225		
" " 4	....	none			
" " 1 Drs.	....	90 a	100		
" " 2	....	74			
" " 3	....	66			
Sugar raw	....	Tael	3.8 a 4.		
" Pingfa	....	5.3 a 5.5			
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	Drs.	11 1/2 a 12		
" Canton, 1st sort Tael	....	6.			
" " 2d. sort	....	5.3 a 5.4			
Ten Bohea	....	13 a	15		
" Congo	....	24 a	28		
" Campoy	....	24 a	28	Pecul	
" Souehong	....	19 a	34		
" Peko	....	52 a	60		
" Ankoi Souehong	....	19 a	20		
" Hyson	....	42 a	58		
" " skin	....	18 a	28		
" " young	....	37 a	46		
" Gunpowder	....	51 a	61		
" Twankay	....	22 a	28		
" Orange Peko	....	18 a	23		
" Capar	....	23 a	25		
Tortoise shell	....	(scarce)	1000 a 1100		
Turnerick	....	5 a	5 1/2		
Totenague	....	13			
Vermilion	....	42		Box	
Whangheea	....	22 a	25	1000	

# BULLION.

Gold 98 touch  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin  
 Spanish dollars entire  
 Republican at par

24. 50— Tael  
 5 1/2 p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

# EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 1/2 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM
25th Am. sh.	Dorothea,	Conyngham, London
28th .. br.	Chilian,	Robinson, Manila
29th H. M. S.	Wolf,	Hamley, Singapore
31st Am. br.	Lancaster,	San Blas
" Neth. bq.	Nederlander,	Lloyd, Sourabaya
DECEMBER	SAILED	FOR
22nd Am. sh.	Mc. Clellan,	Higgins, New York
24th H. C. S.	Herefordshire,	Hope, London
" " "	Hythe,	Shepherd, "
" " "	Rose,	Marquis, "
25th Am. sh.	Panama,	Griswold, New York
27th " "	Galen,	Cooksey, Cowes &c.
" " "	Howard,	Obeary, New York
28th Brit. sh.	Sir C. Malcolm,	Tudor, Manila
31st Neth. br.	Mercurius,	De Kooy, Batavia

### PASSENGERS

per Dorothea, Messrs Perit & Hunter.  
 Howard, W. C. Hunter Esq.  
 Herefordshire, A. Hogg Esq.  
 Lancaster, J. Jennings Esq.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** The deliveries from the Hong since the date of our last, have not amounted to above 2,800 bales; and few transactions of sale have occurred. No decline in price is however anticipated, as the advices from the interior daily received, are confirmative of the favorable state of the different markets for the staple. An importation of about 2,000 bales of Bengal Cotton has been received by the Forth.

This branch of trade as well as every other, is much interrupted by the prevailing scarcity of money among the Chinese, which is likely to continue till after their new year; and were a sale of Cotton forced at this moment, it could not be effected, except at a reduction from our quotations.

**OPUM.** The demand for the drug that we lately alluded to, soon subsided, and very few sales have been made during the past ten days, although the prices remain nominally at our present quotations. Turkey however, is scarcely saleable at \$ 555. The appearance of an additional number of war-boats, in the vicinity of Lintin, is one reason assigned by the brokers for the dullness of demand, acting, as they state, as a check to the general enterprise.

No improvement whatever in British piece goods or Cotton Yarn.

Tin continues without demand. The stocks of iron, lead, tin plates, and steel, are very considerable, and are reducing very slowly.

Quicksilver steady at our quotations. Very little Chinchew Sugar candy now remains.

Our advices from Manila down to 18th ultimo, state the market generally to be very dull, with every prospect of it's continuing so for some time to come. Sugar was nominally at \$ 3 1/2 per picul. The new crop of Rice was then gathering, and promised to be abundant; permission to export the grain was expected shortly to be given.

A regulation is just issued by the Hoppo, by which all vessels bringing rice to the port of Canton, will in future be subject to the payment of the Fon-kwang duty of \$1,359, whether she receives an export cargo, or otherwise; and in the latter instance, will have to pay a further duty of \$ 300.

## CAUTION AGAINST SWINDLERS.

We consider it a duty to the public to insert the following official letter.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Tepic 24th October, 1831.

Sir,

As I learn that two young men called CHARLES GREEN, and GEORGE NESBIT, have arrived at Canton, by the way of Manila, I think it my duty to inform you that those persons are of bad character, and that on their arrival at this place from Mexico, they obtained various sums of money under false pretexts. They then proceeded to Chilli where Nesbit obtained a very considerable sum on a forged letter of credit purporting to be from me to Mr. George Thomas Davy of Valparaiso, after which they both proceeded to Manila.

As these sharpers may endeavour to practise their villainies in China, and India, I think it might be advisable to make their names public in order to prevent them from committing further depredations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

EUSTACE BARNON,

Brit: V. Consul.

CHARLES MARJORIBANKS Esq.

President of the Select Committee.

CANTON.

## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL 1831, TO THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1832.

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
DECEMBER .....	299	940	281060	142	945	134190	729	660	481140	1170	896390
Previous 6 months	2870		2752935	975		930735	5102		3702930	8947	7386670
Consumption to 1st Jan. 1832.	3169		3033095	1117		1064925	5831		4184070	10117	8282990
Stock at Lintin do.	1745			347			5263			7355	



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

**VOL. 5.**

**MONDAY, 16<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 1832.**

**NO. 2**

## FOR CALCUTTA.

The Ship **FORTH**, Capt. **ROBINSON**, will leave **Linton & Macao**, about **16th January, 1832.**

For freight apply to Messrs **WHITMAN & CO.**

## FOR SALE.

A few cases of very superior eight year old **MADDERA**, from **BLACKBURN & Co.**, bottled on the Island. Price \$ 12 per dozen.

Apply to Messrs **MARKWICK & LANE.**

## PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned, being about to proceed to **Van Dieman's Land** to establish themselves in that Colony, propose to employ themselves as agents for the management of funds belonging to persons residing in **India**, to whom the high rate of interest procurable may prove an inducement to intrust them to their care, as also for the purchasing of Lands from Government; Estates already formed; or obtaining grants of land; and preparing, stocking, and managing the same, for those who may yet be desirous to continue some time longer in **India**.

Messrs **Bruce Shands & Co.** are the corresponding Agents in **Calcutta** of the undersigned, and by application to them persons desirous of forming a communication either with **V. D. Land** or **Sydney** will learn every particular both as regards the subscribers, and the best modes of remittance, passage, &c.

The firm will be conducted under the name of

**A. & T. BETTS & Co.**

## CAUTION AGAINST SWINDLERS.

**BRITISH CONSULATE.**

**Topic 24th October, 1831.**

Sir,

As I learn that two young men called **CHARLES GREEN**, and **GEORGE NESBITT**, have arrived at **Canton**, by the way of **Manila**, I think it my duty to inform you that those persons are of bad character, and that on their arrival at this place from **Mexico**, they obtained various sums of money under false pretexts. They then proceeded to **Chili**, where **Nesbit** obtained a very considerable sum on a forged letter of credit purporting to be from me to **Mr. George Thomas Davy** of **Valparaiso**, after which they both proceeded to **Manila**.

As these sharpers may endeavour to practise their villainies in **China**, and **India**, I think it might be advisable to make their names public, in order to prevent them from committing further depredations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

**EUSTACE BARROW,**

**Brit: V. Consul.**

**CHARLES MARJORIBANKS Esq.**

**President of the Select Committee.**

**CANTON.**

## MACAO.

**OFFICE BEARERS for 1832.**

**Procurador.** **Sr. Joao de Deus de Castro.**

**Judges:** **Sres. Antonio Pereira, & J. J. F. Veiga.**

**Veredadores, or Aldermen.** **Sres. F. A. Seabra, J. F. d' Oliveira, & J. P. Silveira.**

**Treasurer.** **Sr. Constantino Joze Lopes.**

## CANTON.

### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LETTER.

To His Excellency the Governor of Canton.

It has been represented to me that, in your Excellency's absence, measures of an inimical and insulting character have been adopted, by the Foo-yuen of Canton, towards British merchants, my countrymen; that the Factory of the English nation at Canton has been forcibly taken possession of; the wall and quay, which your Excellency previously sanctioned, demolished; and that the perpetrator of these outrages carried his insolence so far as to treat the portrait of my august Sovereign with marked and intentional disrespect. I am further informed that there was no difference or dispute of any kind at the time pending between the authorities at Canton and those who preside over the affairs and commerce of the British nation; that no act was committed by the latter which was the subject of complaint on the part of those authorities; that, in short, on either side there had been no deviation from established custom or violation of law, which might justly have provoked such acts of violence.

Your Excellency is a wise and just man. The reputation of the high qualities which adorn your Excellency's character, and of the prudent and beneficent actions which have distinguished your Excellency's administration of affairs at Canton, has spread far and near, raising admiration in all classes of persons. I respect and esteem your Excellency. I therefore doubt not that it has been your Excellency's study to do justice to the injured merchants of my country, to punish the evil-doers, and to place the commerce of the British nation on a footing at once mutually secure and honorable, to the subjects of both Empires who are engaged in it.

I am sure your Excellency cannot have approved, and will be ready to disavow, the violent, unjust, and indecent proceedings which the subordinate officers of Canton have been led into during your Excellency's absence: it will give me joy to hear that your Excellency's wisdom has anticipated my hopes and wishes in this respect, and your Excellency's reputation will be increased a hundred fold by such a restoration of affairs. May God grant that such has been the issue!

Your Excellency knows that the customs of nations differ. When the subjects of your Excellency's august Sovereign go abroad to other countries, they are no longer the objects of the paternal solicitude of the mighty ruler of China. It is not so with the ships and merchants of my Sovereign's dominions. Wheresoever they go, they are the objects of his care, and he watches, with equal anxiety, their conduct and the treatment they experience. If they do what is wrong, he is ready to punish them, and to grant redress to the injured. If others commit injustice or violence towards them, he feels it as an offence against himself, and makes it his study to procure from all nations that his subjects shall be treated with respect, and obtain justice according to their deserts, so long as they act in conformity to the principles of justice and equity.

I am the Governor General, on the part of my Sovereign, of a large Empire. The extent of territory and the number of provinces and islands under my rule, the resources they possess, the number and wealth of the inhabitants, the disciplined armies maintained, and the ships and commerce which visit and enrich the various harbours and cities, cannot be unknown to your Excellency. It is my duty to watch over the concerns of my country in all this part of the world, and to interpose with the authority and power I possess, to secure the merchants of the British nation from injustice and oppression, so far as my influence extends, and the means at my disposal may allow. It is on this account that the members of the British Factory at Canton have represented to me the injuries and oppressions they have suf-

ferred. I entreat of your Excellency, if they should deem it necessary to appeal to your wisdom and justice, to give to their wrongs a fair and candid consideration. You will thus confer on me a personal obligation, and will relieve me from the anxiety, with which I should view the necessity of considering what further measures of support, the aggrieved merchants have a right to expect at my hands.

I beg of your Excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

SHIMLA, 27th August, 1831.

### THE VICEBOYS REPLY.

(TRANSLATION.)

LE, Cabinet Minister, Governor &c., hereby issues his commands to the Hong-merchants.

It is now authenticated that the English Chief MARJORIBANKS and others have, in a petition, represented:—

(Here follows a copy of the Committee's last note, dated 5th January.)

This coming before me, the Minister and Governor, I decide as follows:

On the 28th day of the 11th moon of the current year, was received an official document presented by FREEMANTLE, a naval officer sent by the said nation, concerning the Foo-yuen of Canton breaking down and removing the landing-place and wall in front of the Factory's barbarian Hall. Also about insulting the picture of the nation's Sovereign—earnestly craving redress, &c.

At that time I, the Minister and Governor, issued my authoritative decisions as follows:

"On examining it is found that, at *Shih-san-Hang* outside the city of Canton, there is a Factory-barbarian Hall. It was built by native Hong-merchants, and is rented by the English Chief and others, who come up to Canton and have there a temporary lodging. It is by no means a Hall that the said nation has itself placed there (or purchased). The landing-place before the factory was also built by the Hong-merchants to facilitate the sending off and landing cargo.

During the 7th year of Taou-kwang, the Hong-merchants clandestinely added to the landing-place and surrounded it by a wall, enclosing too large a space: and did not petition Government, and wait for an authoritative decision \* to act in obedience thereto.

Then I, the Minister and Governor, by enquiry found out the circumstance, and sent the Kwang-chow-foo to go and examine the place, and commanded it to be broken down and removed. After this, the Hong-merchants procrastinated and did not break it up; but repeatedly presented petitions earnestly craving—so that, year after year, it still remained as before. This offence was all owing to the stupidity of the Hong-merchants, and did not implicate the said nation.

During the spring of this year, after I, the Minister and Governor, had gone forth from Canton city;—in consequence of a person in Peking having stated to the Emperor that the barbarian Factory had clandestinely built a landing place, a secret order from the great Emperor was received by the Foo-yuen to examine and set; therefore, it was instantly ordered to be destroyed. And the Foo-yuen stated the facts, of his going in person and destroying it, to the Emperor. From this it may be seen, that it was by no means the Foo-yuen's intention to stir up reprehension. And, whilst he was giving orders for the destruction (of this place) he was acting in implicit obedience to a secret Imperial order. How could he previously let the said nation's Chief and others know? Besides, that which was destroyed was the surrounding wall which the Hong-merchants had clandestinely built. The Hong-merchants alone were the parties to be punished—there was no chastisement extended to the said Chief and others. All you English merchants!—what was there unequitable done to you? Further, at the time, the rooms in the factory and utensils were not in the least injured or knocked about; manifestly there was no unjust oppression of the nation.

The Hong-merchants did, at an early day, rebuild the stone steps and quay in the same manner as they formerly were.

\* "Authoritative decision". The same word that is applied in the present answer to the letter of the Governor General.

and it is now convenient for landing and shipping cargo. Afterwards, also, the Hong-merchants petitioned and entreated that open rails might be placed, which might be opened or shut as required. Already has the Hoppe made a communication to the Foo-yuen to allow it; so that there will be a still further defence, and not the least impediment to commerce. Thus there, no doubt, may be, as formerly, mutual tranquillity.

As to what is said concerning insulting the picture of the Sovereign of that nation:—It is found that the said Chief and others, some time ago presented a petition, about the cloth being violently torn down from the King's picture; and the Foo-yuen immediately gave, clearly and distinctly, his authoritative reply—saying—that he would not trample even on a child unless he had offended the laws, and how then could he lightly enter into people's factory and lightly insult the picture of their nation's King! &c. Thus it may be seen that nothing of the kind occurred. It is right to order the said Chief and others to take the Foo-yuen's authoritative reply, transcribe it entire, and send it to the said nation to read—that no doubts or suspicions may remain.

To sum up all:—the said nation has come to Canton to an open market upwards of a hundred years; and has had to look up with gratitude to the Great Emperor for his abundant liberality and profound benevolence in stooping down to bestow compassion: and there has been, for a long period, mutual tranquillity. It is necessary that the Chief, second, third and fourth Supracargoes who reside at Canton, for the general management of the commerce, should be intelligent persons who understand business; implicitly adhering to established customs, and not listening to the insidious suggestions of Chinese traitors.

The Celestial Empire's graciousness and politeness are constant. It decidedly will not despise or ill-treat any. I, also, the Minister and Governor, look up and imitate the Great Emperor's infinite tenderness to men from remote regions, and decidedly will never cease to observe their reverence and submission, so as to preserve all entire.

For this purpose, these perspicuous, explicit, orders are issued. And the Hong-merchants are commanded to take these orders and deliver them to the English nation's Chief and others, that they may transfer the orders to the said nation's naval Captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, every one of them, so that they all may hear and know. This will do." †

The above authoritative decisions were issued on the 1st day of the 12th moon. But the said Chief and others procrastinated, and would not receive them; and again petitioned that an officer might be despatched to give a written document in return. Strange they don't know that, when the envoys of foreign nations have presented petitionary documents, it has always been the case that the Hong-merchants were commanded to communicate the orders to the Chief that he might promulgate them for obedience thereto! It has never been the case that a written document was given in return.

On this occasion I, the Minister and Governor, have already given my authoritative decisions perspicuously. It is incumbent on the said Chief and others to take the authoritative decisions which have been issued, and promulgate them for information. Why do they, again and a third time, obstinately refuse to transmit the injunctions, and den with requests to give a written document in return? Exceedingly does it indicate refractory stupidity!

Uniting the above, I again issue these orders, and require the Hong-merchants to deliver them to the said Chief and others, that they may transmit the orders to the said naval Captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, and cause them all to know them fully.

As to the said naval Captain availing himself of the North wind that now blows, and returning on an early day—let him make haste and set sail. It is by no means the case that I, the Minister and Governor, have not taken the said nation's document, and clearly and fully given my authoritative decision in reply. These are the commands!

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 12th moon, 5th day. (7th January, 1832).

† All the above between inverted commas, is a copy of Governor LE's answer to LORD W. BENTINCK's letter.



We have little to communicate, of a public nature, since the date of our last publication. The Viceroy is, it seems, obstinate in his determination not to give an answer to the Governor general of India, unless through the obnoxious medium of the Hong-merchants: the document which we publish and which, it will be noticed, is addressed to no one, was repeatedly presented by the Hong-merchants at the British factory, for the acceptance of Captain Freemantle; but it was, very properly, not received.

In its present shape, it forms part of the Viceroy's reply to a communication from the Select Committee.

The despatches for the Admiral per H. M. S. "Wolf" left town on the night of the 13th Inst. and it is anxiously to be hoped that they will have the effect of inducing a visit from him, with the squadron under his command.

Captain Freemantle, at the same time, rejoined his ship at Lintin.



We insert the following extract from the official paper of the province, as it assists us in forming a correct opinion as to the real state of feeling, entertained by the local authorities, with regard to the recent arrivals, and the demand on the part of the Governor general of India. It cannot be too often advanced (for it is essential to a proper understanding of this people) that much of the vapouring, with which all the public proclamations abound, is meant to work an effect on their own people; and to keep alive the absurd pretensions to superiority over all other nations which they constantly put forth.

The inference, from the following extract, plainly is that the letter or, as their arrogance falsely styles it—petition—was received, not by the officer who actually did receive it, but by a common messenger. The absence of all mention of any other petition, or presented document of any kind, and the coupling the names of the senior Hong-merchants, leave no doubt as to the intention with which this announcement was made.

These things, false as they are in themselves, and disgracefully so when put forth by a Government for the purpose of deceiving its own people, are so much in keeping with the usual conduct, pursued by the Chinese in all their relations with foreigners, that we should treat them as too common to require our notice, were it not that, at the present time especially, it is important that others than those locally and personally acquainted may have means afforded them by which to judge correctly. We know that these falsehoods, and boasts of superior power, are readily believed by the Chinese; and we fear that they are not without their effect on the minds of foreigners.

Pursuing this line of argument, we call the notice of our readers to the fact that the last paragraph of the letter from the Governor general was omitted in the copies stuck up by the government in the public streets. The assertion of power, with the gentle hint conveyed that it might possibly be called into exercise, were the wrongs complained of not redressed, was too violent a blow to all these fondly cherished prejudices for the Viceroy to venture to make public.

**THE CANTON COURT CIRCULAR**, for December 31st, mentions that the Governor and Foo-yuen both remained at home, receiving and issuing official documents. The Chung-heep, Hång, and the Kwang-heep, King, had interviews with both their Excellencies at their respective offices. All the civil and military officers of the city were in attendance during the day; and Poo, candidate for a district magistracy, called, in the morning, at the Foo-yuen's office, to inform him that he was going to the Governor's to be the receiver of a petition.

On the Governor's side of the Circular, it is noticed that the said candidate for a district magistracy, MR. POO, an ordinary messenger in waiting, at His Excellency's, reported that he had received the petition. The Hong-merchants, How-qua and Mow-qua, also announced to His Excellency that they were in attendance.

January 1st. His Excellency the Governor remained at home all day. The Foo-yuen and the Hoppo visited him. The Foo-yuen called on the Hoppo; as also on the two military officers mentioned above, and then returned to his office.



On the 24th ult. an order arrived from the office of the Hoppo to detain some cargo-boats already laden and about to start for the ship ANN, the reason assigned being the detection of some Mohammedan merchants smuggling cornelians to Canton from the opposite side of the river. The ANN having brought no cornelians to China, a petition, stating that fact, was presented to the Hoppo, in reply to which, a very offensive document was received, contradicting the allegation on the ground that two Chinese, who were concerned in the smuggling, declared that they got them from the ANN. The answer concluded with threats and language of intimidation against the agent of the ship for having signed the petition. Upon this, it became necessary to appeal to the Viceroy; Capt. Allen, and two of his officers, having made affidavit, contradicting the allegation of smuggling; and the Chief of the British factory, on being made acquainted with the circumstances, readily proposed that, for the purpose of giving the utmost weight to the Petition, it should be presented at the Citygate by one of the Commanders of the H. C. Ships. The presentation (by Capt. Hine, attended by several officers and a body of sailors from the ships), took place on the instant, and never did sailors conduct themselves with more propriety and regularity than on this occasion.

The Quang-heep made his appearance at the gate with unusual promptitude, and a gentleman of the party, who spoke Chinese, proceeded to explain that the object of the visit was to present a Petition, by order of the British Chief, to which an early answer was requested. He was, however, soon interrupted by a linguist and one or two Hong-merchants, the former of whom was very forward in trying to talk him down: when he found that he could not succeed in this, he resorted to the artifice of requesting him to speak in the Canton dialect which he, the linguist, would then render in the Mandarin dialect to the Quang-heep.

What it was wished particularly to intimate to the Quang-heep, was that the Petition was presented by order of the British Chief and to request an early answer. The linguist, on the contrary, studiously tried to conceal these facts, and wished to impress on the Quang-heep that it related to an affair of no importance on which, in fact, the Hoppo had already given a decision.

The Quang-heep was extremely polite during the whole interview; and, at the conclusion, expressed his thanks for the honor done him in making him the bearer of the Petition to the Viceroy.

The whole of this affair furnishes to foreigners an instructive lesson which should not be neglected, as to how these unprincipled go-betweens systematically hoodwink the officers of government in regard to them. We think it sufficiently explains the strong aversion always displayed to the use of the Chinese language in petitions from any foreigners, which aversion it is more than probable is confined solely to the Hong-merchants and linguists who are the only gainers by the prevention which they labour to effect.

The stoppage of the Chops, as a punishment of smuggling, is not authorised by Chinese law; which extends only to forfeiture of the goods seized.

The ship was finally released on the farcical pretence of a Certificate being given by the Hong-merchant, who secured the ship, declaring the falsity of the charge—which Certificate he would have granted in the first instance.

It is said that the Hoppo has been reprimanded by the Viceroy.

#### PUBLIC DINNER AT THE BRITISH FACTORY.

MR. MARJORIBANKS entertained the gentlemen of the foreign community at the British Factory, on New Year's day, in a style of social attention and hilarity that could not be surpassed.

Many appropriate toasts were given. On "the health of Lord William Bentinck" being proposed, the President took occasion to expatiate on the deep obligation which his Lordship had conferred on the community by making it known to the Chinese authorities that he will interpose with the weight of his authority to shield His Britannic Majesty's subjects from wrong; and that he will never allow them to be oppressed.

Then followed "Sir Edward Owen"; "Sir Charles Malcolm and the Indian Navy"; Captains Freemantle and Hamley R. N." then present; "General Darling (whose indisposition

unfortunately prevented his attendance), and the colony lately under his command": "Commodore Hine, and his brother Commanders of the Indiamen"; &c.

In proposing the British merchants of Canton, Mr. Marjoribanks took the opportunity (the last that might probably be afforded him) of paying them a very handsome and feeling tribute of respect, complimenting them on the honorable and liberal system he had ever observed in their commercial intercourse, and thanking them for the assistance and communications which they had, on all occasions, so readily afforded him.

Mr. Dent returned thanks on the part of the British merchants, and, subsequently, in proposing the health of Mr. Marjoribanks, he, in a very handsome manner, eulogised the measures of the Committee; at the same time, expressing the deep sense of obligation entertained by the mercantile community for the uniform attention and support which they had always received from the Committee, and the members of the British factory, in their public capacity; and for the friendly feelings displayed in their private intercourse.

Our friendly relations with France and America were not forgotten; and, in the speeches of Mr. Davis and Mr. Marjoribanks, every good feeling on the subject was expressed.

Mr. Latimer made some very happy observations, illustrative of the origin and progress of the United States. "The prosperity of the American Government, and the extension of civilisation", was afterwards drank with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Lindsay proposed "The Emperor of China", and avowed his conviction that the period was not far distant when our communication with the Government, and association with it's people, would assume the same freedom as prevails in civilized States.

The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the evening, and the party separated at an early hour.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The pack-house of Sun-shing, one of the Hong-merchants, took fire on the evening of the 5th Inst. and, in a few hours, was totally destroyed. About 4000 bales of Cotton, amounting in value to near a hundred thousand Taels, were consumed. The fire originated in an adjoining timber yard, but, from the buildings being in an insulated position along the edge of the river, and surrounded by large tanks, it did no further damage. The greater part of the Cotton was the property of the Hong-merchant, a highly deserving and thriving young merchant, whose misfortune has called forth considerable sympathy on the part of the foreign residents.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a small work, just published, under the name of the "Chinese Kalender". It contains, among other things, a very useful table of Chinese months as corresponding with the European division of the year. It is, we find, to be followed by a second part or "Companion".

#### MISSIONARIES IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

It is with no feelings of hostility or disrespect, that we insert the annexed letter containing strictures on the conduct of the Missionaries in the South Sea Islands. On the contrary, we think it is impossible to estimate too highly the motives of men, who disregarding every object of ambition and worldly interest, by which the mass of mankind are actuated, forsake their country; not with the hope of returning to it with bettered fortunes, but in voluntary exile to devote their lives, amid privation and labour, to the instruction of their benighted fellow creatures, looking for their reward beyond the grave. Our hope is that the publicity now given to the subject may lead to the public confutation of charges, which might otherwise gain strength, by circulating, more obscurely, without contradiction.

The letter is from a highly respectable quarter, or we should not have considered it deserving of notice.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,

You will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following extract from a letter I have lately received from a gentleman resident at Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands.

I am,

Your's obediently.

N.

These Islands are unusually dull, the trade is nothing, the Missionaries are determined to get the whole commerce into their own hands, and every means have been tried to drive the foreigners from the Islands. They have prevented our riding on horseback on Sundays, and are endeavouring to stop us from drinking wine or brandy in our own houses, — an armed force was sent to stop some gentlemen from playing at billiards at a private billiard table, but as that was carrying the joke too far, the whole of the foreigners rallied and compelled the saintly troops to retreat. The missionaries have gone so far as to persuade the Chiefs, that changing the Governor of this Island, cancels the Government debt.

I will give you a statement of some facts that have occurred at the Society Islands, which I wish to be published in the Canton Register, as I am in hopes, that it may, in some measure, tend to open the eyes of the public to the gross misrepresentations of Missionaries.

John Adams, the Patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, fearing that, at some future period, the supply of water on the Island would not be sufficient for the rapidly increasing population, petitioned the British Government to remove them. One of the missionaries of the Society Islands being (at the time the petition was received) in England, was applied to, to point out the most eligible spot: he recommended Otaheite, representing the Otaheiteans as the most virtuous people alive. Last April the "Comet" sloop of war, and "Lucy Anne" Government transport, arrived at Otaheite, having the whole of the Pitcairn Islanders on board. They were granted a piece of land, and a contract was made with some persons residing there to supply them with provisions for the first six months; the poor creatures were so disgusted, however, with the depravity of the Otaheiteans, that they would not allow them to come near them, and so much disappointed were they at the infamous falsehoods, that had been told them respecting the morals of the Otaheiteans, that many of them sickened, twelve died, and twelve took a passage in a little schooner to go back to their Island. Two of these died on their passage; but the others reached Pitcairn's in safety. The remainder were carried back to their Island by an American brig, after having been obliged to dispose of their blankets &c., (given them by the British Government) to enable them to pay for their passage.

Thus was this most interesting little colony nearly exterminated by the exaggerations, and falsehoods contained in the missionary reports.

As a proof of what the missionaries themselves, really think of the Otaheiteans, I will give you an extract of a letter written by them to a friend of mine: "His Majesty's Ship "Comet" Capt. Sandilands, and "Lucy Anne" transport are arrived, with the Pitcairn Islanders on board. They are really an interesting people, but I'm afraid their morals will soon be corrupted by the Otaheiteans".

Now, there has been more than one hundred thousand pounds sterling expended on the Missions to the Society Islands, and what has been done? Only a few months have passed since the "Tiwoo" a little vessel belonging to the late firm of Robertson, Cullen & Co., was plundered and burnt at one of the low Islands in the vicinity of Otaheite, by the order of the chief woman, or as she is called, Queen of Otaheite. The master and mate were sent adrift in an open boat with holes made in her bottom, and have never since been heard of! — no doubt they have perished; yet people in England are lavishing immense sums of money for the purpose of converting these semi-barbarians, instead of bestowing it on the poor suffering people at home.

FIRES, as is usual every winter, have of late been very frequent both in Canton and in country towns. The Government Gazette invariably attributes them to the neglected embers under the Tea-kettle; but many of them are occasioned by incendiaries. In the city the other night, when three persons were burnt to death, the magistrates offered money to the parties concerned to send in the usual statement of the cause, which was not the true one. At the village Chin in Shunth district, on the 18th, a hundred and forty shops and houses were burnt.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

## IMPORTS.

JANUARY 16th, 1832.

## IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	5		
Eiche de mar	....	9 a	15	
" very superior	....	3 1/2		Pecul
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25	
Beisel nut	....	2.75		
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Borneo	....	10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca	....	25 a	30	
" Mauritius	....	15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	290 a	300	
" ungarbled	....	200		
Copper, South American	....	16		
" at Lantin for exportation	....	18 a	19	
" Japan	....	22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Tael 9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....	9 a	10	
" Madras	....	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	....	2		
Cotton yarn N° 16 a 30	....	32 a	34	Pecul
" " 30 a 40	....	40 a	42	
" " 40 a 50	....	42 a	44	
" " 50 a 60	....			
" " 60 a 70	....			
" " not wanted	....			
Cow Bezoar	....	30		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....	5 a	6	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4		
" Ceylon	....	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	....	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	....	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	....	70		
" " cuttings	....	70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....	55		
" clarified	....	70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3		
" scrap	....	2 a	3	
Lead pig	....	4.50 a	4.60	
Mace	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	....	5		
Opium Patna	....	945		Chest
" Benares	....	950		
" Bombay	....	665		
" Damaun	....			
" Turkey	....	555		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....	7		
Putchuck	....	12 a	14	
Quicksilver	....	67 a	68	
Rattans	....	2 1/2 a	3 1/2	
Rice	....	1.80 a	2.	
Rose Maloes	....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin	....	8 a	8 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	....	9 a	12	
" Sandwich island	....	1 1/2 a	6	
Sharks' fins	....	25 a	26	
" very fine	....	35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit	....	40 a	50	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2.	
" Sea Otter	....	60 a	70	each
" Land "	....	6 a	7 1/2	
" Beaver	....	4 1/2 a	6	each
" Fox	....	cents 70 a	90	each
Sapanwood	....	Sp. Drs. 2 a	2 1/2	Pecul

Smalts	....	Sp. Drs. 12 a	28	Pecul
Steel English	....	5		
" Swedish in kits	....	5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish	....	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	....	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates	....	9		Box
Tin, Banca	....	16 1/2		
" Straits, 1st quality	....	15 1/2		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Canlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	20 a	21	
" Dutch, 40	....	28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 38	....	38 a	40	
Long-ells,	....	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

A um at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2.30			
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	....	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	....	15 a	17	1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46	Box
Camphor at Macao. 22; here	....	23 a	24	
Cassia	....	7 a 8.	10	
" buds	....	(new) 14 a	15	
China root	....	(scarce) 4 1/2		
Cubebs	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	....	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge	....	none		
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	....	10		
" red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....	18 a	19	
Musk	....	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	71 a	73	
" " 2d. 1st sort	....	55 a	57	
" " 2d. 2nd sort	....	48 a	51	
" " 3d.	....	37 a	38	100
" small	....	none		
" blue Nankin	....	70		
" Canton	....	63		
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb	....	40		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....	315 a	320	
" " Tsatlee	....	380 a	400	
" Canton N° 1 Tael	....	245 a	250	
" " 2	....	230 a	235	
" " 3	....	220 a	225	
" " 4	....	none		
" " 5 { 1 Drs.	....	90 a	100	
" " 2	....	74		
" " 3	....	66		
Sugar raw	....	Tael 3.8 a	4.	
" Pingfa	....	5.3 a	5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	11 1/2 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort Tael	....	6.		
" " 2d. sort	....	5.3 a	5.4	
Tea Bohea	....	13 a	15	
" Congo	....	24 a	28	
" Campoy	....	24 a	28	Pecul
" Souchong	....	19 a	34	
" Peko	....	52 a	60	
" Ankoï Souchong	....	19 a	20	
" Hyson	....	42 a	58	
" skin	....	18 a	28	
" young	....	37 a	46	
" Gunpowder	....	51 a	61	
" Twankay	....	22 a	28	
" Orange Peko	....	18 a	23	
" Caper	....	23 a	25	
Tortoise shell	....	(scarce) 1000 a	1100	
Turnerick	....	5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	....	13		
Vermilion	....	42		Box
Whanghees	....	22 a	25	1000

# BULLION.

Gold 98 touch  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin  
 Spanish dollars entire  
 Republican at par

24. 50—Tael  
 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

# EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. at.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED	FROM
2nd Am. bque.	Derby,	Chever,
9th " sh.	Sabina,	Robinson,
		Peru
		Manila
JANUARY	SAILED	FOR
4th Am. sh.	Neponset,	Hunt,
8th H. C. S.	Bombay,	Kellaway,
" H. C. S.	Warren Hastings,	Avarne,
5th Brit. sh.	Duke of Roxburgh,	Brown,
6th " "	Hercules,	Wilson,
7th Dan. sh.	Norden,	Moller,
" " "	Souden,	Burd,
" Brit. "	Edmonstone,	Hadley,
" " bque.	Isabella Robertson,	Hudson,
9th Am. bque.	Derby,	Chever,
11th H. C. S.	Inglis,	Dudman,
13th " "	Lowther Castle,	Harris,
" H. C. C. S.	Hooghley,	Reeves,
" " "	Coldstream,	Hall,
" Am. sh.	Globe,	Gulager,
		Philadelphia

### PASSENGERS

per H. C. S. *Bombay*, Mrs. Turner & family, Miss A. Milburn;  
 & J. Ilbery Esq.

*Edmonstone*, J. Watson Esq.; & Sorabjee Cowasjee.

H. C. S. *Inglis*, J. T. Kensington Esq.

*Norden*, Mrs. Bond; J. Bond, & J. Shilliber Esqrs.

*Isabella Robertson*, Mrs. Malden, Miss Williams, Miss F.  
 Williams; F. Mendes, E. W. Brightman, Esqrs.  
 & four children.

*Hooghley*, Mrs. Darling & family; Genl. Darling; & Capt.  
 Darling.

*Globe*, R. Coe, & M. Lewis Esqrs.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** A sale has, we hear, been made, by one of the Hong-  
 merchants, of 3000 bales of Bombay staple (part of it two years  
 old) at Taels 9. 5 per picul Chinese price; a transaction seem-  
 ingly entered into for pecuniary convenience, and which does not  
 justify the alteration of the current rates of the day: for, although  
 the deliveries during the past fortnight have been trifling, and  
 the dealers made but few purchases, a decline in price is not ex-  
 pected on their resuming their operations, which cannot now  
 be looked for till after the approaching holidays. The recent  
 destruction by fire of about 4000 Bales has not produced any  
 favorable effect on the market.

The prices in the interior are, we understand, maintained.

**OPPIUM.** Few sales have been made since our last; but no  
 alteration in prices. The market for Malwa is unusually dull  
 but there have been a good many enquiries after Patna and  
 Benares; particularly for the latter.

The deliveries at Lintin, from the 1st to the 15th Inst.,  
 amounted to 531 chests viz: Patna, 193—Benares, 96—Malwa,  
 262.

The quotation for Imports in our Price Current may be con-  
 sidered as nominal; for no sale of any importance in any of the  
 leading articles could now be made for Cash, unless at a con-  
 siderable sacrifice;—so great a stagnation prevails in the  
 general commerce of the place, partly owing to the approach  
 of the new Year, and in a great degree, to the unprecedented  
 scarcity of money.

The last arrival of Quicksilver sold at \$ 70 per picul; we  
 believe in exchange for cargo.

### NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S  
 the following Goods.

*Perfumery* from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;  
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;  
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;  
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

*Hosiery*, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;  
 Black and white silk half Hose;  
 Cotton half Hose,  
 Large Size Whitney Blankets;  
 Irish Linen. White Jean;  
 Fashionable Mersella waistcoating;  
 Gledstanes's Sherry, Watt's and Heath's do;  
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

### ERRATA.

In the account of the detention of the Ship "Ann", published  
 in this day's Register, we erroneously stated that the order  
 arrived on the 24th: it should have been on the 29th. The  
 petition at the city-gate was presented on the 6th Inst.

The name of the vessel cut off at the Society Islands should  
 have been the "Truro".

The "Canton Register" and "Price Current", are publish-  
 ed twice a month. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum.  
 Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt.  
 Edwards, Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

THURSDAY, 2<sup>nd</sup> FEBRUARY, 1832.

NO. 3

## FOR SALE.

A few cases of very superior eight year old MADRIRA, from BLACKBURN & Co., bottled on the Island. Price \$ 12 per dozen.

Apply to Messrs MARKWICK & LANE.

## PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned, being about to proceed to Van Dieman's Land to establish themselves in that Colony, propose to employ themselves as agents for the management of funds belonging to persons residing in India, to whom the high rate of interest procurable may prove an inducement to intrust them to their care, as also for the purchasing of Lands from Government; Estates already formed; or obtaining grants of land, and preparing, stocking, and managing the same, for those who may yet be desirous to continue some time longer in India.

Messrs Bruce Shands & Co. are the corresponding Agents in Calcutta of the undersigned, and by application to them persons desirous of forming a communication either with V. D. Land or Sydney will learn every particular both as regards the subscribers, and the best modes of remittance, passage, &c.

The firm will be conducted under the name of

A. & T. BETTS & Co.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 8th. February, will be sold

By ROBERT EDWARDS

At N<sup>o</sup>. 4 American Hong.

The following damaged Goods.

N <sup>o</sup> . 10.	One Bale Grey Shirtings, containing 17 Pieces.	17
22.	" " " " " " " " " "	"
N <sup>o</sup> . 1.	One Bale cont'g 50 Pieces Brown Shirtings.	50
2.	" " " " " " " " " "	28
3.	" " " " " " " " " "	50
6.	" " " " " " " " " "	50
7.	" " " " " " " " " "	50
5.	" " " " " " " " " "	10
24.	" " " " " " " " " "	24 Bundles, Cotton Yarn.
32.	" " " " " " " " " "	20
40.	" " " " " " " " " "	12

## CANTON.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD WM. BENTINCK AND GOVERNOR LE.

In echoing the general sentiment of approbation with which the letter from Lord Wm. Bentinck must be perused, it yet occurs to us, as a remarkable omission, that no notice should be taken of what, in the intercourse of civilized nations, would be considered the strongest ground of complaint. We allude to the refusal of the Foo-yuen to receive any communication from the Factory and to his prohibition against the Hong-merchants even communicating with them respecting the wanton violation and destruction of their premises.

We can account for this omission only by the supposition that the attention of the Governor General was not called to the subject in the despatches sent by the "Austen"; from an idea, on the part of the Select Committee, that a line of proceeding, so very hostile and contemptuous, would not be persevered in by the Foo-yuen. Since, however, the result has proved otherwise, and his Excellency thought proper to keep up his non-intercourse system till the Committee had, he might imagine, pocketed the affront by re-

occupying their mutilated premises, it is to be hoped that this aggravating part of his unjustifiable conduct may be yet destined to rise up in judgment against him.

The reply of Governor LE to the letter of Lord Wm. Bentinck we think a much less ingenious defence than we are accustomed to from Chinese statesmen. The assertion that "the said nation has come to Canton to an open market upwards of an hundred years." is remarkable as showing it to be the intention of the Imperial government of China that such should be the case. How widely different is this asserted boon of "an open market" from what is proved, to be the case, by the daily experience of every foreigner in Canton! And how disproved in the "New code of regulations" (promulgated simultaneously with the attack on the British Factory) by which foreigners are restrained from going out of their factories unless by permission of the Hong-merchants!

In the assertion of Governor LE that "the Hong-merchants did, at an early day rebuild the stone steps and quay in the same manner as they formerly were" we find that he has an admirable and zealous abettor of his falsehood in N<sup>o</sup>. 44 of the Singapore Chronicle where some "correspondent" mentions this supposititious circumstance as an act of reparation towards the English. It is, therefore, the more necessary that we inform the public that the quay has not been rebuilt; but another one has been made, at such a distance from the main channel of the river, as to be unapproachable by boats except at certain periods of the tide; and this, to our apprehension, looks more like an additional insult than reparation.

We know indeed of no restoration save that of the keys of the Company's factory which were restored when applied for.

MR. MARJORIBANKS having taken his departure for Europe, by the H. C. S. Duke of York, in consequence of the state of his health, MR. DAVIS has succeeded as President of the Select Committee by appointment of the Court of Directors. MR. MILLITT has succeeded as third member of the Committee.

We have much pleasure in giving place to a copy of a numerous signed address presented to Mr. Marjoribanks expressive of the regret entertained on the occasion of his departure, and requesting his acceptance of a piece of plate as a testimony of esteem.

To so high a testimonial it would be presumptuous in us to add one word beyond our humble though hearty concurrence in all the sentiments it expresses.

On the "Duke of York" weighing anchor from Lintin, a salute, in honor of Mr. Marjoribanks, was fired by all the English and most of the foreign merchant vessels stationed there, thus following him with marks of respect to the verge of the shores of China.

T

CHARLES MARJORIBANKS ESQR.

Dear Sir,

Your resolution to embark for England being no longer doubtful, we are anxious to convey to you the deep sense we entertain of the loss this community is about to sustain by your departure.

Though so recently called to the prominent station you are about to quit, your services have been of sufficient duration to impress us with admiration of the high moral excellence whether of head or heart, which you have carried into every step in the ascent through the service of the East India Company in China, and which must ever be the best earnest and foundation of the qualifications requisite in its chief director in this country.

We are anxious to refrain from any terms which may seem to detract from the sincerity of our avowal, but we do not hesitate to declare, that the generous and liberal spirit, which, on all occasions calling for its exercise, you have manifested, whether for the purpose of promoting private

or public interests, have raised you a name which will ever be remembered by us with respect, esteem and gratitude, and which ranks you among the highest of those, who have adorned the station you are about to resign.

While we deeply regret the cause which compels you to quit China, more particularly at a period when the confidence which your personal character has inspired at the seat of Government in India might be, more than ordinarily, available in bringing the pending differences to a successful issue, we are sensible that it is your purpose to give the cause of British Interests in China all the support which your talents and influence will so well enable you to do at home; in this we find our best consolation for your departure.

We conclude with the offer of our most heart-felt wishes that returning health may await your arrival in your native land, and, desirous that you should be possessed of a small token expressive of the respect and esteem with which we shall ever cherish your memory, we beg your acceptance of a piece of Plate which will be prepared for you in England.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Your's very faithfully and sincerely.

William Jardine,

Robt. Inglis,

Robt. Wilkinson,

John C. Whiteman,

A. Grant,

Wm. Mc Kay,

James Innes,

Alexander Matheson,

M. D. Hunter,

C. F. Young,

J. Campbell,

H. R. Alexander,

J. R. Colledge,

H. H. Lindsay,

James Matheson,

John Hine,

John Hillman,

Rd. Holdsworth,

A. P. Boyd,

Edw. Harris Comr. I. N.,

C. H. Freemantle R. N.

J. F. Davis,

J. N. Daniell,

Robert Morrison,

Robert Locke,

W. H. Harton,

J. B. Thornhill,

George Harvey Vachell,

J. R. Reeves,

H. Wright,

A. Jardine,

Arthur S. Keating,

J. R. Morrison,

Ch. Gutzlaff,

Wm. Haylett,

A. Pearson,

Geo. Chimmery,

R. Turner,

C. Fearon,

John Crockett,

T. Allport.

To JOHN FRANCOIS DAVIS ESQR.

and the Members of the British community in China.

Gentlemen,

No event of my past life has afforded me more sincere satisfaction than finding myself this day in possession of your kind, your generous address. My health has fallen a sacrifice to the climate of this country; I have had some anxious difficulties to contend with; but it more than repays me for them all. That I have merited the good opinion of the members of your society, with whom I have been for many years connected by the ties of private friendship and of public duty, will ever be to me a source of the most pleasing recollection. It will furnish me with a subject of grateful reflection in the sunshine of prosperity; or, amid the vicissitudes to which all human existence is liable, will tend to render cheerful the hours of sorrow or misfortune, and to gladden the years of declining life.

Should opportunities hereafter be afforded me of mixing among the busy affairs of men, I shall be chiefly animated by the ardent hope, that such experience as I have acquired, and such humble talents as I possess, may be employed in rendering better known and appreciated in England, your peculiar situation in this country, where laws neither of the British nor Chinese Empires are enacted for your protection, but where the well-being of your society alone depends on the preservation of that high character and strict adherence to principle, which I trust may long distinguish the members of the foreign community in China. Justice requires, and your situation merits, every due consideration;—of the necessity for its receiving such attention, you will ever find me the steady, uncompromising advocate.

The principle, which the Select Committee, of which I have been a constituent member, has adopted as its rule of guidance has been, that our national character and commercial interests in China are mutually and inseparably associated, and that no injury can be inflicted on the one without immediate reaction on the other. That this view has presented itself to the enlightened mind of the present Governor General of India, the public conduct of Lord William Bentinck has rendered sufficiently apparent.

To my friends, the members of the British Factory, and other servants of the Company who have addressed me, I can only offer my most anxious wish that every means, which they possess, may be employed by them in assisting to uphold the high name and reputation of the East India Company whose existence I can never regard as otherwise than closely associated with the best and truest interests of England. I was bred and educated in an attachment to the East India Company, an attachment, which I believe will live and die with me; I felt honored in being called upon to represent its interests in China, but the proudest distinction, which I feel belongs to me is, that I was born and educated a British subject. The power, which the East India Company possess, either here or elsewhere, has never, in my opinion, been so well or usefully directed as when influenced by the broad principle of what was most conducive to the general good of our country.

With this impression on my mind, I have witnessed with sincere satisfaction the prosperity of individual British merchants in Canton. To my friends among them who have addressed me on this occasion I beg to offer my warmest acknowledgements. In a situation such as theirs, where the compass of human enjoyment is limited and restricted by the rude hand of arbitrary power, I earnestly hope they will attain at no remote period the object of their ambition, an honorable independence, returning with the fruit of their labors to the enjoyment of the free Institutions and manifold blessings of their native land.

With the greatest truth and regard, I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend and humble servant.

Charles Marjoribanks.

We have considered it our duty to lay before the public the following documents connected with the recent detention of the ship ANN, which, at our request, have been kindly furnished to us. It is very fortunate that the firm opposition with which this experiment of the Hoppla has been met has had the effect of foiling an attempt which might have been, at some future time, brought forward as an authority, to sanction some equally arbitrary and unjust act.

To His Excellency the Hoppla, &c. &c. &c.

The English private merchant JARDINE hereby addresses a respectful Petition to his Excellency the Hoppla of Canton.

The ANN, Capt. Allen, a ship whose affairs are managed by me, and for which King-qua is security, three months and a half ago (on the 3rd of the 7th moon), regularly landed her import cargo, and afterwards took on board her export cargo, which is now nearly completed; and she is required to sail on an early day. But it is said that she is not allowed to ship cargo, on account of an affair which does not concern her. She is distressed by this detention and my affairs are impeded.

I have heard that some Parsees smuggled certain goods; but the ANN neither brought the smuggled goods, nor the smugglers, nor any Parsee whatever. This illegal act does not indeed concern my ship. And thus to manage, to make the innocent suffer for the guilty, is most unjust and contrary to law.

It is believed that your Excellency has not this intention. The present is the season of fair winds, and the detention of a ship for a single day is a serious inconvenience. It is therefore earnestly entreated that an order may be forthwith graciously given directing that the ANN's cargo be permitted immediately to go down.

For this purpose a respectful petition is hereby laid before your Excellency.

(Signed), WILLIAM JARDINE.

CANTON, 30th December, 1891.



Translation of a document from Hoppo CHUNG, dated 2nd, received 3rd January, 1832.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c. &c., to the senior merchants.

It is authenticated that the English private merchant Chateen (Jardine) has presented, in the Chinese language, a barbarian petition in which it is said:

(Here follows a copy).

This coming before me, the Hoppo, I decide thereon as follows:

The cruizers belonging to my office having made a seizure of cornelians, Hoo-a-yung declared in evidence, that, the first time, he brought up from Allen's ship five tubs (or casks) of cornelians, and carried them to the Fung-tae barbarian loft. The third time he brought up, from Allen's ship, nine tubs (or casks) containing thirty one bags of cornelians, and he carried them to the French barbarian loft.

Further—it is authenticated that the number given in evidence by Lo-a-ching corresponds. It is evident that Allen's barbarian ship has smuggled and disobeyed the laws of the Celestial Empire:—hence, orders were given to stop the goods from going down to Allen's barbarian ship and to institute a strict and radical scrutiny, and prosecution.

Now, the English private merchant Chateen (Jardine) in his petition says, he had heard that Parsees had smuggled certain goods, but they were not brought by Allen's ship, and he entreats that an order may be forthwith given to send down the goods to Allen's ship.

That Allen's barbarian ship smuggled cornelians is now proved by evidence of Hoo-a-yung most strikingly—and there are, moreover, the places where the goods were delivered. How can a pretext be set up that the affair does not concern Allen's ship? Besides Allen's ship comes from India, which is the same as (the land) of white-headed (or Parsee) barbarians. Chateen is an English private merchant, what has he to do with the affair of Parsees? If it be said that the Parsee barbarians have been, heretofore, under English jurisdiction, has not the said merchant Chateen heard, that the master of Allen's barbarian ship, in years past, was discovered by the enquiries of me, the Hoppo, to have an English private merchant Chatun, that is Chateen, who was long couchant at Canton city, grasping fast (or holding out on) barbarian affairs; and that orders were given to drive him out.

Whether Chateen the private merchant, who now presents this petition be, or be not, the same as Chatun, I, the Hoppo, being, by Imperial favour, newly re-appointed to remain at the port of Canton, have been just contemplating giving orders thereon for the regulation of Hong-merchants and barbarians; and to report to the Emperor to enforce the expulsion.

The said barbarian, being an English private merchant, is by no means to be compared to the Chief, that he should abruptly presume to shelter with his sleeve a Parsee barbarian. The smuggling affair of Allen's ship is one of most audacious impudence.

An order is hereby issued to the senior merchants, which, as soon as it reaches them, let them obey—and forthwith meet together with the Hong-merchant Teen-paon, the surety for Allen's barbarian ship; and investigate clearly whether the said barbarian Chateen be, or not, the same as Chatun. As soon as the question is clearly decided, report back, that, having proof, I may prosecute according to the facts.

Oppose not! a special order!

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 12th moon, 1st day.

To CHARLES MARJORIBANKS Esq. President &c. &c. &c.  
and Select Committee.

Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest reluctance that I venture to trespass on your valuable time, by bringing to your notice the accompanying translation of a Chinese petition to the Hoppo, from Mr. JARDINE of the firm of MAGNIAC & Co., Agents for the ship under my command, together with the Hoppo's reply, from which you will perceive the very serious nature of the grievance complained

of, and the little prospect there is of obtaining redress unless through your powerful influence.

In opposition to the allegations of the Hoppo, I, and my officers, are ready to make oath to the following facts:

1st: That the ship Ann brought neither cornelians, nor Parsee passengers.

2nd: That, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no cornelians have been delivered from her this voyage.

But even if these facts were less capable of being substantiated than is fortunately the case, I beg to represent to your Committee the hardship and injustice of being condemned unheard for alleged smuggling transactions at this late period, four months after the last of our cargo was delivered at Canton (which took place on the 10th August corresponding with the 3rd day of the 7th China moon); considering that two officers (one on the part of the Viceroy, and the other on behalf of the Hoppo) have been in constant attendance upon our vessel, ever since she arrived, for the express purpose of preventing smuggling—and which they must be perfectly aware has not taken place.

There appears to me to be some mistake in the case, for my ship has never been consigned to Parsees as stated by the Hoppo, but always to her present Agents. Nor am I aware of her having been ever before charged with a violation of the Chinese regulations. As every day's delay at this late period, of the season, is of the last importance to the owners, I entreat the interposition of your Committee on the occasion.

I remain, very respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN,

Commander of the Ship Ann.

CANTON, 4th January, 1832.

To His Excellency the Cabinet Minister, and Governor of Canton, &c. &c. &c.

A respectful Petition from the English private merchant JARDINE.

On the 27th of the 10th moon of the current year I presented a petition to His Excellency the Hoppo concerning the Ship ANN, commanded by Capt. Allen, of which the following is a copy.

(Here follows a copy).

On the 1st of the 12th moon His Excellency the Hoppo replied, and affirmed that the charge against the Ann was decidedly proved by the testimony of two native witnesses. But Capt. Allen, and two of his mates Mr. Tudor, and Mr. Heron, have, in the presence of the Chief of the British Factory, taken an oath that the charge against the ship Ann of smuggling cornelians, is false. The whole crew will testify to the same effect. In justice, these witnesses ought to be believed in preference to the two natives caught in smuggling; and who probably were beaten to extort confession. The detention of this offending ship is an act of great injustice, and injurious to the interests of British merchants in India to whom she belongs; therefore I, who am Agent for her, being denied redress by His Excellency the Hoppo, entreat from your Excellency an order to allow the remaining cargo of the Ann to be forthwith shipped, that she may proceed to sea, and avail herself of the favourable winds that now blow, but which will soon cease, and be followed by opposite and unfavourable ones.

His Excellency the Hoppo reasons as if Allen's ship were managed by Parsees, and fancies that I am causelessly interfering to protect Parsee smugglers. But Allen's ship has never been managed by Parsees, nor by any other house in China, than mine. I petitioned the Hoppo, as I now do your Excellency, because it is my bounden duty as Agent for her owners.

I really believe that, in the Hoppo's office, Allen's ship, the business of which is managed by me, has been mistaken for some other ship with which Parsees are connected. Because Allen's ship comes from that part of India where Parsees reside, the Hoppo seems to suppose she must

therefore be owned by Parsees; but this is a wrong inference, for Englishmen also reside there; and every one knows that the country belongs to England.

With great respect this Petition is laid before your Excellency.

4th January, 1832.

Proclamation ordered to be stuck up at the foreign factories as an answer to MR. JARDINE's petition.

It is found, on examination, that all affairs of barbarian ships; their taking in, or landing cargo, affairs of smuggling &c., must be managed by the Hoppo.

On this occasion, wait till I communicate with the Hoppo, that he may examine and distinguish clearly, whether it was Allen's ship that smuggled the cornelians; or whether there be some mistake in this matter, that he may either prosecute or release, as the facts may require.

The same is sent on a separate paper, with all the petition quoted, to be delivered to the petitioner.

### MACAO.

During the past month, three of the respectable inhabitants of Macao have paid the debt of nature; a mortality so unusual in that most salubrious settlement as to have occasioned no ordinary sensation in it's limited society. We believe, however, it is in no degree attributable to the effects of the climate.

Our obituary contains a feeling tribute of respect to the memory of one of the deceased gentlemen, SNR. ALBINO GONSALVEZ DE ARAUJO, who is very generally and deservedly lamented. He was a native of Brazil; and was married to a daughter of the late Mr Paiva of Macao.

The letters by the "Penang Merchant" announce the decease at Calcutta, on the 21st October last, of WILLIAM WHITE Esq. formerly of Canton; an occurrence which cannot fail to excite deep regret among his friends at this place.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

I hear certain quid-nuncs and croakers of the present day loud in rebuke of those gentlemen who offered an address to the Chief who has just left us, and the burden of their song is the inconsistency of the free British merchants.

The party in opposition is so small, and the matter of charge so unfounded, that I would not have been tempted to fill a portion of your columns on this subject, did it not afford me an opportunity of stating the grounds which those I act with take, where the Honorable Company are concerned.

Previous to Mr. Baynes' Committee, the free merchants had little to approve of, and were silent!

On those acts of Mr. Baynes' Committee, which they disapproved of, my friends, in private life, took care their opinion should be known, but, looking on the Chinese as the common enemy and before whom disunion was death, they at all seasons tried to strengthen the powers that were for the day in their eyes! They therefore, where they could honestly approve, did so, in public, so as to catch the attention of the Chinese—where they disapproved, they did so earnestly and honestly, but, in private, by advice, without attracting the attention of the common enemy to disunion.

Our power, within China, is moral right, not physical strength.

Will the quid-nuncs and croakers let me hear what inconsistency exists betwixt the above line of conduct, and signing the address of the 16th to a Chief who has been the first in our memory to interest the Governor of India or any portion of the warlike force of Great Britain in redressing our unhappy and degraded condition here.

Difference of opinion may have arisen as to the detailed measures the late Chief has adopted in the discussions with the Chinese, but no set of arguers are entitled to assume that there has been any error committed in a political operation the result of which is not known and which may be yet perfectly successful. So far for public grounds.

Now, let any croaker in all Canton show me a Chief on the list who has made use of the power the Company does

possess one half so effectually in redressing private injustice to British subjects as Mr. Marjoribanks has done, and I will croak with him.

As to urbanity in private life, that is a gift which all do not possess, and therefore none should be blamed for the want of, but, with respect to the late Chief, on that subject I ask the Canton public with triumph:—Has he the gift or not?

Your's &c.

No Vicar of Bray, though A CANTON MERCHANT.

### MISSIONARIES IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Our readers will perceive that a champion has stood forward to defend the South Sea Missionaries against the attacks of a correspondent in our last No. We have inserted his letter as, though very long, it enables us to lay both sides of the question before the public. We are no farther parties in this discussion than as, having given circulation in our pages to the attack, we have felt in fairness bound to publish also the defence.

With regard to the rival Almanacks, we doubt not that, as usual in such cases, the public will gain by the competition: to us, it would seem to signify but little with whom the idea originated; the public can be expected to judge only of the respective merits of the works in question.

Our Correspondent notices, in a casual manner, the Anglo-chinese college. We believe this is generally regarded as a most interesting and useful Institution, and shall be glad if, by the kindness of our correspondent, we are enabled to convey some information as to it's present condition.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

In a former number of your paper I requested the insertion of a few thoughts on Christian Missions, shewing the different views taken of them by men of different characters. Missions, like Christianity itself, are opposed to impiety, avarice, and the indulgence of criminal passions. Therefore the impious, the avaricious, and the licentious are opposed to Missions. The number of those who prefer darkness to light on moral and religious subjects, is not small; and very naturally they hate the system and the men who testify that their works are evil. Christian missionaries are instructed by a Divine Saviour not to marvel, if the world hate and despise them, and say all manner of evil against them falsely for His sake.

I am led to these remarks by a Letter in your last number from, you say, a highly respectable quarter, dated at Woahoo. I also have a letter from that place, informing me that the Missionaries there have many and bitter enemies among the European and American Christians. And I possess also a good deal of printed information concerning those Islands. It is very likely that your letter, and a forged letter against the Missionaries purporting to be written by the unfortunate Chief Boki, sent a few years ago to that highly respectable Review, the Quarterly, were from the same quarter. Every one knows the degraded and disgusting character of the Sandwich Islanders in respect of drunkenness and debauchery, but a few years ago, when they were ignorant of the true God, the Saviour, and the Sabbath. But what a change has been effected by the instrumentality of a few American Missionaries, aided at the commencement by an English one. The poor drunken, brutal, idolatrous savages of that day, now legislating in favor of temperance, chastity, and the sabbath, till they make an English resident wail because of restraints—(possibly the representative of England and England's religion in that part of the world)—his Sunday travelling, his sabbath-day billiards, and his brandy! These late savages he now stigmatises as "saintly troops", whom the European Christians compelled to retreat and kept open the billiard rooms on the Lord's day. Glorious doings truly! Of this affair I know nothing, but what your highly respectable correspondent tells in his letter. But I know, and the world knows, who read on both sides of the Missionary question, that these "saintly troops", on a former occasion, compelled a gang of Christian sailors to retreat, who were secretly encouraged by their officers to murder the missionary family and pull down their house because, forsooth, the native government, and fathers and mothers, did not choose to prostitute their daughters



to the criminal and degrading intercourse of these foreign Christians. I have recent accounts also of a whole cargo of ardent spirits having been hawked about, from door to door, by enemies of the native government, and the Missionaries. And, by those who bewail the expenditure of Christian money in diffusing Christian principles, it was boasted and gloried in; that a single ship had spent a thousand dollars in promoting debauchery. It is probable, moreover, Mr Editor, that your respectable correspondent, does not feel over kindly to the Sandwich Island missionaries, simply because they are Americans; and not of his church. They have an English ——— there to vilify them, as we have an American ——— here to decry the Anglo-Chinese College, and make his lament over the "great gulph", as he calls that Institution, which swallows up, in the education; literary, moral, and religious, of poor and ignorant heathen lads—how much think you?—Almost as much annually as would pay a copying clerk, in a Canton commercial house!

The enemies of Missions are not very unlike children in the market place, who are never satisfied. We have piped and ye have not danced, &c. John the Baptist, being abstemious, was considered mad; Jesus Christ ate and drank like other men, and was called a glutton and a drunkard. At the Sandwich Islands, according to your respectable correspondent, the Missionaries have made their converts too strict and puritanical; and, at the Society Islands, the missionaries are made responsible by him for the immorality of the natives. However, in reference to those Islands I'll let you hear the other side of the question, by an extract from a letter received lately. The writer is an English clergyman of great respectability and long standing in the church.

"A vessel has been lost with three Missionaries on board belonging to the church missionary Society, and supplies for the brethren at the Friendly and Society Islands: a circumstance which has been the cause of much concern to all the friends of these missions.—God's ways are sometimes very mysterious.—I am happy to say all the missions prosper, far beyond all belief. In my last visit to Zealand, I found a most wonderful change had been wrought among the natives of that Island. Many of those cannibals are now humble followers of the Lamb. Some of them preach the Gospel to their countrymen and lead godly lives. The Europeans, who visit them, do great injury to the inhabitants by encouraging war and every sort of crime. Satan has appeared determined that these poor heathens who have been so long his slaves shall not be set free: but the power of the gospel is triumphing over all opposition; and Satan's kingdom is falling as lightning from heaven. There is no civil magistrate in New Zealand, nor law by which the Europeans can be punished for their murder and other crimes. Time, I hope, will lead to some measures for the protection of the natives from lawless violence. When I landed, I found the armies in the field; a number had been killed in battle, and were lying on the shore. I lost no time in communicating with the Chiefs of both parties, and peace was established, without more bloodshed—but I hear the report of war again; and this will be the case unless some check can be put upon the conduct of the Europeans. These great evils which arise from men's avarice, lusts, and corrupt passions, are not easily remedied—but I have no doubt God will, in his tender mercy, in due time, redress the New Zealanders' wrongs."

"The progress of the Gospel in the Friendly Islands is wonderful. The seed which was sown, more than 30 years ago, now produces a most plentiful harvest. It may truly be said with respect to the present Wesleyan Missionaries, 'other men have laboured and ye have entered into their labours'—I greatly rejoice at these events."

Leaving these facts and opinions, Mr. Editor, to their proper influence, I would refer, for a moment, to your respectable correspondent's assertion that the catastrophe which befel John Adams' posterity was owing to the "infamous falsehoods of the Missionaries. Now that the Missionaries ever represented all the natives of Otaheite as the "most virtuous people alive"—is an assertion that fully merits the delicate appellation just quoted from your respectable correspondent. England is truly represented as a moral and religious nation, but the Pitcairn Islanders might have fallen into as bad hands in England as in Otaheite, in spite of all the Methodists and Evangelical and Orthodox clergy of the land. It would be as just to make the Bishop of London responsible for

all the depravity that exists in that great city, and for the murders that are perpetrated in England during the year, as to make the Missionaries responsible for the vicious on the Island of Otaheite, or for the alleged crimes of the Queen.

Finally, your correspondent criminales the people of England for lavishing immense sums on these semi-barbarians, instead of bestowing it on the poor people at home. But it is not true that the people of England neglect the poor at home. The government of England gives not a farthing to any of the Missions: and, so far from the poor at home being neglected, they probably have spent on them as many millions, as the South sea Islanders get thousands. But your respectable correspondent and those of his class seem to consider all that is spent to improve the moral and religious condition of mankind as money thrown away. It might surely suffice them to keep their own opinion and their money also; and leave those who value the Christian religion more, and choose to spend their own money in making it known to mankind, to take their own way. Alas! how trivial are the sums expended on moral and spiritual benevolence, compared with the sums spent to gratify the trivial and vicious passions of mankind!

I am, your's obediently.

M.

P. S. Mr. Editor,—As you, when introducing your respectable correspondent's letter, say that charges gain strength if not contradicted, I have to notice some charges brought by the Editor of the Chinese Courier against the compiler and publisher of the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar. Being acquainted with all the facts on one side of the question, I deny that Mr. John Morrison knew any thing of an intention to publish an Almanac, till the Courier prospectus appeared. And I affirm, that, previously to that announcement, Mr. Morrison's Anglo-Chinese Kalendar was, weeks before, partly written, and the M. S., at least ten days before, in the possession of an American gentleman. That gentleman, and several others, whom I have spoken to, as well as myself, were totally ignorant of what the Courier says was "notorious" and "publicly known".—So far from the charge of "literary piracy" being true, or the idea of an Almanac being borrowed from the prospectus, the suspicion (in consequence of Mr. Morrison's M. S. being in an American's hand), was that the prospectus was the result of that circumstance. From another quarter I have, however, been assured, that was not the case. So then this great and novel invention, an Almanac, was discovered by two individuals, totally unknown to each other! Not, however, by "Us", the Editor of the Courier, but as, I am credibly informed, by a British merchant. I am sure, in stating these facts, that I am far from wishing to deprive the Editor "of the small credit attached" to being the first projectors of the useful work in question "as we have been (he adds) of some others". I know of no works of the honorable gentleman but his "Price Current" and his "Courier": and I believe he has as much claim to be the originator of a Price Current and Newspaper, in Canton:—things which existed years before his labours commenced:—as that he was the "first proprietor" of an Almanac.

But it is said "the end justifies the means".—Mr. Editor, I beg leave to be of a different opinion—but the Courier says, so, and, therefore, to make out a case, boldly asserts a few things "not proven": if, however, they did appear to be proved, I hope they will, now appear, to every impartial reader, "unproven".



**HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.** The 102nd Gazette for the current year contains a programme of the ceremonial which was to take place on the 10th day of the 8th moon of the 11th year of "Reason's Glory" (i. e. Taou-kwang): being the semi-centennial anniversary of His Imperial Majesty's birth.

Kings, and all inferior to them, were to be dressed in dragon embroidered raiment. The Master of ceremonies was to lead the Imperial Kings, and officers under them, of the third civil degree, and second military degree, to the palace of correctness, grandeur, glory and splendor, at the foot of the steps, leading to which, they should arrange themselves, standing.

Next, civilians of the fourth degree, and military men of the third, should arrange themselves at the gate where worthy persons go out and in, and there receive, and arrange, standing, according to their rank, the Cochinchinese Envoys, placing them on the west (or lowest file) at the lowest end of all the hundred grades of Mandarins.

There they were to remain waiting, till the Emperor went to the Empress Dowager's Harem, to pay his respects. After which he was to come out, and ascend his throne. Then the band was to strike up the tune "Celestial subjugation"; and, as His Majesty sat down, the music was to cease.

The body-guard herald was then to sing out W-h-i-p!—and all the official heralds were to arrange themselves at the top of the paration colored steps—whilst the grand music struck up—"A felicitous subjugation".

Next the Wang (i. e. Kings and their inferiors) were to be introduced with the Cochinchinese Envoys to perform the "San-kwei, Kew-kow"—i. e. thrice kneeling, and nine times knocking head ceremony. This being done, the Kings and their inferiors, with the Cochinchinese envoys, were to retire to their original stand and the music to cease.

The herald was then to cry out W-h-i-p! and the master of rites proclaim that the ceremony was concluded, whilst the music struck up the tune "Universal peace!" during which His Majesty was to rise from his throne, and return to the Harem. Then the Kings and their inferiors, and the Cochinchinese envoys, were to retire.

And the eunuchs were then to request His Majesty to ascend the throne of the inner palace, whilst the Empress should lead all the ladies of the Harem into the presence of the Emperor, to perform the ceremony of six courtseys—three kneelings, and three bows. After which the Emperor should arise from his throne, and the Empress, with all her attendant ladies, retire to their apartments.

All the complimentary memorials, letters &c., from the Kings, nobles and great statesmen, at court; together with congratulatory letters from all the provinces, were to be placed, on the morning of His Majesty's birth day, in the Dragon pavilion, to await a felicitous hour to present them.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.** The British and Foreign School Society, many years ago, issued, in English, as a school book, a selection of passages from the Holy Scriptures, under the title of "Scripture lessons," which have been translated into numerous languages. Last year, it was suggested that this compendium of Christianity, taken from the Scriptures alone, without note or comment, would be a suitable book for general use among the Chinese-language nations as the whole of the Mosaic ritual, abrogated by Christianity, is omitted.

The suggestion was favorably received, and about five hundred dollars subscribed, by residents in China. An American gentleman made the selection of passages from Morrison and Milne's Chinese Bible. A native Christian superintended the cutting of the blocks and printing, which are now completed. The work forms three Chinese volumes. A thousand copies of a small Christian tract in Chinese by the late Dr. Milne, directed especially against gambling, have also been reprinted for gratuitous distribution. It appears well executed, and, like all Dr. Milne's Chinese productions, is perspicuous and convincing.

**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.** One of the last numbers of this periodical contains a review of the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society. One of the articles noticed, is the late Dr. Milne's account of the Triad Society in this country, and all the settlements among the Islands of the Chinese Archipelago to the Southward. The Reviewer would be, if not quite an advocate, at least an apologist for the said society. He has no facts to state in their favor, but, in opposition to facts which make against them, he surmises that they are a libelled people, and should be considered as allied to the liberty-loving people of Europe; a people, indeed, who only want to get rid of despots. To support his opinion against the writer of the account of the Triad society, he has no other materials to work on than the shewing of that writer himself. And the Reviewer endeavors by flippant sneers to invalidate the evidence before him. Knowing that Dr. Milne was a Christian Missionary, the Reviewer thinks it very wise and very witty, to call ironically the combination of the Triad society very

"sinful". Such wit is very common-place: but it is very captivating and convincing to some minds.

We, any more than Dr. Milne, have no official knowledge of the internal regulations of the Triad society; but we have credible evidence that its principles and practices are those of organized banditti, whose object it is to levy a tax on as large a number of their fellow creatures as possible, for the sole benefit of the members of their community; and to wage a war of robbery and murder against all who venture openly to oppose them. Whether this, according to their code of religion and morals, be "sinful", or not, we leave to the decision of the contributors to the Westminster Review.

**VACCINATION.** The Court Circular, of December 31st, reported that the overseer of the Foundling Hospital had stated that the number of children, belonging to that Institution, inoculated with the "*beyond-sea small-pox*", was 667. How long a period this included, is not said: We suppose the recent months in 1831. At this Institution, patronized by Government, there is one nurse to three or four infants.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

THERM.		BAR.		WIND
night	noon	night	noon	
1	59 70	30.	Fine weather; light breeze	S. a S. E.
2	61 70	29.95	" fresh breeze	S. E.
3	50 48	30.	{ First part heavy rain; cloudy throughout; strong breeze	N. a N. W.
4	54 44	30.20	Fine weather; fresh breeze	"
5	59 43	30.30	"	"
6	52 49	30.30	" moderate breeze	"
7	58 52	30.30	"	E.
8	40 56	30.25	" light, variable	E. a S. E.
9	44 60	30.25	"	E. a N. W.
10	46 62	30.30	"	"
11	44 56	30.30	" fresh breeze	N. a N. W.
12	38 48	30.20	" moderate breeze	"
13	44 58	30.20	" light breeze	S. E.
14	54 62	30.20	Cloudy; light, variable	S. E. a N.
15	56 70	30.15	Fine weather; light airs	S. a S. E.
16	54 70	30.20	" light breeze	N. a N. W.
17	46 62	30.20	" moderate breeze	N.
18	48 64	30.20	" light, variable	N. a S. E.
19	50 66	30.20	" moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
20	44 56	30.30	" fresh breeze	N.
21	38 50	30.45	"	"
22	35 48	30.10	"	"
23	32 46	30.50	Fine weather; fresh breeze	N.
24	34 52	30.25	" light, variable	N. W. a S. E.
25	40 56	30.20	"	S. E. a N. E.
26	46 64	30.20	" light breeze	S. E.
27	50 65	30.20	" light airs	N. W. a N.
28	57 66	30.25	Cloudy; first part, light rain; fresh breeze	N. E.
29	59 61	30.30	" throughout, fresh breeze	"
30	49 56	30.40	Fine weather	N. W. a N.
31	46 55	30.40	Cloudy; moderate breeze	N. a N. W.

**DIED,** On the 24th of January, aged 85 years, of a pulmonary complaint, at Macao, Sr. ALBINO GONSALVES DE ARAUJO, merchant of that city. Those acquainted with his estimable qualities, and especially that, by which he was most distinguished, the ardor with which he was ever ready to prove the sincerity of his friendship, cannot fail to lament his premature decease, in which Macao has suffered no inconsiderable loss.

At sea, on the 14th January, Mr. Lane, of the firm of Markwick & Lane, Canton.

At Macao, on 24th ult., Sr. Joaquim José dos Santos.

At Macao on the 29th January, Sr. Francisco Antonio Pereira Thovar.

The "Canton Register" and "Price Current", are published twice a month. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**FEBRUARY 2nd, 1892.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	5		
Biche de mar	....	9 a	15	
" very superior	....	36		Pecul
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25	
Betel nut	....	2.75		
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	....	10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	....	25 a	30	
" Mauritius	....	15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	290 a	300	
" ungarbled	....	200		
Copper, South American	....	18		
" at Lintin for exportation	....	18 a	19	
" Japan	....	22 m	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Tael 9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....	9 a	10	
" Madras	....	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 4 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	24	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....	1 a	14	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	....	2 a	24	
" blue &c.	....	2		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30	....	32 a	34	Pecul
" 30 a 40	....	40 a	42	
" 40 a 50	....	42 a	44	
" 50 a 60	....			
" 60 a 70	....			
Cow Bear	....	30		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Catch Pegue	....	5 a	6	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4		
" Ceylon	....	34		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	....	90		
" 2nd 12 a 15	....	90		
" 3rd 18 a 25	....	70		
" cuttings	....	70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	14	Pecul
Ginseng crude	....	55		
" clarified	....	70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	24 a	24	
" rod 1 inch & under	....	2	3	
" scrap	....	2 a	3	
Lead pig	....	4.50 a	4.60	
Mace	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	....	5		
Opium Patna	....	950 a	955	Chest
" Benares	....	900 a	965	
" Bombay	....	665		
" Damaun	....			
" Turkey	....	555		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....	7		
Putchuck	....	12 a	14	
Quicksilver	....	67 a	68	
Rattans	....	24 a	34	
Rice	....	1.80 a	2	
Rose Maloes	....	32		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin	....	18 a	84	
Sandalwood Indian	....	9 a	12	
" Sandwich Island	....	14 a	54	
Sharks' fins	....	25 a	26	
" very fine	....	35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit	....	40 a	60	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....	60 a	70	each
" Land	....	6 a	74	
" Beaver	....	4 a	6	each
" Fox	....	70 a	90	
Sapanwood	....	Sp. Drs. 2 a	24	Pecul

Smalts	....	....	Sp. Drs. 12 a	28	Pecul
Steel English	....	....	5		
" Swedish in kits	....	....	5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish	....	....	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	....	....	4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	....	28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates	....	....	64		Box
Tin, Banca	....	....	164		
" Straits', 1st quality	....	....	154		Pecul
Woolens, Broadcloth,	....	....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	....	20 a	21	
" Dutch, 40	....	....	28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 30	....	....	38 a	40	
Long-ells,	....	....	7 a	74	
Scarlet cuttings	....	....	80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

A'm at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	....	Sp. Drs. 2.30			
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11		Pecul
" oil of	....	24			Catty
Bamboo canes	....	15 a	17		1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46		Box
Camphor at Macao. 22; here	....	23 a	24		
Cassia	....	7 a 8.	10		
" buds	....	.... (new)	14 a	15	
China root	....	.... (scarce)	44		
Cubebs	....	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	....	....	4 a	44	
Gamboge	....	....	none		
Glass beads	....	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	....	....	10		
" red	....	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....	....	18 a	19	
Musk	....	....	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	....	71 a	73	
" 2d. 1st sort	....	....	55 a	57	
" 2d sort	....	....	48 a	51	
" 3d.	....	....	37 a	38	100
" small	....	....	none		
" blue Nankin	....	....	70		
" Canton	....	....	63		
Oil of Cassia	....	....	14		Catty
Rhubarb	....	....	40		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	....	....	315 a	320	
" Teatloo	....	....	880 a	400	
" Canton N°. 1 Tael	....	....	245 a	250	
" 2	....	....	280 a	285	
" 3	....	....	220 a	225	
" 4	....	....	none		
" 1 Drs.	....	....	90 a	100	
" 2	....	....	74		
" 3	....	....	66		
Sugar raw	....	.... Tael	3.8 a	4	
" Pingfa	....	....	5.3 a	5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew Drs.	....	....	11 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort Tael	....	....	6		
" 2d sort	....	....	2.3 a	2.4	
Tea Bohea	....	....	18 a	15	
" Ceylon	....	....	24 a	28	
" Campoy	....	....	24 a	28	Pecul
" Souchong	....	....	19 a	34	
" Peko	....	....	52 a	60	
" Anko Souchong	....	....	19 a	20	
" Hyson	....	....	42 a	58	
" skin	....	....	18 a	28	
" young	....	....	37 a	46	
" Gunpowder	....	....	51 a	61	
" Twankay	....	....	12 a	28	
" Orange Peko	....	....	18 a	22	
" Caper	....	....	23 a	25	
Tortoise shell	....	.... (scarce)	1000 a	1100	
Turmeric	....	....	5 a	54	
Tutenague	....	....	13		
Vermilion	....	....	42		Box
Whanghees	....	....	22 a	25	1000

# BULLION.

Gold 93 touch ..  
 Sycoe Silver at Lintin ..  
 Spanish dollars entire ..  
 Republican at par ..

24. 50— Tael  
 45 1/2 p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

# EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. at.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Ra per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**OPIMUM.** Some considerable sales have lately been made of Malwa for cash, and we understand that extensive time engagements have also been entered into; but these operations have not hitherto produced any material alteration in price. Strong efforts have been however made to reduce it to \$ 660 for cash payment; but ineffectually.

There has been much activity in the demand for Patna and Benares during the past fortnight.

Two or three Junks are now here, but the funds they have brought are, we hear, very limited.

**COTTON.** No transaction whatever has taken place in the staple since our last, (with the exception of one sale of Bengal, the result of necessity and the purchase made by one of the Cohong) the dealers, in common with those interested in most other branches of commerce, being sufficiently engaged in the settlement of their annual accounts. The scarcity of Cash has been very generally and very severely felt.

The stock of Tin-plates amounts to about 5000 Boxes, a quantity so considerable as to render the article almost unsaleable at our present low quotation of \$ 6 1/2 per Box.

Some forced sales by some of the Chinese merchants of various parcels of British manufactures to supply the exigencies of the moment have had the effect of reducing the price of several articles.

As most of the Investment by the "Winchelsea" of Cotton Yarn and piece-goods has been discharged at Lintin and destined to other markets, we wait the return of business after the holidays to see how far these articles may be influenced by such arrangement.

The holders of Nankin Raw Silk are firm at our quotations

## NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S the following Goods.

*Perfumery* from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;  
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;  
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;  
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

*Hosiery*, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;  
 Black and white silk half Hose;  
 Cotton half Hose,  
 Large Size Whitney Blankets;  
 Irish Linen White Jean;  
 Fashionable Mersella waistcoating;  
 Gledstanes's Sherry, Watt's and Heath's do;  
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY		ARRIVED		FROM	
21st	H. C. S.	Winchelsea,	Burt,	London	
23rd	H. C. C. S.	Larkins,	Campbell,	N. S. Wales	
25th	Brit. bque.	Pinaag Merchant,	Younghusband,	Calcutta	
JANUARY		SAILED		FOR	
16th	Port. bque.	Concordia,	Gonsalvez,	Damaun	
17th	.. br.	Esperanca,	Cruz,	"	
..	H. M. S.	Wolf,	Hamley,	Pinang	
..	H. C. S.	Marquis of Huntly,	Hine,	London	
18th	Brit. sh.	Lowjee Family,	Johnston,	Bombay	
..	Port. sh.	Eliza,	Botelho,	Goa	
19th	H. C. S.	Duke of York,	Locke,	London	
..	..	Scaleby Castle,	Hillman,	"	
..	Brit. sh.	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay	
..	Port. sh.	Carolina,	Santos,	Lisbon	
21st	Brit. bque.	Agnes,	Thomas,	East Coast	
22nd	.. sh.	Forth,	Robinson,	Calcutta	
..	Am. ..	Franklin,	Pierce,	New York	
24th	H. C. S.	Ernaad,	Corstorphane,	Singapore	
..	Port. br.	Caçador,	Encarnaçao,	Damaun	
25th	Sp. br.	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila	
26th	Port. sh.	Don Manoel,	Santa Anna,	Bombay	
27th	Am. sh.	Carolina Augusta,	Webb,	Manila	
28th	Port. sh.	Duque de Cadaval,	Almeida,	Damaun	
30th	Fr. dr.	Adhemar,	Ireland,	Bordeaux	
31st	Am. sh.	Sabina,	Robinson,	New York	

## PASSENGERS

per *Marquis of Huntly*, Mrs. Hine & Miss Petrie.  
*Duice of York*, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Allport, Mrs. Boucaut;  
 C. Marjeribanks, & C. R. Cartwright Esqrs.  
*Agnes*, G. Horback Esq.  
*Lowjee Family*, Mrs. Jervis & family; Capt. Jervis & Cornet  
 Daniell, Bombay Esq.; & Jehangier Cursetjee.  
*Larkins*, T. D. Edwards Esq.  
*Ann*, Marvanjee Hormajee; Burjorjee & Nasservanjee  
 Framjee.  
*Duque de Cadaval*, Lieut. Col. Dyn. de Mello Sampaio,  
 Sures. J. J., & J. V. Sampaio. & Sur. H. A. Leiria.  
*Carolina*, Sur. Jose de Silveira.

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## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

FROM THE 1st APRIL 1831, TO THE 1st OF FEBRUARY, 1832.

	PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
JANUARY .....	356	950	388200	175	950	166250	614	665	408310	1145	912760
Previous 9 months.	3169		3033995	1117		1064925	5831		4184070	10117	8282980
Consumption to 1st Feb. 1832.	3525		3372195	1292		1231175	6445		4592380	11262	9195750
Stock at Lintin do.	1439			248			4896			4083	



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1832.

NO. 4

## FOR FREIGHT.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

The Neth. ship **MERCURY**, Capt. Brodie. For particulars, apply to

Messrs B. GERNABET & SENN VAN BASSEL.

CANTON, 3rd February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The Interest, in our Establishment, of **MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC** will cease on the 30th of June next.

**MAGNIAC & CO.**

CANTON, 15th February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of establishing themselves, as a house of Agency, in Sydney, New South Wales, under the firm of **EDWARDS & HUNTER**, beg, respectfully to assure the community of Canton, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the execution of any commissions with which they may be favored.

Reference may be made to Messrs **MAGNIAC & CO.**

**THOMAS DYER EDWARDS.**

**MATTHEW DYBERT HUNTER.**

CANTON, 17th February, 1832.

## CANTON.

The Indian Cruiser **CLIVE** left China for Bombay on the 15th Inst., and we believe that **H. M. S. CHALLENGER**, which has returned to Macao, from a short cruise among the islands at the mouth of the estuary, will sail, at the end of the month, for Calcutta.

We understand that the ship **LORD AMHERST**, Capt. Bees, is about to sail on an experimental voyage for commercial purposes to the East coast of China, Corea, Japan &c., undertaken under the direction of the Select Committee.

Authentic intelligence has been received that the Viceroy of Kiang-si province has committed suicide, by swallowing gold leaf. The reason assigned is the discovery of a defalcation in the provincial treasury, when funds were required for the purchase of rice for the poor. This is the mode said to be usually selected on these occasions by the mandarins, thus strongly exemplifying (*auri sacra fames*) "the ruling passion, strong in death".

We hear that one or two mandarins in an adjoining district (Kwang-se) have also committed suicide in consequence of disturbances having broken out: it is added that the government here is desirous to avoid making these public. There are also rumors of a renewal of the war in Tartary, but others, on the contrary, say that this is not likely on account of the season of the year.

We are told that the general aspect of affairs is considered so inauspicious that the mandarins have abstained from the theatrical amusements usual at this time.

We give the above as the Chinese *on-die* of the day.

We understand that **MR. DAVIS**, Chief of the British Factory, has received, by the "**Winchelsea**", the splendid Gold Medal, granted by His Majesty, awarded to him some time ago by the Royal Asiatic Society of London, for his Chinese translations.

It is gratifying to see the study of the Chinese language thus honorably noticed, by Royalty, in our country, where it has not hitherto, received that degree of attention, to which, by its great importance, not less than by its singularity, it is justly entitled.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in July, we observe that Professor Neumann was elected a foreign member; and John B. Morrison Esq., a corresponding member. A paper by Mr. Morrison, giving an account of the spells &c., in use among the Chinese, was read and received the thanks of the Society.

The Netherlands barque "**Buitenzorg**", Captn. Laming, from Java, with a cargo of 4,800 piculs of rice, was run on shore on the south side of the Island of Lantau on the 29th ult. After passing the Pelew Islands, she experienced a succession of heavy gales, during which she sprung a leak, and the pumps becoming choked, was in great danger of foundering at sea. When she arrived off the Great Lema, she was in a sinking state, had both pumps choked, and the crew greatly exhausted from fatigue. The Chinese pilot who boarded her, on finding her condition, jumped into his boat and made off with all speed, when it was judged necessary to put her on shore with the view of saving as much as possible. She has since been condemned as a total loss.

On the 2nd. Inst. (the first day of the Chinese new Year,) at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out on the banks of the river a short distance above the foreign factories, and destroyed with extraordinary rapidity the range of wooden houses built on piles in the river. The blaze, ascending from these combustible materials under the influence of a strong Northerly wind, was splendid, beyond almost any thing that could be imagined, and quite irresistible in its progress. Many European gentlemen attended, as usual, to give all the assistance in their power, and some, we understand, were of essential service in directing the fire Engines.

The Chinese are fully sensible of the advantages derived from the presence of foreigners on these occasions—almost the only ones when even the mandarins welcome them with civility. But to this an extraordinary exception occurred in the present instance.

Four gentlemen returning, after the fire was extinguished, met a long retinue of attendants on a Mandarin who was perceived crossing a narrow bridge. He was of diminutive stature, plainly dressed, with a remarkable strut and air of consequential importance in his gait. On approaching the gentlemen, he halted, and stared at them with a countenance expressive of anger, motioning them away with his hand.

The first impression on the minds of the foreigners was, that the mandarin was not in his sound senses. Presently, he uttered some hurried words in Chinese, and his attendants lifted up their weapons to attack the foreigners; while the mandarin of the angry countenance motioned his hand, as if threatening to behead them. The foreigners merely frowned in return, and stood still; on which the mandarin, seeing he could not intimidate them, re-assumed his strut, and quietly passed on.

The foreign gentlemen then enquired who it was that had thus noticed them, and were told, by the bystanders, with a laugh, that it was the Foo-yuen or deputy Governor of Canton—the same who, in May last, enacted a nearly similar scene, with a British subject, at the Company's Factory.

It would seem as if the mere sight of a foreigner were sufficient to discompose His Excellency, and certainly his appearance indicated any thing but the calm dignity befitting men in high station; in which the higher grades of Mandarins, in general, are by no means deficient.

## ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE, MALACCA.

The kindness of a friend has put us in possession of a recently published "Report of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca," a perusal of which we recommend to all who take any interest in the diffusion of Christianity or education through this part of the globe. The objects and hopes of the Institution are brought to view in a clear and intelligible form, and, notwithstanding the modesty with which the past exertions of the managers are spoken of, we plainly perceive that they have not been in vain. Chinese female schools are now established at Malacca; and three, undertaken by Malays, for the instruction of their countrymen in the English language &c., are doing well. In the language of the report:

"It is satisfactory to know that the indirect influence of the College; and of the native schools supported by the London Missionary Society, both over the Mohammedan and the Chinese population, is far from inconsiderable.

We subjoin an extract from a letter, handed us by a correspondent, which will prove that in the above view the report is fully borne out, and that the indirect influence of the College is felt beyond its immediate vicinity.

(Extract from a letter of an American Missionary Mr. Jno. Taylor Jones. Dated Rangoon, Birman Empire, October 2nd, 1831.)

"We have schools at Tavoy, Maulmien and here. I have a small school under my care taught by a Chinaman, who learned the English language at Malacca, at the Anglo-Chinese College. He professed the Christian religion at Tavoy. There are from 50 to 100 Chinese families here. The above school, taught by Kee-cheang, is for the instruction of boys,—whose mothers are Birman, but whose fathers are English, Portuguese, Greek, American, Chinese—in the English language."

In alluding to the objects of the College the report, states:

"It's usefulness should be estimated rather by its results in the aggregate, than by isolated instances of success. If it's moral effect on the natives tend to weaken prejudice, to inspire confidence, to advance the interests of the Christian religion, and to promote general knowledge—then the design of its originators, to secure by its establishment the advantages of a Christian and literary education for native youth, has been answered."

With the opinions here expressed we cordially agree, and sincerely hope that a design as useful to the class for whose good it has been planned as it is honorable to its originators, may attain the success to which it may justly claim to be entitled.

## SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION WITH THE CHINESE. (N<sup>o</sup>. 1)

(1716.) "October 18th. In the diary of the supercargoes of the *Susanna*, at Canton, there is a notice that a private ship (the *Ann*) belonging to Madras, had seized a Junk belonging to Amoy, in satisfaction of some injuries received at that port. The Emperor being informed of this, sent a messenger to inquire into the affair, and on his report, ordered the mandarin, whose duty it was to see justice done the Madras merchants, to be severely punished. The emperor had not declared what satisfaction was to be made the owners of the junk, whose loss was stated at 80,000 tale; the whole demands of the *Ann* did not exceed 15,000."

(1719.) "January 16th. The seizure of the Amoy junk made the Chinese treat the English better than formerly. The emperor obliged the mandarins to make the owners satisfaction and confiscated the remainder of their estates."

"July 29th. The trade in China last year so good, that Madras this year sent two ships. The seizure of the Amoy junk had caused the English to be better treated than ever."

(From the English Factory records.)

## THE LADIES.

Mr. Editor,

Certain it is that I would rather be considered as a visionary than not be up to and before the times we live in: it is true those who see far and publish their forethoughts have generally little honor in their own day, yet I am of those who would rather have "Time toil after me" than exclaim, a quarter of an hour after the joke; with honest old Lord Swinton: "I hae you noo Harry." The man to lead in this world is the happy he who can just keep as far a-head that the public mind treads so fast on his theories; opportunity is not given to class his notions as impracticable:—give me such

a one and I will place him, as the Dane says, in my "Heart's core". After this fine programme what have we?—"WOMEN"! on which subject even the wisest are not sane!

The least sane or reasonable to visitors on this affair are the Canton Chinese authorities who, for reasons not known to us, deny the residence of wives and daughters of foreigners in Canton:—whether this penalty is borne out by the Imperial will or not, requires more probing than I have power to put in force: Still it is evident a high moral injury is done to a portion of civilized men without any adequate end! and which we, residents here, say one sincere word of the Foreign Secretary of Britain would directly redress!—to those I write to, it is quite unnecessary to dwell on the misery entailed on society by the absence of the "gentle sex"—to men immersed in business (as we in Canton are) their loss is deeper than men engaged in lighter avocations can believe! after a day of harassing toil and controversy what have we to fall back on? the Cegar! or the bottle! place this in contrast with Home!—a beautiful and dear wife! an amiable and rational companion!—an affectionate daughter! not sored as we are by the cares of life. Add music, conversation, change of scene, and then judge if the words after are powerful.

"That man should thus encroach on fellow man

"Abridge him of his just and native rights

"Eradicate him—tear him from his hold

"Upon the endearments of domestic life

"And social, nip his fruitfulness and use

"And doom him \* \* \* \* \*

"To barrenness and solitude \* \* \*

"Moves indignation, makes the name of power

"As dreadful as the Manichean God

"Adored through fear, strong only to destroy".

It will not do for the manufacturers and merchants of India and England to say to us:—"when you determined on "going to Canton you knew the privations you had to "bear", true—but still it must be clear to every man of merchandize that the greater privations we have to bear the more commission we will charge him and, in the case of married men who are by this barbarism obliged to keep two Establishments, one in Canton and one in Macao, the evil must not only touch their comfort but their purse.

## A CANTON BACHELOR.

### WALK TO WHAMPOA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

A walk to Whampoa, Mr. Editor, is by no means an every day occurrence; permit me the pleasure therefore of recording, in your pages, so rare an excursion, of which the feasibility is doubted by many at Canton. A party of five of us started the other day to the Honam side of the river, for the purpose of exploring the route, and we accomplished the journey much to our satisfaction, unmolested by natives or by any other impediment. You know it is desirable on these occasions to avoid the villages, on account of the crowd of noisy idlers who usually throng around the stranger; and this we managed completely, by skirting the banks of the river. Near Whampoa two inlets of the river occur, which must be ferried; this was done by chartering Chinese boats without an Interpreter, by the offer of a few cash. We reached an English boat, waiting for us, about 4 o'clock P. M.—part of the way was through a very beautifully wooded country—part of it, Firs and black rocks, much like highland scenery in Scotland—a few Tea plantations of small extent—a tract of about two miles, rich beyond what our imagination had fancied, agricultural produce could arrive at; chiefly Sugar cane, twelve feet high—the Betel leaf, trained like the best kept vine under straw mats for acres, and sheltered by side-walls of straw full five feet high—the party fences, or ditch and fence, lined for miles with alternate Orange and Plantain trees; the Orange tree dressed up with straw to the separation of the branches; here and there a large matted shed with a Sugar mill, of the simplest construction, worked by Buffaloes, and supplied by a hundred or two laughing happy youth of both sexes, working under shelter at easy pleasant labour. Such is this district.

I should be glad to see excursions of this description more frequently undertaken by way of gradually accustoming the natives to the sight of us "foreign devils", and remain,

Yours VILTON.

(From a correspondent.) The following is an Extract from the letter of an European Sinalogue to his friend in China. "Since I last saw you, I have sojourned a considerable time at Paris. I found many there who busy themselves about the Chinese language, but none that I think likely to be of any great service in illustrating it, except Monsieur Julien. (I set aside for the present the Chevalier de Paravey, a very excellent and honorable man, who has a number of luminous ideas relative to Chinese history but which are not yet sufficiently disengaged from their wild state, to enable one to see clearly what he will ultimately infer from them.) The spirit of charlatanism does so possess them there! They avail themselves of the labours of others, their predecessors, and obtain insights into the meaning of texts, they never could have made out by themselves, and then try to turn the tables, by all kinds of jugglery, concealment, and carping &c., and assume the airs of *Maîtres*, where they are but *poor* scholars; blundering ever in the easy task of criticizing with parade, the errors, slips and omissions of their predecessors! My correspondent Mr. ——— led away by bad example, I suppose, has not been always able to resist the spirit of carping. I have blamed him to his face several times for his too frequent and too severe criticisms on *Pere de Noel*, in his notes. I hope and believe I have been of service to him. As for Mr. Klaproth, — he quarrels with almost every body. It seems to be in him a sort of malady! I cannot but think a part of his spleen against Morrison, is occasioned by the loss he sustains, in not finding such copious stores of information, that were so useful to him, in the succeeding volumes of Morrison's dictionary, as he did in the first. I will honestly confess, that I did not know till I had the opportunity of leisurely consulting Morrison's Dictionary at the Institute at Paris, how much instruction, and instructive matter I have so long been deprived of availing myself. I could criticize it in a hundred places:—yes, I could. But if I were to compile a new one myself, should I not consult Morrison's, and use it, and often lean upon it? And could I, after that, conscientiously say that I had received but small aid from it? And, after all, could I ever imagine that my own would not be fairly liable to just as many criticisms to be made by my successors? But so the world is, as we see! Morrison, is by universal consent—excepting that of the envious, the splenetic and the ignorant—acknowledged to be at the head of Chinese Literature; and in real, substantial, and practical knowledge of the language, to be *facile Princeps*."

### FORMOSA.

Mr. Editor,

From an account, inserted some months back in the Canton Register, of the Dutch Establishment on the Island of Formosa, I have been led to examine the subject, and have collected a few notes, chiefly extracted from two Chinese works, the one a statistical account of the whole of the Chinese division of the Island, the other an account of the immediate district of Tse-wan, the capital. If you should think right to admit the following to a place in your Paper, I shall probably lay at your disposal some further remarks on the same subject.

### ASIATICUS.

That so large an Island as Formosa, lying so near to the coast of China, as well as to the route pursued by vessels passing between Fo-kien and the Lew-chew Islands, should have remained unknown till the 15th century, as stated by Grosier, (*Description de la Chine* Vol. 1.)—or the middle of the 14th, as is generally asserted by Chinese writers on the subject, is scarcely credible and certainly very improbable. Were it even to be admitted that the government had remained so long ignorant of it (but there is abundant reason to suppose the contrary) how shall we account for its having never been seen by traders or fishermen; especially when we find it stated by the Chinese themselves, that the Pong-hou islands or Pescadores, situated about one third nearer to Formosa than to China, may be occasionally seen from the Chinese coast. This alone is sufficient to render it extremely probable, that it was occasionally visited; and that this was not more frequently the case may be accounted for by the supposition that the Island had become the abode of pirates. We possess, however, better ground to go upon than mere probability.

Not to go back, with M. Klaproth (*vide Mémoires re-*

*latifs à l'Asie*, p. 322.), to remote antiquity, or even to the time of the Han dynasty,—the names *Hwang-fuh*, \* desert lands, and *Man-e*, savage barbarians, which he gives as having been then applied to this Island, being common to all foreign countries;—it is worthy of remark that mention is made of the Pong-hou islands in the time of Kae-hwang of the Suy dynasty, A.D. 589—601; and that it is stated, in accounts of that period, that near to those islands there was a country called Peshay-yay or Peshay-na inhabited by a savage and barbarous race of people, who wore no clothes and could scarcely be ranked among human beings, and who spoke a language unintelligible to the Chinese. It is related of these people that they were extremely fond of iron, and when they possessed any, were so careful of it, that they had cords attached to their javelins, to prevent their being lost. "In this," says a Chinese writer, "the present inhabitants of Formosa agree with them entirely. I therefore conclude that they are the same people."

It is further stated that, at the above mentioned period, an officer was sent to examine the Pong-hou islands. He reported that they were 36 in number, and that the only occupation of the inhabitants was fishing, although the land was well suited to afford pasturage to cattle and sheep.—In this latter circumstance he is quite at variance with Du Halde. The compilers of the above-named Chinese works refuse credence to these accounts, because they are not to be found in any authentic history; nor do we find any further mention of either Formosa or the Pescadores until the close of the Yuen dynasty, in the middle of the 14th century, when the latter were brought under the Chinese government. M. Klaproth, in the above *memoires* gives a plausible reason for this silence respecting them. "Les historiens Chinois" (says he) "en faisaient rarement mention, parce que ces habitants, réputés barbares, n'envoyaient pas d'ambassade et de tribut aux Empereurs."

During the Ming dynasty, the Pong-hou islands experienced several changes, being at one time abandoned, and all the inhabitants removed to Fokien province, at another time re-peopled and fortified against the pirates who had taken possession of them. About the year 1430, Wang-shan-paou, an eunuch, was driven to Formosa by a storm. In the year 1563-4 Lin-taou-keen having, with Japanese pirates under his command, committed depredations on the Chinese coast, the Admiral Yu-ta-yew pursued him to the Pong-hou islands, and from thence drove him to Formosa, but was afraid to follow him thither, being ignorant of the passage, which moreover was narrow and shallow. Lin-taou-keen did not remain long on Formosa, but, after a cruel massacre of many of the inhabitants, sailed away for Canton province. In the 1st year of T'ien-ke, 1620-21, a Chinese, who had obtained office in Japan, landed, with some Japanese, on Formosa, where he was joined by Ching-che-lung, the father of Koxinga; and, from that time, the Chinese began to emigrate thither. Ching-che-lung and his confederates are said to have soon left the island; but, if so, they seem to have returned not long after.

It was at this period, according to the Chinese, that the Dutch first arrived, and a curious story is told about a stratagem by which they obtained ground to build on. A request which they made for a small spot of ground being rejected, they entreated the grant of only so much as an ox-hide would enclose, offering a large sum for it. This was granted, and they immediately cut up a hide into narrow strips, which joining together, they therewith measured out a piece of ground, and on it built a fort. This was the Castle Zelanda. In the following year, A.D. 1622, they seized on the principal of the Pong-hou islands, and built a fort there.

\* Hwang-fuh, the distant desert lands, formed, in ancient times, the last of four descriptions of country surrounding the central nation of China. The great *Yü*, who succeeded to the sage and holy Emperors Yao and Shun, divided the Chinese world into five parts;—1. *The cultured lands*, extending 500 miles on every side of the Imperial residence; this was China proper;—2nd. *The smaller and larger Baronies*, surrounding the former;—3rd. *The tranquilized lands*, probably subdued territories, where the *softening art* (so well known at the present day) was practised;—4th. *The lands of restraint*, containing the *B.* or barbarians, and exiles; and 5th: *The desert lands*, inhabited by savages, *Man*, and more guilty convicts.—It would appear that from this division sprung the name of "central nation."



also. And, from that period, merchants of Fokien province began to resort to Formosa, to trade with them.

The Dutch were allowed to retain peaceful possession of the territory which they had thus gained, till after the accession of the present Tartar dynasty, when Chinese emigrants began to persuade Ching-ching-kang, better known to Europeans by the name of Koxinga, to drive the Dutch away, and seize on their possessions. But Koxinga being, at that time, still able to make head against the Tartars, did not follow their persuasions, until 11 years afterwards, when he entered Tao-wan, the capital, under cover of a dense fog. In a few months he forced the Dutch to leave the island, and established himself in the sovereignty of it.

After Koxinga's death, his son Ching-king, and his grandson Ching-kih-shwang occupied successively the throne of this petty kingdom. Neither of them possessed much talent for governing; and the latter was brought to submit to the Emperor Kang-he, partly by the desertion of his people, occasioned by the promise of pardon to all who returned to their country, and partly by the reduction of the Pong-hou Islands. This took place in the 22nd year of Kang-he's reign, A.D. 1682-3. All the late subjects of Ching-kih-shwang were compelled, as the other Chinese had been before, to shave the front part of the head, and wear the Tartar tail.

To the conquest of Formosa, so easily obtained, His Imperial Majesty was but little disposed; and even after its reduction, it was a question with him whether to retain possession of it or not. The Admiral of Fo-kien province, She-lang, who eventually subdued the Pong-hou islands, persuaded His Majesty to engage in the conquest, by representing the ease with which it might be done, and the advantages which would accrue from it. He also, by a comparative statement of the advantage and disadvantages of retaining or giving up possession of Formosa, brought His Majesty to decide on the former line of conduct. The chief reasons which he brought forward in support of the conquest were, that it would render the adjoining seas more peaceful, and consequently lessen the naval force necessary to be kept up; that it would give rest to the people, and bring more revenue into the Imperial treasury; at the same time that the Island would thereby be prevented from becoming a hiding place for the disaffected and guilty. He also informed the Emperor, that the then king, Ching-kih-shwang, had ten sons: of those one or two, at least, might be expected to have more talent than their father; and were they to possess themselves of the whole Island, and to form alliances with foreign nations, they would become much more difficult to subdue than at that period.

Much the same arguments, it may be supposed, were brought forward to induce His Majesty to retain possession of his conquest; in addition to which, it was urged, that, if not retained, the crafty Dutch might be expected to seize on it again.

The Admiral She-lang was afterwards raised to the nobility, with the title Baron Tsing-hao, i. e. Baron "Pacificator of the seas." Since this conquest, nothing remarkable seems to have occurred relating to Formosa, except the dreadful hurricane in the year 1782, related by Grosier (*Description de la Chine* Vol. 1 pp. 334-338); in which great part of the country was overflowed by the sea, many houses destroyed, and numerous vessels sunk or stranded.

The policy of the present dynasty with regard to Formosa, has been to take every measure to prevent it's becoming a resort for people disaffected to the government. For this purpose, a heavy demand is made on every person requesting permission to emigrate, and many difficulties are put in the way of those desiring to do so. It is, however, notwithstanding these precautions, subject to frequent insurrections; besides which, a constant border warfare is carried on between the Chinese colonists, and the Aborigines of the Eastern parts.

**KANGHE'S CHINESE DICTIONARY**—*New Edition*. We have obtained a sight of this work, a copy having been brought here for sale. We certainly hoped to have found in it some new matter, it having been printed very elegantly and expensively at the Imperial charge; and were therefore a good deal surprised, when we could not perceive

the slightest addition, even of a character, with the single exception of a statement, made to the Emperor, four years ago, concerning modifications of such characters as have belonged to Imperial names, during the present dynasty.

**DICIONARIO PORTUGUEZ-CHINA**, Composto por J. A. Gonçalves, 1881.

We hail the publication of another work, composed in order to facilitate oral instruction and authorship, in a language which may, with truth, be styled gigantic. Every work of this description is welcome, and may be turned to some advantage.

Beginners would wish to see the pronunciation of the Chinese characters adjoined in Roman letters. They will be puzzled, at finding so many sentences under some articles, and will not know which to choose; whilst, on the other hand, they will seek for many most important words and expressions in vain. It is to be hoped, that better types will be used, in printing the Chinese Portuguese part of this work, which has yet to appear; as those employed, in the printing of the present part, are very much worn and mutilated. In noticing the faults, however, of the work, we are far from wishing to detract from its excellencies and merits:—it may indeed boast of a good and idiomatical Chinese diction.

As China must be benefited and civilized by European intellect, dressed in the native garb of the country, we rejoice at this new acquisition, as being an additional aid to render composition in the language more easy. We hope to avail ourselves of its excellencies; at the same time that we have not scrupled to point out its imperfections.

#### TURKESTAN, OR THE N. W. FRONTIER.

By a late Peking Gazette, we perceive that his Imperial Majesty is making alterations in the government of this part of his dominions, in pursuance of the advice of the General and Cabinet Minister, Chang-ling. The whole of this region is under the Commander-in-chief of Ele, secondary, (and in some degree subordinate) to whom, are officers called by various titles, such as Tsan-tsan-Ta-chin, — great Ministers for assisting and advising (the Sovereign), — and Pan-sze-Ta-chin, — great Ministers for transacting affairs. Perhaps the best word for expressing their powers briefly in English is Ministers, which seems preferable to Residents, by which they are sometimes designated.

It is, among these Ministers or Residents that the changes have been made, and the principal one is the removal of Peih-chang from Cashgar, hitherto the capital of that region, to Yarkand, with the new title of Commissioner-general, or General superintendent, of the Mahomedan frontier. The Edict on the subject, as briefly inserted in the Gazette, is not very minute; but it would seem therefrom that Cashgar is to be deprived entirely of a Minister and placed simply under the command of a military officer, while Yarkand becomes the capital of that country. The other changes are of no importance.

Chang-ling has also presented a memorial, requesting for stronger garrisons and additional civil and military officers, in some of the cities of Turkestan, particularly Qushi and Acsou. This memorial is accompanied by an estimate of the expense that will be requisite for that purpose. Both papers are referred, by his Majesty, to his privy Council, and to the Tribunal of civil office and of War, for their joint deliberations thereon.

Ta-tsin the Premier still continues unwell, and has reportedly had his leave of absence from his duties prolonged; while the aged Sung-keen is again advancing into office, from which a short attack of illness occasioned his precipitate withdrawal. The Governor of the rivers at Shantung and Honan, Yen-lang, has been also obliged to retire, on account of ill health; but his Majesty either does not wish to remove Mr Foo-yuen, Choo, from his present situation, or did not think that vacancy a good one for him. Wei-yuen-lang, who, it was said, would come here to supply Choo's place, is now acting as Governor of Fuh-keen and Che-keang during the illness of the Governor Son-uh-chun.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**FEBRUARY 16th, 1892.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a	15	
" very superior		36		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		2.75		
Birds' nests		26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca		25 a	30	
" Mauritius		15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		290 a	300	
" ungarbled		200		
Copper, South American		16		
" at Lintin for exportation		18 a	19	
" Japan		22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Tael	9.2 a	10	
" Bengal		9 a	10	
" Madras		9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" " blue &c.		2		
Cotton yarn N° 16 a 30		32 a	34	Pecul
" " 30 a 40		40 a	42	
" " 40 a 50		42 a	44	
" " 50 a 60				
" " 60 a 70				
" " not wanted				
Cow Bezoar		30		Catty
Cudbear		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue		5 a	6	
Ebony Mauritius		4		
" Ceylon		3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		60 a	75	
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55		
" clarified		70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch. & under		3		
" scrap		2		
Lead pig		4.50 a	4.60	
Mace			none	
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs			none	
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled		5 a	6	
Opium Patna		960		Chest
" Benares		970		
" Bombay				
" Damaun		670		
" Turkey		550		Pecul
Pepper Malay		6 1/2 a	7	
Putchuck		12 a	14	
Quicksilver		67 a	68	
Rattans		2 1/2 a	3	
Rice		1.80 a	2	
Rose Maloes		28		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin		8 a	8 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian		9 a	12	
" Sandwich island		1 1/2 a	6	
Sharks' fins		25 a	26	
" " very fine		35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit		40 a	50	100
" Seal		1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter		60 a	70	each
" Land "		6 a	7 1/2	
" Beaver		4 1/2 a	6	each
" Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a	2 1/2	Pecul

Smalts	Sp. Drs.	12 a	28	Pecul
Steel English		5		
" Swedish in kits		5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter		4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates		6 1/2 a		Box
Tin, Banca		16 1/2 a		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		15 1/2		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.	
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		19		
" Dutch, 40		28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33		36 a	38	
Long-ells,		7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

A'um at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30		Pecul
Aniseed star		10 a	11	
" oil of		2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes		15 a	17	1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46	Box
Camphor at Macao. 22; here		28 a	24	
Cassia	7 a 8.	10		
" buds	(new)	14 a	15	
China root			none	
Cubebs			none	
Dragons' blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge			none	
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		18 a	19	
Musk		70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		71 a	78	
" " 2d. 1st sort		55 a	57	
" " 2nd sort		48 a	51	
" " 3d.		37 a	38	100
" small			none	
" blue Nankin		70		
" Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb		35		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		315 a	320	
" " Tsatlee		380 a	400	
" Canton N° 1 Tael		245 a	250	
" " 2		230 a	235	
" " 3		220 a	225	
" " 4			none	
" " 1 Drs.		90 a	100	
" " 2		74		
" " 3		66		
Sugar raw	Tael	4.6 a	4.8	
" Pingfa		5.8 a	6.	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	11 1/2 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort Tael		6.		
" " 2d. "		5.4 a	5.6	
Tea Bohea		13 a	15	
" Congo		24 a	28	
" Campoy		24 a	28	Pecul
" Souchong		19 a	34	
" Peko		52 a	60	
" Ankoï Souchong		19 a	20	
" Hyson		42 a	58	
" " skin		18 a	28	
" " young		37 a	46	
" Gunpowder		51 a	61	
" Twankay		22 a	28	
" Orange Peko		16 a	18	
" Capor		23 a	25	
Tortoise shell			none	
Turmeric		5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		42		Box
Whanghees		23 a	25	1000

# BULLION.

Gold 98 touch  
 Sycoe Silver at Lintin  
 Spanish dollars entire  
 Republican at par

24.50—Tael  
 5½ p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

# EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. st.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY ARRIVED		FROM	
1st Neth. bque.	Mercury,	Brodie,	Java
14th Sp. br.	Diana,	Ramirez,	Manila
FEBRUARY SAILED		FOR	
6th Brit. bque.	Jamesina,	Hector,	Bombay
7th Neth. br.	Nederlander,	Lloyd,	Batavia
14th Am. br.	Eric,	Pedrick,	Philadelphia
15th H. C. S.	Clive,	Harris,	Bombay

### PASSENGERS

per *Nederlander*, B. Gernaert Esq. Mr. Webb, (chief officer), and part of the crew of the late ship "*Buitenzorg*".

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.**—We do not hear of any transaction in the staple having taken place since our last—the holidays not being yet generally over, and very little business doing in any department of trade. The present stock consists of

Bombay,	49,488 Bales
Bengal,	24,710 "
Madras,	12,347 "

making a total of 86,545 Bales.

Our Opium market is very dull: few sales in either description of the drug have been made since the commencement of the new Year. The deliveries to the 15th amounted to 542 chests—consisting of

Patna,	158
Benares,	38
Malwa,	351

The Stock of Nankin Raw Silk is now reduced to a few hundred Bales of each description; and very little of either is of good quality; but there are still from 200 a 300 Bales said to be expected from Nankin.

Of Canton Silk very little remains.

Sugar has experienced a sudden rise, and could not now be purchased under our quotations. The crops have been much injured by the late cold weather; but the principal cause of the advance is the increased demand for the northern markets.

The Company have lately sold their Investment of Camlets at 8 19 per piece.

We subjoin a list of the stocks of various articles supposed to be at present in our market—many of them exhibit a redundant supply; in consequence of which no improvement in price can be expected. From the difficulty of obtaining correct information we give these quantities only as an approximation to the truth.

Pepper about	Fls.	23,000	Flints	Fls.	10,000
Betel-nut	"	16,000	Cotton Yarn	"	3,500 a 4,000
Rattans	"	30,000	Steel	Tubs	2,500
Tin	"	2,000	Quicksilver, Bts.	3,500 a 4,000	
Sandalwood	Indian	12,000	Tin-Plates, Bxs.	5,000	
"	Sandwich Is.	16,000	White Cotton	} Pa. 60 a 70,000	
Lead	"	Fls. 70,000	Goods,		
Iron	"	80,000	Camlets	"	24 a 25,000
Ebony	"	3 a 4,000			

Our advices from Manila, to the 22nd January, state the importation of Shirts, Cambrics, Gingham, Cotton Handkerchiefs, and Broad Cloth, to have been very considerable during the past year, and that no immediate improvement could be expected.

Iron dull of sale at 3½ a 3½ for English, and 4 a 4½ per picul, for Swedish. Of Copper, Lead, Tin, and Steel, a small quantity only in their market.

The exportation of Rice was not then permitted, but expected soon to be so, as the new crop was abundant.

Sugar in very limited demand, at 3½ a 3½ per picul for first quality.

Very little Tortoiseshell on hand.

Hemp 6 a 6½ per picul, production encreasing.

Indigo 30 a 55 per Quintal, no demand, and very small crop.

Coffee 7½ a 8½ per picul: in demand, and not much for sale.

## NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S the following Goods.

*Perfumery* from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;  
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;  
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;  
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

*Hosiery*, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;  
 Black and white silk half Hose;  
 Cotton half Hose,  
 Large Size Whitney Blankets;  
 Irish Linen, White Jean;  
 Fashionable Merseilla waistcoating;  
 Gledstaness's Sherry, Watt's and Heath's do;  
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

The "*Canton Register*" and "*Price Current*", are published twice a month. Subscription for both 8. 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards, Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

MARCH 6th, 1832.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....		5		
Biche de mar	....		9 a	15	
" very superior	....		36		Pecul
Bees' wax	....		24 a	25	
Betel nut	....		2.75 a	3.	
Birds' nests	..		26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	....		10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	....		26 a	28	
" Mauritius	....		18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....		260 a	380	
" ungarbled	....		170 a	180	
Copper, South American	....		16		
" at Lintin for exportation	....		18 a	19	
" Japan	....		22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	....		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Taela	9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....		9 a	10	
" Madras	....		9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs.	4 1/2	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....		4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.	....		2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambries 12 yds.	....		1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	....		2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 16 a 30	....		32 a	34	Pecul
" 30 a 40	....		40 a	42	
" 40 a 50	....		42 a	44	
" 50 a 60	....				
" 60 a 70	....				
" not wanted	....				
Cow Bazaar	..		30		Catty
Cudbear	..		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegus	....		5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	....		4		
" Ceylon	....		3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul		90		
" 2nd 12 a 15	..		80		
" 3rd 15 a 25	..		70		
" cuttings	....		70		
Fishmaws	....		60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts.	50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude	....		55		
" clarified	....		70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....		3		
" scrap	....		1 1/2		
Lead pig	....		4.50 a	4.60	
Mace	....		none		
Myrrh	....		4 a	18	
Nutmeg	....		none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5 a		6		
Opium Patna	....		960		
" Benares	....		970		Chest
" Bombay	....		685		
" Damam	....		540		Pecul
" Turkey	....		6 1/2 a	7	
Pepper Malay	....		12 a	14	
Putchuck	..		67 a	68	
Quicksilver	..		2 1/2 a	3	
Rattans	....		1.80 a	2.	
Rice	....		38		
Rose Maloes	....		5 a	6	Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....		8 a	8 1/2	
" Lintin	....		9 a	12	
" Indian	....		1 1/2 a	6	
" Sandwich island	....		1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sapanwood	....		25 a	26	
Sharks' fins	..		35 a	50	
" very fine	....		40 a	50	100
Skins Rabbit	....		1.80 a	2.	
" Seal	....		50 a	60	each
" Sea Otter	....		5 a	6 1/2	
" Land	....		4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Beaver	....		70 a	90	
" Fox	....	cents	70 a	90	

Smalta	....	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	....		5		
" Swedish in kits	....		5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish	....		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	....		4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....		28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates	..		6 1/2		Box
Tin, Banca	....		17		
" Straits', 1st quality	....		16		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	....		1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Canlets English 55 yd. by 80 in	....		19		
" Dutch, 40	....		28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33	....		36 a	38	
Long-ells.	....		7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	....		80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

A um at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30			
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11		Pecul
" oil of	....	2 1/2			Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16		1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46		Box
Camphor at Macao. 22; at Canton	....	23 a	24		
Cassia	..	7 a	8.		
" buds	..	14 a	15		
China root	..	none			
Cubebs	....	none			
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100		Pecul
Galangul	..	4 a	4 1/2		
Gamboge	..	none			
Glass beads	....	16 a	22		
Hartall	....	12 a	13		
Lead white	....	10			
" red	....	11			
Mother of Pearl shells	....	none			
Musk	....	70 a	110		Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	71 a	73		
" 2d. 1st sort	....	55 a	57		
" 2d. 2d	....	48 a	51		
" 3d.	....	37 a	38		100
" small	....	none			
" blue Nankin	....	70 a	73		
" Canton	....	63 a	65		
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2			Catty
Rhubarb	..	35			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....	315 a	320		
" Teatlee	....	380 a	400		
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1	....	2			
" 2	....	3			
" 3	....	4			
" 4	....	1			
" 5	....	2			
" 6	....	3			
Sugar raw	..	Taela	4.6 a	4.8	
" Pingfa	..	....	5.8 a	6.	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	....	none		
" Canton, 1st sort	Taela	6.			
" 2d.	....	5.4 a	5.6		
Tea Bheea	....	13 a	15		
" Congo	....	18 a	22		
" Campoy	....	18 a	22		Pecul
" Souchong	....	16 a	28		
" Peko	....	52 a	60		
" Antoi Souchong	....	14 a	18		
" Hyson	....	42 a	58		
" skin	....	18 a	28		
" young	....	35 a	40		
" Gunpowder	....	50 a	64		
" Twankay	....	24 a	30		
" Orange Peko	....	16 a	18		
" Caper	....	16 a	18		
Tortoise shell	..	none			
Turnerick	..	5 a	5 1/2		
Tutenague	....	13			
Vermillion	....	42			Box
Whanghees	..	22 a	25		1000

## BULLION.

Gold 98 touch ..  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin ..  
 Spanish dollars entire ..  
 Republican at par ..

24.50—Tael  
 5½ p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

## EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. st.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 80 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 By Ra. do. do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY ARRIVED		FROM	
25th Neth. sh.	Vrouw Helena,	Rosa,	Samarang
28th Brit. bque.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta
" " "	Water Witch,	Henderson,	"
MARCH			
4th Sp. br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
" Am. sh.	Pioneer,	Shankland,	Gibraltar
FEBRUARY SAILED		FOR	
18th Port. sh.	Conceicao,	Da Costa,	Timor
19th Am. br.	Chilian,	Robinson,	Manila
27th Brit. bque.	Lord Amherst,	Rees,	East Coast &c.
" Port. bque.	Providencia,	Figueredo,	Batavia
MARCH			
4th H. C. S.	Winchelsea,	Burt,	London
" H. C. C. S.	Larkins,	Campbell,	"
" Brit. bque.	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband,	Calcutta

### PASSENGERS

per Lord Amherst, H. H. Lindsay Esq. & Rev. C. Gutzlaff.  
 Red Rover. W. Blenkin Esq.  
 Water Witch, W. P. R. Sheddon Esq.  
 Larkins, F. Hollingworth Esq.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** Our Cotton market has remained in great inactivity during the past fortnight: sales of a few hundred bales in small lots, for immediate manufacture, forming the principal transactions.

**OPIMUM.** The "RED ROVER" and "WATER WITCH" arrived on the 28th ult., bringing together about 1500 Chests of Patna and Benares, part of the proceeds of the first Calcutta sales.

Upon a partial trial, the Patna appears to weigh from 123½ to 124 catties; and the Benares 115½ to 116 catties per chest. The touch of the Patna 45, and of the Benares 50: both of good flavor.

No sales have yet been made, but a few chests have been taken away to ascertain the quality.

Since the arrival, the holders of Malwa have been firm in their demand for \$ 700 per chest. We do not, however, hear of any sales having been made at this advance; though a few chests, we understand, have changed hands amongst the Chinese at \$ 685 per chest.

Our market has been, for some time past, free of Smutts; and, if a moderate importation of about 100 or 150 piculs were to occur, \$ 60 or \$ 70 might be obtained for the first quality, and from \$ 20 to 30 for lower sorts; but, exceeding this supply, the prices would revert to our former quotations.

The Select Committee have sold their late investment of Long Cloths, consisting of 26,200 prices, at \$ 4½ per piece.

Our Manila advices, to the 20th ult., state Sugars to have fallen, in consequence of the very limited demand, to \$ 3½ a 3¼ per picul.

No Hemp then in the place; the market having been completely cleared by the ships "Lotus" and "Derby":—prices lately paid \$ 6½ a \$ 6¼, according to quality.

The export of Rice still suspended; price about \$ 1½ p. pl.

## NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S, the following Goods.

*Perfumery* from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;  
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;  
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;  
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

*Hosiery*, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;  
 Black and white silk half Hose;  
 Cotton half Hose,  
 large Size Whitney Blankets;  
 Irish Linen. White Jean;  
 Fashionable Mersella waistcoating;  
 Gledstanes's Sherry, Watt's and Heath's do;  
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

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## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL 1831, TO THE 1st OF MARCH, 1832.

	PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
FEBRUARY ....	304	980	291840	66	970	64020	944	665	627760	1314	983620
Previous 10 months	3525		3372195	1292		1231175	6445		4592380	11262	9195750
Consumption to 1st Mar. 1832.	3829		3664035	1358		1295195	7389		5220140	12576	10179370
Stock at Lintin do.	1116			190			3433			4758	

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

THURSDAY, 8th MARCH, 1832.

NO. 5

## NOTICE.

The Interest, in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC will cease on the 30th of June next.

MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 15th February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of establishing themselves, as a house of Agency, in Sydney, New South Wales, under the firm of EDWARDS & HUNTER, beg respectfully to assure the community of Canton, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the execution of any commissions with which they may be favored.

Reference may be made to Messrs MAGNIAC & Co.

THOMAS DYER EDWARDS.

MATTHEW DYBERT HUNTER.

CANTON, 17th February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the managers in Java of the fund for the encouragement and support of the Military service in the Netherlands, to interest himself, begs to give notice that a Subscription list is open at his office where contributions will be thankfully received.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

(In charge of the affairs of the Consulate.)

CANTON, 1st March, 1832.

## NOTICE.

MR. HUGH MATHESON having been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, from the 1st Instant, the business will now be conducted under the firm of Lyall, Matheson & Co.

LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA, 2nd January, 1832.

## FOR FREIGHT TO THE STRAITS & JAVA.

The Neth. Ship VROUW HELENA, Captn. Ross, to sail about the 15th Inst.

Apply to B. GERNABERT & SENN VAN BASEL.

CANTON, March 3rd, 1832.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

A Canton merchant, in justice to himself and his correspondents, wishes to make it public that he received his Singapore letters per ship RED ROVER at 10 P.M. of the 8th of March; that vessel having arrived on the 28th ult., nine days ago; during which interval several important despatches have occurred for all parts of the globe.

(He leaves his name with the Editor.)

## FOR SALE.

A few cases of very superior eight year old MADEIRA, from BLACKBURN & Co., bottled on the Island. Price \$ 12 per dozen.

Apply to Messrs MARKWICK & LANE.

## CANTON.

Our readers will notice in our Shipping list the announcement of the arrivals of the RED ROVER and WATER WITCH. The former left Bengal on the 10th January, and the latter ten days later; thus effecting a passage against a strong monsoon in the short term of thirty-nine days.

H. M. S. CRUIZER which left Singapore, bound to China, at the same time as the RED ROVER, has not yet arrived. We hear that H. M. S. CHALLENGER will await her arrival at Macao.

We understand that How-qua, the senior Hong-merchant, has signified his intention of withdrawing from foreign business. This announcement has led to various speculations as to his motive for giving up so profitable a branch of trade. Many cogent reasons might be assigned; but with these we have nothing to do; we have, however, reason to know that he has had the measure in contemplation for some time past, and that he has made arrangements for the disposal of the whole of his winter Teas, by which he frees himself from many heavy charges to which he would be subjected by shipping even a single chest; it being a rule of the Consu that any Hong-merchant abstaining entirely from foreign commerce is exempt from all Consu contributions.

His brother merchants waited on him in a body to solicit him to continue in business: he received them with politeness, and, to avoid giving offence, listened to their arguments and promised them an answer on the following day, but his resolution was not to be shaken, even by the earnest solicitations of his oldest friends. In affairs of importance, between the Government and foreigners, his services will continue available: as from this he cannot safely withdraw without the consent of the Emperor.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES. The "disturbances" to which we alluded in our last, arose, according to further accounts received, from the mountaineers, who inhabit the Northern frontier of Canton Province, where it borders on Hoo-nan, a little more than 200 English miles from Canton. They are called, in contempt, by the Chinese lowlanders, Yaou-jin "Dog-men", a race of semi-human animals who have tails. In the affair in which they resisted the Government troops, many lives, it is said, were destroyed; and, so long ago as the 11th February, an express arrived at Governor LE's, requiring assistance. He immediately ordered the General of San-keang district to move forward with 500 men. This occurrence is similar to that which last year called for the personal presence of the Governor on the Island of Hai-nan, when the Le-jin mountaineers descended to the lowlands.

On the 11th of February, a crowded passage boat, with about a hundred passengers on board, proceeding from the country to Canton, was upset, and eighty persons, men and women, were drowned. Among the number, report says, was a mother, carrying her daughter, 13 years of age to Canton, to sell her. They both perished.

His Excellency the Governor has received a despatch from the Board of appointments informing him that, Qeih-kang is appointed treasurer; and Yang-chin-lin, judge at Canton. Ching the present Judge is promoted to the Treasurership in Ché-keang province. At the Sin-gan, or Lintin district, the late magistrate of which committed suicide, Chang-tik-king is acting.

The Tso-tang of Macao has made himself the object of popular ridicule by taking under his special patronage the gambling shops in his district, for the sake of 200 dollars a month. To effect this, he has been obliged to supplicate in person the Keun-min-foo and other brother officers, who wished to suppress gambling. "Thus," says a native correspondent, "the Mandarins, who should teach the people virtue, bring them into the road to ruin!" How he must have admired Dutch and English gambling Farms, in the Straits and elsewhere!



The head native servant of a gentleman, who lately quitted China, having been, by his master's departure, put in possession of two or three thousand dollars, has become the victim of malicious envy from the second servant, who has given information against him to the conservators of the law—the local police. The magistrate who aided the gambling sent for him to ask him civilly about the accusations brought against him, but he, knowing himself guilty of having served a foreigner and made a little money, has wisely absconded. However, he cannot make his family abscond, and he must therefore either consent to separation, or compound by giving the government a part of his gains.

The Kwang-chow-Heep, or Lient, General attendant on the Governor's office, by name KING, who has for several years been the receiver of foreign city-gate Petitions, is about to depart for Peking to have an audience of His Imperial Majesty. In the Kwang-heep's absence, HAN, late of Shun-tak district, fills his place.

During the first month of this year, in consequence of the cold and wet, upwards of a hundred and twenty beggars died about the streets of Canton.

It is said that in Canton, there are, good and bad, real and pretended, as many as twenty three thousand, four hundred physicians.

Last year, of the Chinese Junks bound to and from Tientsin, more than one half perished. Two junks, bound from Amoy to Formosa, were dismantled and driven down to Macao: One of these was a Government cruiser with upwards of 200 men on board.

For about thirty days the sun has not shone;—the wet and cold have raised the price of fuel and oil, of rain caps, and water shoes.

A postman from Peking tells it as a secret that Lient, Governor Choo will, in less than half a year, be promoted to Peking, like his predecessor Judge Yaou, in order to keep him under the surveillance of many, and prevent his doing harm.

GOVERNOR LE. It is rumoured that His Excellency, and Lient, Governor CHOO, the Foo-yeeh, are now cordial friends, and never dispute when consulting on public affairs. It is said the English have been the happy means of this reconciliation. They attacked CHOO, and LE defended him; for which CHOO is grateful, and so peace is made between them. It is further reported that CHOO has sent a secret despatch to the Emperor concerning the late foreign affairs. The fact simply is known, but the contents have not transpired, as the document was not allowed to be copied in the Office, where official papers are usually transcribed.

#### MEMORIAL CONCERNING THE ILLEGAL USE OF HELPS AT THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Wang-yun-kin, of the censorate of rites, requests the Imperial wish on an affair. It appears that the public examinations have been established by the law of the Empire, for the purpose of finding men of real talent, but of late years, the scholars examined have been men of inferior talent, and unacquainted with the classics, hence, when they proceed to the place of examination, they craftily and deceitfully carry with them miniature editions of the classics with comments, that they may be able, when examined, to copy them: and booksellers, with a view to gain profit by this means, are constantly making more and more of these books, without any limit. These are carried by the graduates in their bosoms or their sleeves, and as, when that is the case, they fear being searched, when they answer to their names they do not walk on in regular and orderly succession, but, presuming on their number, oppose all control, and push forward with noise, and violence. All this is occasioned by these miniature comments;—owing to which also, the essays written are not wholly the productions of the candidates themselves, but are in great part mere copies from others, so that their talents will barely attain to mediocrity: Beside which, multitudes imitating them, and that in a worse degree, all fear or shame is cast off. If these evil practices be not put a stop to, not only will the classics shortly be neglected and become useless, and no men of talent and knowledge remain; but those in office also will cease to act honestly and uprightly. The consequences of these practices are not of a light description, and to suffer them to increase, instead of eradicating them, is not the way to fulfil the Imperial wishes in nourishing people's talents.

It is, therefore, incumbent on me to request your Majesty's commands to the officers of the Police-foot-guards (of the capital), requiring them to issue strict prohibitions, and, within a fixed period, to compel all booksellers to burn every work they possess of the aforesaid kind.

I am told that similar practices are frequent in the provinces, and it is incumbent on me further to request your Majesty to issue Edicts to all the provinces, commanding that everywhere these practices be strictly prohibited, and that, at each successive examination, fresh inquiry be made, and new prohibitions issued. That should any case of this nature be found to have taken place hereafter, besides the individual concerned being severely punished, the inattentive local officers shall be also subjected to a public investigation.

#### Imperial reply with the vermilion pencil.

"This description of evil and unworthy practices I have already heard of. If I stop at merely issuing prohibitions and requiring the sellers themselves to burn the books, it will still be done in name only without the reality. As to what shall be done, and what regulations shall be enacted, with a view eternally to eradicate these illegalities, and to reform the practices of the students, let the Ministers of the Privy-Council confer with the Tribunal of rites, and Censurate-General, and after careful and minute deliberation, memorialize. Respect this!"

#### THE LADIES.

Mr. Editor,

I cannot compliment either the judgment or tact of your correspondent "A Canton Bachelor," who writes under the above title, in your last paper. He appears to me not to treat his subject with becoming seriousness, and is still more out of place, when he reduces it to a question of Pounds, Shillings, and pence, while he is far from stating the full extent of the grievances complained of. Let the whole truth be told, Mr. Editor! Is it possible to conceive a greater degradation than that imposed by the Chinese in compelling foreigners at Canton, to pass a life of unnatural self-denial, like that of the Roman Catholic priesthood? Yet,—such is the fact! The priest has this to say for himself: that he fancies, (however absurdly,) he is undergoing a course of penance or mortification which is acceptable to our MAKER. But, as for your foreign traders in Canton, they submit to the privation of this "last, best gift of God to man," from no other motive, than that of gain—*auri sacra fames*—thus, like Esau, resigning their birth-right for a mess of pottage. Your have told us much of the spirit and independence of the British merchants of Canton, ever ready to step forward in resistance to oppression, &c. &c. Let us hear no more of this, while this badge of Helotism remains. With equal reason, in my opinion, might the Chinese presume to restrain our eating and drinking. And yet, if I am not misinformed, the crying grievance, alluded to, forms no part of those on which the British authorities intended to have remonstrated with the Chinese Government, in the event of the Admiral's arrival having placed them in an attitude for negotiation.

I have seen observed in your's or some other newspaper that Canton is not a fit place for Ladies. Be assured, Mr. Editor, no good Wife ever said, or thought so. She must feel that her fittest place is in the company of her Husband—and the more uncomfortable that place is,—the greater the need of her soothing attentions,—the greater her satisfaction in the opportunity of administering those attentions, and of participating in the cares and annoyances of him whom she has chosen, as a help-mate, for better or for worse. Such, I am convinced, are the feelings by which the sex in general are influenced.

Who that has read the interesting narrative of Sir Edward Seaward, just published, but must acknowledge this?

GEMENS.

#### PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,

That civilization, civil and religious knowledge and liberty, together with the light of science have, in times past, necessarily increased in every part of the world, as the world itself grew older, has by no means been the fact. In some places these have been stationary and, in others, retrograde. In China, for example, knowledge and civilization have rather

decreased than increased for many centuries: and, unless an European intercourse of literature take place, they are likely to be stationary or retrograde for many centuries to come. Mind is completely at a stand-still in China. Servile imitation, and slavish compilation, are all that the Press in China produces. It is senile and insane. Among the thousands and thousands who in China are devoted to letters; and who are dubbed "Literati," you inquire in vain for a new book, or a new thought, in any department of knowledge. By a new book, I don't, Mr. Editor, mean a new Edition of an old book, or "Collectanea" from various old books—these things do exist; but I mean a new and original work, emanating from the writer's mind; and not from the old books on the shelves of his library; therefore, Mr. Editor, I humbly opine that, notwithstanding all that has been of late printed about cannon's-mouth negotiation, the fairest, and justest, and best thing would be to set up a Chinese Press, from which Newspapers, Reviews &c., should issue forth.

It may be objected that you have no right to print Newspapers in a foreign country. In answer to which, I would say you have always a right to inculcate truth, justice, humanity, and such like virtues: and nobody has a moral right to hinder you. I admit that no man has a right to do wrong; but assert that, every man has a right to do what is right; i. e. no man has a right to do what is bad, but every man has a right to do what is morally good. No man has a right to excite to sedition, rebellion and anarchy; but every man has a right to promote a peaceable reformation of abuses, equity, liberty, and social order. A man may print in any language he pleases; but a Government has a right to interdict his publications, and, of course, the people have a right to refuse to buy; or even accept of, if offered gratuitously, what he does print. The English and American papers in Canton, are of very limited value, because they appeal to one party alone: If they would do the work requisite, as it ought to be done, they should make every thing intelligible to the other part also viz: the Chinese. Surely one two of those wooden settlements on the "Great Ocean" (as Governor Le has it) at Lintin, might harbour a Chinese Press.

Your's &c. B.

#### SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION WITH THE CHINESE (N<sup>o</sup>. 2.)

"The intelligence we had just received of the state of affairs in Europe, made us the more exceedingly anxious to hasten our departure as much as possible; and I, therefore, renewed my attempt to procure a passage to Canton, but without effect. The difficulty arising from the established policy of the country, I was now told, would probably be much increased by an incident that had happened a few weeks before our arrival. Captain Panton, in the "Sea-horse," a ship of war of twenty-four guns, had been sent from Madras, to urge the payment of a debt owing by the Chinese merchants of Canton to private British subjects in the East Indies and Europe, which, including the principal and compound interest, amounted, I understood, to near a million sterling. For this purpose he had orders to insist on an audience with the Viceroy of Canton, which after some delay, and not without recourse being had to threats, was, at length, obtained."

"The answer he received, on the subject of his mission, was fair and satisfactory; but immediately after his departure, an edict was stuck up on the houses of the Europeans, and in the public places of the city, forbidding all foreigners, on any pretence, to lend money to the subjects of the Emperor."

"This measure had occasioned very serious alarms at Canton. The Chinese merchants who had incurred the debt contrary to the commercial laws of their own country, and denied, in part, the justice of the demand, were afraid that intelligence of this would be carried to Peking; and that the Emperor, who has the character of a just and rigid prince, might punish them with the loss of their fortunes, if not of their lives. On the other hand, the select committee, to whom the cause of the claimants was strongly recommended by the presidency of Madras, were extremely apprehensive, lest they should embroil themselves with the Chinese Government at Canton; and, by that means, bring, perhaps, irreparable mischief on the company's affairs in China. For I was further informed that the Mandarins were always ready to take occasion, even on the slightest grounds to put a stop to their trading; and that it was often with great difficulty, and never without certain expense, that they could get such restraints taken off. These impositions were daily increasing; and, indeed, I found it a prevailing opinion, in all the European factories, that they should soon be reduced either to quit the commerce of that country, or to bear the same indignities to which the Dutch are subjected in Japan."

(Capt. King's voyage in H. M. S. Discovery A. D. 1780.)

**LITERARY SPECULATION.** A fine yellow paper Prospectus has just appeared making the following proposal:

"Dr. ——— hereby states to the public that he has opened a literary lottery to reward talent. Students are requested to send in parallel lines to either of the following, with one mace five capdareens accompanying each paper."

'The Mulberry branch over a low wall bending with the dripping rain'.

OR

'A fragrant pavillion, with a sleepless guest playing on the Kin'.

(Seven words to each line).

"The Dr. ——— in open Hall will decide on the merits of each parallelism. The first name, on the list of successful candidates, shall receive one hundred and twenty large dollars; the second, sixty; the third, thirty; the fourth, twenty &c.,—from the two hundred and first name, to the three hundredth, shall receive one dollar each. The rate of the dollar shall be seven mace."

It is supposed that at least ten thousand Parallelisms will be sent in, and that Dr. ——— will be a considerable gainer. The name is concealed, that no one may bribe him to give an unjust decision.

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**COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.** At the large resorts of commerce throughout the Empire, there are general Custom-houses established, at the head of which Manchow Tartars are always placed. Of late years there has been, every where but at Canton, either a real or a pretended deficit in the duties or Customs. The sum actually levied has not come up to the fixed annual rate. For the deficiency, the heads of the Customs have been held responsible, but they have taken the matter rather easily. Several of them have been sent to Canton to make money out of the "foreign devils" trade, for the purpose of making up their debts to the Imperial Treasury. Others have been allowed to go home to their Tartar tribes, and give a part of their annual allowances towards the deficit. This was rather slow work, and the Emperor has issued an order that hereafter, these Commissioners of Customs, in the event of their not collecting and transmitting the stipulated amount, instead of being allowed to go home in debt to Government, and there wear out their days in quiet, shall be cast into prison, and prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, until the deficit be supplied.

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**THE THOUSAND CHARACTER CLASSIC.** This Chinese School-book, containing just one thousand separate characters, none of which occur twice, is contained in the Anglo-chinese College report for 1831. The translation was made by the Reverend S. Kidd, Principal of the College. It is said that it originated thus:—A statesman being sentenced to death, had his pardon offered him, on condition of his arranging, within a limited time, a thousand separate characters thrown down in confusion, in such a manner as to make sense. He effected the task in one night, but so great was his anxiety of mind and fear of failure, that, although he succeeded, the hair of his head was turned grey by the mental struggle. Although we do not vouch for the truth of this legend, the latter part of it is by no means incredible.

The tract itself is curious. There are four words in each line, and it is in Chinese verse. Beside being a school Book to learn a thousand characters, it is employed to mark the relative position of a thousand places or cells at the public examinations. Numbers would certainly be more simple, but probably are thought less elegant. As to sense, it is a mere jumble of facts and odd opinions; some of them silly and far-fetched, others of them good and useful truisms—such as "It is equally unbecoming to speak of the defects of others, and to boast of your own excellencies."

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Kidd is compelled by ill health to quit his duties and visit England for a season. His place in the College is to be filled by the Reverend J. Tomlin A.B. formerly of the University of Cambridge.

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**DEGRADATION OF A MOHAMMEDAN PRINCE.** His Imperial Majesty's decision has been received on the case of Ake-si-poo-koo, a Mohammedan Pei-lik who "was audacious enough (as the Gazette expresses it) to form a connexion with an Eunuch, and inhale opium with him. After which moreover he retained the said Eunuch in his own house, and carried

on a series of proceedings, perverse and fallacious. His conduct has been exceedingly low, vile, and shameless. The Board of foreign affairs has sentenced him to be degraded from his hereditary rank, to be pilloried three months, being one month more than the law directs, and then to be whipped. This is what he really deserves, but, in consideration of the military services of his grandfather, let the pillory be remitted, and being degraded and flogged, let him be dismissed."

"Hea-te-urh's nephew Ah-poo-too-urh distinguished himself lately at Yarkand—let the hereditary title of *Prince Ake-si-poo-koo* be conferred upon him,—respect this!"

**INSANE PARRICIDE.** We have been shocked to read in the 122nd Gazette for 1891, of Wang-kwei, a person who by the Lieut. Governor of Honan province, is allowed to have been insane, having been put to a slow and ignominious death, for killing his father. The poor creature, not having been secured, seized a hatchet in each hand, and ran out into the street, where he danced about and played mad antics. His father Wang-foo, returning home, attempted to disarm the son, but received a blow from him which felled him to the ground, and caused his death. Wang-kwei ran to the hills, was followed, seized and brought before a Hëen magistrate where, on being interrogated, he stared wildly, and looked like a fool. His neighbours and kindred were questioned by torture, and all testified that he had been insane, and, in a fit of insanity, had killed his father without cause. He was forthwith bound, conveyed to the market place, and cut to pieces by slow degrees. Afterwards, his head was exhibited to the populace, at the place where the crime was committed, for a warning to others!

**NOTICES OF CHINA,** by Padre Serra, have appeared, in a N<sup>o</sup>., just received, of the Royal Asiatic Society's transactions. Padre Serra, as the article informs us in a note, was a Missionary of the College of San Jozé de Macao, and resided above twenty years in Peking, where he became assistant in the Imperial observatory. He returned to Macao in 1827, and has since gone home to Portugal. His notices were given, in Portuguese, to Mr. Davis, and by him communicated to the R. A. S. Padre Serra, from ignorance of the world in general, previous to his entering China, and from the confined nature of his situation at Peking, is not perhaps deserving of much confidence on any subject relating to China generally; but, as these notices are confined to Peking, and relate only to the Imperial family, and the character and conduct of its members, the Padre would be entitled to some credit, even were his notices not derived, as he states, from the communications of a Wang or Regulus, "his intimate friend". As some of his remarks are wanting neither in novelty nor interest, we may perhaps be excused making a few extracts from them. We only regret that they are so brief—consisting of but seven short sections.

Concerning the Emperor, Taou-kwang, and his family, the Padre observes: "the present Empress Mother is not the parent of the reigning prince, though she has two sons who, at the death of their father, were more than twenty years of age. These are superior in personal appearance to the Emperor who is "thin and toothless", but both equally deserve the epithet of "idle, dissipated, and vicious profligate", which the Emperor applied to the younger, when degrading him on account of his vices in 1828. The title of the elder of these princes is Tun-Tsin-wang, and his name Mëen-hae, the younger one's title is Hwei-Keun-wang, and his name Mëen-yu. The Padre continues, "though the Emperor (Kea-king), their father, united in his own person all the vices of these his sons, he preferred his present Majesty for a successor, as being the most virtuous. Some however attribute this preference to the good conduct evinced by Taou-kwang in the rebellion of 1813". A note, appended to the paper, by Mr. Davis, gives some account of this rebellion, which broke out "on the 18th of October, 1813, as the Emperor Kea-king was about to enter Peking, on his return from a summer's excursion to Jeho or Zhehol." Upwards of seventy men had entered the palace, when Taou-kwang, by his ready valour and firmness, intimidated and drove them back.

The Padre's remarks concerning the concubines and servants of the palace are curious. "Every third year," he says, "the Emperor takes a review of such of the daughters of Tartar officers and men of rank, as may have reached the

age of twelve, . . . . and from among these he chooses wives or concubines. Those who are not chosen at the third review become exempt". He adds that there are about 5000 servants in the Imperial harem, chosen in a similar manner, from among the three tribes of Imperial slaves. All these, with the exception of seven, he says, are considered illegal concubines; but in so saying, we presume, he means to refer to the servants only, for the daughters of the "officers and men of rank" are certainly not considered in that light.

In an account of the Emperor Kea-king, the Padre affords fresh evidence of the vicious character of that monarch, and gives an interesting anecdote of "the celebrated Syndic and minister Seun-keun"; but we cannot stop to extract further from the paper. The last notice is concerning Yung-ching, the fourteenth son of Kang-he, who usurped the throne, which had been left to his fourth brother, by placing the character *ten* before that of *four* in the billet of nomination, and causing the seizure and imprisonment of his brother, the lawful heir, who was then absent from Peking. The Padre couples with the notice of this monarch, some remarks about the Lama or Bôdha priests, in noticing which, the Editor of the Asiatic Journal states, (whether from some erroneous idea of the subject, or from misprint, it is difficult to say) that "Padre Serra seems to think that the Priests of Fuh-he, who are numerous at Peking, and have great influence with the chiefs, will succeed in changing the dynasty; . . . . and this secret policy, the Editor continues, may perhaps account in some degree, for the tumults which are constantly appearing in Tartary, and in the North-west dependencies of the Empire". We should not have particularly remarked the new and unfounded expression,—"priests of Fuh-he", had we not observed it used elsewhere in the same journal;—as to the connection, which the Editor supposes, between the debased and immoral Lama priests of Mongolia, and the Mahommedans of Turkestan, striving for their ancient rights and liberty, the idea appears to us perfectly untenable and absurd.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERM.		BAR.			WIND
	night	noon				
1	46	60	30.30	Fine weather; light breeze		NW.
2	46	55	30.30	" fresh breeze		N a NW.
3	42	54	30.30	"		
4	44	56	30.30	" moderate breeze		NW.
5	48	56	30.30	" {latter part cloudy; fresh breeze		N a NW.
6	49	58	30.30	" mod. breeze; vble.		N a NW.
7	45	49	30.40	Cloudy throughout; fresh breeze		N a NW.
8	39	44	30.35	"		N.
9	43	48	30.20	Fine weather; moderate breeze		N a NE.
10	45	58	30.10	{ Cloudy throughout; mostly light breeze		E a S E.
11	55	54	30.10	" {middle and latter, fresh breeze with light rain		N a NW.
12	43	40	30.30	Rain, most part; fresh breeze		N.
13	33	35	30.30	Constant rain; moderate breeze		
14	37	42	30.15	"		N a NW.
15	40	45	30.10	Rain most part		N.
16	33	46	30.15	Constant rain		N a NW.
17	40	48	30.20	Cloudy		
18	43	45	30.20	Most part light rain		N.
19	44	48	30.15	Cloudy throughout; light breeze		N a NW.
20	43	46	30.10	Most part rain; moderate breeze		N by W.
21	38	50	30.10	{ Fine weather; first part, light airs; latterly, light breeze		N E W.
22	45	54	30.	{ Cloudy; with light rain in latter part; light breeze		S E.
23	52	55	29.85	Rain throughout; light breeze		"
24	55	64	29.80	{ Constant rain first part with thunder and lightning; fresh breeze		S E.
25	58	60	29.80	{ Most part rain; with thunder and lightning in first part; light airs		N.
26	55	58	29.80	{ Constant rain; thunder and lightning; first part, light and variable		N a S E.
27	50	50	30.	{ Cloudy, most part light rain; mod. breeze		N.
28	43	45	30.10	{ Cloudy, with light rain at times; fresh breeze		"
29	40	43	30.10	{ Cloudy, light rain throughout; and moderate breeze		"



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

SATURDAY, 17<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1832.

NO. 6

## NOTICE.

The Interest, in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC will cease on the 30th of June next.

MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 15th February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of establishing themselves, as a house of Agency, in Sydney, New South Wales, under the firm of EDWARDS & HUNTER, beg respectfully to assure the community of Canton, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the execution of any commissions with which they may be favored.

Reference may be made to Messrs MAGNIAC & Co.

THOMAS DYER EDWARDS.

MATTHEW DYSERT HUNTER.

CANTON, 17th February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the managers in Java of the fund for the encouragement and support of the Military service in the Netherlands, to interest himself, begs to give notice that a Subscription list is open at his office where contributions will be thankfully received.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

(In charge of the affairs of the Consulate.)

CANTON, 1st March, 1832.

## NOTICE.

MR. HUGH MATHESON having been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, from the 1st Instant, the business will now be conducted under the firm of Lyall, Matheson & Co.

LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA, 2nd January, 1832.

## NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. WILLIAM LANE, of the Firm of MARKWICK & LANE, the affairs of that firm will be wound up by the surviving Partner Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK who, after closing the same, will continue the business under the firm of R. MARKWICK & Co. All persons having claims on the firm of MARKWICK & LANE are requested to send them in, for adjustment, and all indebted to the firm are requested to pay in the amount without delay to enable Mr. Markwick to settle accounts with MESSRS MAGNIAC & Co., acting for the Widow of the deceased.

CANTON, 1st March 1832.

## FOR SALE.

A few cases of very superior eight year old MADEIRA, from BLACKBURN & Co., bottled on the Island. Price \$ 12 per dozen.

Apply to Messrs. MARKWICK & LANE.

## CANTON.

We have received, too late for insertion in our present No., a letter on the subject of "useless legislation." If our correspondent will refer to our paper for December 19th he will there find the substance of what is called the "new Opium law;" the penalties for disobedience; &c. &c. From the date of the Chop, as received by the Viceroy, it appears that we published it before it's official communication to the provincial governments.

This and the memorial (of which we give a short abstract in our present No.) from the high officers of the Canton government, to the Emperor, are in our possession—they are long—but not uninteresting—one of them is highly curious and we may, probably, be induced to give it a place in our columns.

## OPIMUM TRADE.

Our readers will find subjoined the translation of a Chop, recently issued, by the Governor of these provinces, against the importation of "Opium dirt."

We have so often pointed out the variance between the Edicts themselves, and the way, in which those who issue them allow them to lie dormant, (till some new intruder, perhaps dissatisfied with his share of the booty, may, by reporting to the Emperor render it necessary to fulminate some other equally harmless threat) that, at this time of day, we should have treated this proclamation too much as a mere matter of course—"vox et preterea nihil"—to require our publishing or commenting on it. But, opinions have been sent abroad in print, by persons evidently unacquainted with the country or the people about which they were treating; and as such may fall into the hands of many who would attach to them more credit than we think they deserve, we have deemed it right to publish the Chop, and to add a few remarks on it.

The document itself reads well as a severe and total prohibition—it would be but useless to enquire whether it will ever be acted upon. Opium is not a luxury of recent introduction into China, nor has the taste for it been created by foreigners. The desire for this drug has long since assumed the form of a regular commercial demand, and the perfect system by which the "interdicted dirt" finds its way—not, as falsely stated in the Chop, "by stealth" and "in the dark"—but openly, freely, and in the face of day, under the very eyes of those who are ordered to prevent it, into the heart of the provincial city, and even within the very walls of the palace of the officer who issues this prohibition—(unless he be greatly and universally belied)—may warrant us in forming an opinion of the small consequences likely to result from a proclamation which, in fact, is no better than waste paper.

We are not of the number of those who would advocate a commerce in this drug, did we believe it "a spreading poison" or "it's injurious effects extreme." We have heard it asserted that such is the case, and we recollect that a correspondent in our paper, some months since, stigmatised the Opium merchants as the "purveyors of moral degradation and disease;" but, however often we have seen this vituperation repeated, we have not happened to see even one solitary attempt to prove the truth of the principle so broadly laid down. We need hardly add how much we doubt it. The fact is that the Chinese are, in all matters of luxury, a highly refined people—they neither drink the Opium in a liquid state, as the debauchees of some countries—nor swallow it crude, as the Turks, Indians and Malays (and who ever heard of a Chinese running a-muk!) Before the Opium is deemed fit for use, it is freed from all but the pure substance—it loses all unpleasant flavor, and becomes grateful and even aromatic. In this state it is used, with every aid and appendage of luxury, much on the same principle as our European censor, who shudders and sees horror, misery, vice, and death, in it's very name, swallows in full content and enjoyment his modicum

of Port or Madeira:—the object sought by both is the same—so is the effect—a pleasing exhilaration of the animal spirits is the result of a moderate indulgence in either luxury; and, as well might the wine-merchant, who supplies his customers with the juice of the grape, stand charged with all the consequences which excess may produce, as the Opium-merchant be considered accountable for what may possibly result from excess in smoking Opium. It is too much the case that men

"Compound for sins, they are inclined to,  
"By damning those they have no mind to."

and from this, doubtless, it results that he, who habitually indulges in the moderate use of the bottle, looks down with horror on his brother *bon vivant* solacing himself with his pipe. So great is his antipathy, that he would even deny to his fellow subject the right to appeal to their common country for a proper consideration of his feelings and sufferings under the insults of the Chinese, because he acts as the broker between the Government of India, which grows and sells the Drug, and the Mandarin or gentleman of China who must and will have it. Nay—he would even stop the ears of his country against the prayers of all her subjects in this distant land, because some of them meddle with this "accursed thing!"

To defend this subject, when not attacked as a moral question, appears to us supererogatory and absurd. As to the fiscal regulations and "preventive service" of another country—what has England to with them? These are the care of the Chinese authorities, and of them alone, and all this officious affectation of pity for the Chinese, when they feel it not for themselves, can be no argument if there be no moral crime.

Had, indeed, a Commercial treaty between England and China specified that no subject of Britain should be allowed to bring the forbidden juice to the shores of China, he who, in defiance of this, attempted it, would justly be declared not entitled to call on his country for protection. Such is not the case, and all that can be said is that the demand and necessity for the drug are more powerful than the attempts to prohibit it. We do not stop to enquire whether any Government has a moral right to interdict an article of universal luxury—we see that here they have not or do not exert the power—we see that the Chinese must and will have the Drug—we know that, if we are not the carriers and purveyors, others will be so—agreat revenue is derived from it to our Eastern empire—the wealth of their respective countries is increased, by the profits which reward the labor of Europeans and Americans engaged in the trade—the Chinese are satisfied, and the only people who seem dissatisfied, with this useful and pleasant state of things, are those who volunteer an opinion on a subject in which they are in no way interested, and which—we must be excused for adding—they do not, in the least, understand.

Paley observes of Tobacco and, with equal truth may it be said of the drug, Opium "is an acknowledged superfluity, and affords a remarkable instance of the caprice of human appetite; yet, if the fisherman will ply his net, or the mariner fetch rice from foreign countries, in order to procure to himself this indulgence, the market is supplied with two important articles of provision, by the instrumentality of a merchandize which has no other apparent use than the gratification of a vitiated palate"—(*Moral Philosophy*, cap. 11.)

Vast as is the value of Indian Opium annually taken off by the Chinese, we believe it is nearly met by the annual export of Tea alone to England and her colonies. One narcotic thus balances another; and, if we include the export to America, it will be found that China receives, for an equally useless luxury, a far greater sum than is required to pay the vilified Opium agent for his Drug.

For want of a better argument to vindicate their disaffection to the cause of British subjects in China, some publications, (and even speakers in the House of commons) are eager in disseminating the false impression that to obtain privileges for the interdicted commerce in Opium is the object for which the interference of the British Government is now solicited. No assertion can be more thoroughly untrue.—We have never heard a demand for such privileges even hinted at.—As far as we can learn from personal intercourse with those engaged in the Opium business, they want no new privileges, no

change, no interference or protection from the Government of England, so far as the Chinese are concerned.—Why indeed should they?—They already have every thing they can desire. No other foreign trade, in the Empire, is so unshackled, or so much under the control of the foreigners themselves. The drug is always foremost in the estimation of the Chinese merchant, and always commands a preference of what ready money is in the market. The Opium traders would be more unwise than we take them to be, were they to do otherwise than re-echo the well-known answer of the merchants of France to the celebrated Colbert: "*Laissez-nous faire!*"

#### GOVERNOR LE, CONCERNING OPIUM SHIPS AT LINTIN.

LE, Cabinet Minister, Governor, &c., to the Hong-merchants, requiring them to inform themselves fully of the following order.

Opium is a spreading poison,—inexhaustible;—its injurious effects are extreme. Often has it been severely interdicted, as appears on record. But, of late, the various ships of barbarians who bring opium, all anchor, and linger about at Lintin, in the outer ocean, and, exclusive of cargo ships, there are appointed barbarian ships, in which opium is deposited and accumulated, and there it is sold by stealth.

That place is in the midst of the great ocean, and to it there are four passages and eight communications (i. e. it is accessible from every quarter). Not only do traitorous banditti of this province go thither, and, in boats, make clandestine purchases; but, from many places, in various provinces, vessels come by sea, under pretence of trading, to Lintin, and, in the dark, buy opium dirt, which they set sail with, and carry off; as, for example, from Hea-mun (or Amoy) in Fuh-keen, Ning-po in Che-keang, and Téen-sin in Chih-le province, &c.

And there are native vagabonds, who clandestinely open opium furnaces; then traitorous merchants from outside (or other provinces) first go to Canton shops, and secretly agree about the price; next make out a bond and buy;—proceedings which are in direct and gross violation of existing prohibitions.

At present, some one, in the capital, has represented the affair to the Emperor, and strict orders have been respectfully received from his Majesty, to investigate, consult, and exterminate, by cutting off the source of the evil.

I, the Cabinet Minister and Governor, have met and consulted with the Lieut. Governor (or Foo-yuen), and we have, with veneration, reported our sentiments to the Emperor. We have, besides, written to the governments of Chih-le and the other provinces, that they may search and prosecute,—as is on record.

Uniting the above, an order is hereby issued to the Hong-merchants, that they may forthwith obey accordingly. They are commanded to expostulate, with earnestness, and persuade the barbarians of the several nations, telling them that, hereafter, when coming to Canton to trade, they must not, on any account, bring opium concealed in the ships' hold, nor appoint vessels to be opium depots at Lintin, in the outside ocean, hoping thereby to sell it by stealth. If they dare intentionally to disobey, the moment it is discovered, positively shall the said barbarian ships have their hatches sealed,—their selling and buying put a stop to,—and an expulsion inflicted driving them away to their own country; and, forever after, shall they be disallowed to come to trade; that thereby punishment may be manifested.

On this affair, a strict interdict has been respectfully received from Imperial authority: and the Hong-merchants must honestly exert their utmost efforts, to persuade to a total cutting off of the clandestine introduction of Opium dirt. Let there not be the least trifling or carelessness for, if opium be again allowed to enter the interior, it will involve them in serious criminality. Oppose not! These are the commands!

TAOU-KWANG, 12th year, 1st moon, 8th day, (February 9th 1832.)

(A note from the Hong-merchants, quoting, as usual, the substance of the document, without any remark, accompanies the above. The note is dated February 11th, 1832.)

## INSURRECTION.

The following important and well authenticated information has just reached us, as our paper was going to press. We find that, since the receipt of these particulars, another despatch has arrived in Canton.

The disturbance, occasioned on the borders, between Canton and Hoo-kwang provinces, according to the latest accounts, is assuming rather a serious aspect. We have seen an official account of 300 of the Foo-yuen's troops, and 1000 of the Governor's, having set off from Canton for the scene of insurrection, under the directions of King-lin, lately acting in the salt department.

The report is that these mountaineers have erected the standard of rebellion and appointed a Generallissimo;—have seized on a Hien district and put to death the civil officer at the head of it, with several military officers, some hundred of the soldiers, and more than a thousand of the people. The story is that the leader CHAOÜ, the golden dragon, has formed alliances with the mountaineers of Kwang-se province, and has tens of thousands at his command. The whole city of Canton is said to be alarmed, and the government officers are brushing up their means of defence, as Leen-chow, where some of these insurgents are, is not more than four days journey from Canton. Notwithstanding all this fright and talk, the means for offensive warfare possessed by these Highlanders must be very feeble. As long as they stay among their native hills, they may be impregnable, but no longer so when they descend to the plain.

## CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

In a long memorial sent to His Majesty by Governor LE, CHOO, the Foo-yuen, and the Hoppo CHUNG, concerning opium, they state all the arguments and suggestions, for, and against, the best means of preventing the importation of that "destructive poison." They allude to the idea of letting it come in openly, with a trifling duty on it, of three candarins per catty, as was the case on its first introduction to the Celestial Empire, as the best means of causing its use to be diminished or discontinued: still they hesitate to recommend a sudden sanction to what at this moment is severely interdicted. Another idea which occurred to them was to write to the Governments of the countries whence it came requiring them to desist from sending it. They say that they could have written to the Kings of Cochin-China, Siam &c., requiring them to issue orders against its being shipped for China in their ports; but, as it comes chiefly from the English Indian territories, they cannot write, for they have not, heretofore, been in the habit of doing so.

While Governor LE and his colleagues were telling the Emperor that they could have written to certain foreign kings, they were telling the English, through the Hong-merchants that such a thing was never known, as the Celestial Empire's Governor writing to a foreign government. And His Excellency, who said it was impossible that he could reply to the Governor General of India, not very long ago threatened, in an official document, to write to the King of England against a British subject.

**LOCAL OCCURRENCES.** We are sorry to say that a party of American gentlemen, nine in number, were attacked and beaten a few days since, while walking on an island about two miles distant from this city. One was felled by a stone and much hurt: he has, however, we are happy to say, entirely recovered.

On Sunday the 19th of February, at Keuh-keang, about 300 miles to the northward of Canton, How-seih-ling, the Tao-tang of that district a native of Sze-chuen province, about 32 years of age, having received secret information that a Mandarin named Keang-tae-yay, going home from Canton, had with him a few hundred catties of Opium, determined, against the usage of the service, to search his brother officer's boat. How-seih-ling went in person, with a large band of runners, and waited for Keang-tae-yay's approach. He came, as the spies had foretold, and was ordered to stop: he refused: was boarded by force, and his opium taken. Seeing that he had lost his property, he ordered his attendants and the boatmen to attack their assailants. How-seih-ling received several cuts on the head, fell overboard, and was drowned. Five of his people also were killed before

the conflict ceased. The affair has been laid before Governor LE and his deputy CHOO; and will, it is said, be reported to the Emperor.

**THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.** On February 2nd 1832, there being an eclipse of the sun recorded in the Almanac, His Excellency CHOO, the Lieut. Governor of Canton, went into mourning for that day, and, to humble himself, plucked the knob of rank from his official cap. Here were science and piety united, with a vengeance! But this rigid disciple of the Confucian school, on the evening of the same day, when going to extinguish a fire, so far forgot his better feelings as angrily to threaten the decapitation of some foreigners, who had gone to the same place for the same benevolent purpose. So true is it, that it is easier to put on mourning, and practice the externals of piety, than to subdue pride and anger. The Magnate CHOO is a fair sample of the intellectual and scientific attainments of the grandes of China in the 19th Century. Marches, we believe are sometimes retrograde, as well as onward. Whether this has been the case in China or not we are not sure: but—to see an Emperor sending for Joss-sticks to Tibet;—despatching couriers with them to thank the local gods;—to see Governors, and other great Mandarins, at this spring season, kneeling down and knocking head before images of wood and stone;—and His Excellency Choo, going into mourning because the sun was eclipsed—does not indicate any very great advancement in useful knowledge. It is to be feared that those who legislate for China have not much more knowledge of politics or commerce than they have of religion and science.

## AUDIENCES OF THE VICEROY.

In our last No., under the head of "Successful negotiation with the Chinese," we inserted a notice of the arrival in China of Capt. Panton, of His Majesty's ship "Seahorse", who, being despatched from Madras in the year 1780, to urge the payment of large debts owing by Chinese merchants of Canton to private British subjects, succeeded in obtaining an audience of the Viceroy, with a fair and satisfactory answer on the subject of his mission. The result was an arrangement for liquidating the debts by instalments, though not, we believe, to their full extent.

The event is interesting as being the last occasion, that we are aware of, in which a British functionary was admitted to an audience of the Viceroy for the purpose of discussing questions of trade; although, in former years, such privilege would appear to have been very generally accorded to foreigners.

A few extracts are gleaned from the published abstract of the British Factory's records which serve to testify this fact. It must be confessed however that these are wonderfully unsatisfactory on the subject; so much so, that Commodore Anson's audience in 1744 is never alluded to; while Capt. Panton's is slurred over, by merely mentioning that he demanded an audience, omitting the important fact, (which is undoubtedly authentic,) that his demand was complied with. It appears from the Records that:

"In 1736, The new Emperor Kien-lung by an edict or Chop revoked the duty of 10 per cent. Upon attending to hear the Edict read in the Viceroy's hall of audience, the English were ordered to kneel, but unanimously, and successfully resisted the order."

"In 1755-6. The Supracargoes waited seven hours before an audience of the Viceroy could be obtained, to present their petition to trade indiscriminately with the keepers of shops, and not to be restricted to the merchants of the Hong; the object was evaded, (in violation of the Viceroy's promise) by allowing them to deal with the shop keepers, only for small matters, but not for Company's Imports or Exports."

There are other cases in which the reasons assigned for the refusal of an audience prove the prevalence of the custom: *Exceptio probat regulam.*

• This was effected by a tax on foreign trade, which continues to this day, under the well-known designation of the Consoo Fund. Whatever may be the opinion, now entertained, as to the unequitable nature of the arrangement adopted, more particularly under the loose system by which the Consoo fund has, for many years, been diverted from its proper object, there is no doubt that it was a most important boon to the parties concerned; however onerous to their successors in the trade.



"In 1747-8. The Chinese merchants appear to have prevented the Supercargoes from obtaining an audience of the Hoppo, because they would not limit their application to one object."

"In consequence of an officer having refused to allow his hand-scritoire to be examined by the Hoppo's people, the linguist was taken up and put in chains. The scrutoire was afterwards inspected and found to contain nothing improper; yet the Viceroy demanded that the officer should be delivered up and subjected to such punishment as he thought fit. This proposition being rejected, trade was stopped. An interview with the Viceroy was then solicited and consented to on conditions; but, after twice attending upon him, without an audience, the Supercargoes were informed the linguist had been set at liberty and the affair settled; and that the Viceroy was too busy to hear them."

"In a minute of 1736, it is observed "no audience could be obtained of the Viceroy without kneeling."

To an unwillingness, on one side, to conform, and, on the other, to dispense with this humiliation, may probably be attributed the gradual discontinuance of such audiences until, as we have seen, Captain Panton succeeded, by the mere force of perseverance, in asserting the dignity of the British flag by protecting the rights of British merchants.

It is much to be regretted that this spirited example was not followed in the recent proceedings of Capt. Fremantle; when it is not to be doubted but his reception would have been of a very different nature from the total disregard with which he was received. It is most probable however that the gallant commander was not aware of the existence of—so favorable a precedent.

To every one acquainted with the character of the Chinese, or the history of their intercourse with foreigners, it cannot fail to be matter of regret that, on any occasion, determination and firmness should be waived for the attainment of a temporary object. On every occasion when firmness, founded on moral right, has been the leading principle with foreigners, success has been the invariable result, while defeat has as constantly followed any exhibition of indecision or vacillation.

We fear it cannot be doubted that foreigners have greatly lost ground, of late years, in the personal consideration shown, to them by the Chinese.

In 1789, two members of the Factory were invited by the Hoppo to go, as a deputation, to Peking, to celebrate the Emperor's entering his 80th year.

Mr. Dobell mentions his having been present at a dinner, given to the Viceroy by Mr. Drummond, on board of one of the Company's ships, at Whampoa. We scarcely think Governor Le would confer such an honor on a Chief of the Factory in the present day.

A friend of our's is acquainted with a gentleman, who, arriving in China, as a boy, not quite half a century ago, was sent for to the Viceroy's palace, and treated kindly both by His Excellency and "the Lady Governess." He has still a lively recollection of his boyish feelings of disgust on viewing the thick laid rouge on her Ladyship's countenance, and of her feminine curiosity, in passing her handkerchief over her youthful visitor's face to ascertain whether he was similarly bedaubed, lifting up his coat sleeve too, to examine the color of his skin. True, the object of the visit was to gratify their Excellency's curiosity, and not to show attention to the youngster. But they did show him attention, both then and afterwards, in place of regarding him as a barbarian belonging to an inferior race, according to the modern Chinese doctrine. On embarking, shortly afterwards at the Company's stairs, to visit a Cochin Chinese prince, the Viceroy again sent for the youth, and received him kindly.

#### SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION WITH THE CHINESE (N<sup>o</sup>. 3.)

(1719-30.) The records of this year contain particulars of an association formed by the merchants, for trading with Europeans. This Society was formed under the auspices of the Mandarins: the Supercargoes feared this would ruin the trade of the port.

(1721-22.) "The Supercargoes of the *Mozice*, *Frances*, *Cadogan* and *Macclesfield*, found this association of most pernicious consequence. The Hoppo prohibited the inferior merchants from trading with Europeans, and undertook to oblige all merchants not belonging to the Society to pay 30 per cent on China ware and 40 per cent on Tea sold by them. The Hoppo and *Ti-tuck* were connected with this Society. Under these

circumstances the Supercargoes would not suffer the ships to enter the port; and finding all other means fail, they applied to the Viceroy, by whose authority the society was dissolved. The Hoppo then granted the usual Chop for trade."

(1739-40.) Sentries. "A Chinese having attempted to force himself to the English Factory, was wounded by the Sentry. The Supercargoes were very happy to compromise the affair by paying a heavy doctor's bill for him."

In 1741-2, a new Foo-Yune arriving, the Hoppo was turned out, and many privileges withdrawn from the Europeans, who all, in consequence, agreeing to stop their trade, the restriction was removed."

(Records of the British Factory.)

The foregoing extract is worthy of attention, as pointing out the first institution, in the year 1719, of an association, similar to the present Cohong, vested with a monopoly of foreign trade; and the successful resistance of the Company's Supercargoes in procuring its abolition.

The reader will not fail to remark the striking similarity of their proceedings on that occasion with those recently adopted, for nearly the same object, by the Committee of 1829-30.

Another example to the same effect occurs in the year 1741-2; so that, if we must deny to the gentlemen of the present day the merit of originality in their plans, they have, in their favor, all the weight derived from more than one successful precedent. The whole history of the trade indeed is nothing but a series of efforts on the part of the Mandarins to encrease their exactions, resisted, with more or less success, by foreigners; with this advantage in former years, when more than one port was open, that the threat of removing to another was always some check on the rapacity of the Mandarins, inducing them to come to an accommodation, rather than lose altogether the opportunity of squeezing the foreign trader.

We think it is a pity the wholesome practice was discontinued of keeping armed sentries at the factory gates.

#### PEKING.

TO-TSIN, THE CHINESE PREMIER. The late Peking Gazettes contain two or three memorials from this aged Minister, requesting permission to retire from office; but the Emperor, desirous of retaining his services, at first put him off, with a short leave of absence from his duties. Finding, however, that his health does not improve, his Majesty fears, lest by continuing him even nominally in office, the anxiety he will necessarily feel, for the good performance of his official duties, may do further injury to his health; and he has therefore allowed him to retire from all work, but with the title and full pay of Minister. To-tsin is 57 years of age, and has served under three Emperors, having risen, step by step, from the situation of *Peih-tse-shih*, or Clerk, in one of the offices at Peking, to that of prime Minister, which he has just left. No one has yet been appointed to succeed him in the ministerial office;—perhaps it may prove a step for our present Governor *Le*. Some of the military situations which have been vacated by To-tsin are filled by the same Imperial brothers, of whom our readers will have found so unfavorable an account in our last N<sup>o</sup>.

KESHEN, the Governor of this province, has laid before His Majesty a detailed account of the state of the police, shewing that the inadequate payment of the lower limbs of the law obliges them to join the thieves and robbers in their ordinary rate of plunder, just occasionally bringing up an unfortunate wight, who has incurred their displeasure, not paid up his fees, or is lost by a reward offered for his head, &c. &c. In such a state of affairs, Keshen says, he had some experience when officiating as Foo-yuen in Shantung province: and he now begs a loan, from the public funds, of 100,000 Taels, in order to pay the police such a sum as will induce them to act for the government, and not for the thieves. This 100,000 Taels however is not to be absolutely withdrawn from the funds of Chih-le province; but replaced, on the principle of Pitt's sinking fund. 50,000 Taels, are to be sunk in the merchants' hands till the original 100,000 be paid back from the interest; and 50,000 Taels of silver are to go immediately to the Police.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**MARCH 17th, 1832.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	5		
Biche de mar	....	9 a	15	
" very superior	....	86		Pecul
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25	
Betel nut	....	2.75 a	3.	
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Batus	....	10 a	30	"
Cleves Molucca	....	26 a	28	
" Mauritius	....	18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	260 a	280	
" ungarbled	....	170 a	180	
Copper, South American	....	16		
" at Lintin for exportation	....	18 a	19	
" Japan	....	22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Taela 9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....	9 a	10	
" Madras	....	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue & co.	....	2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 16 a 30	....	32 a	34	Pecul
" " 30 a 40	....	40 a	42	
" " 40 a 50	....	42 a	44	
" " 50 a 60	not wanted			
" " 60 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar	....	30		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4		
" Ceylon	....	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....	55		
" clarified	....	70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3		
" scrap	....	1 1/2		
Lead pig	....	4.50 a	4.60	
Mace	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 negarbled	5 a	6		
Opium Patna	....	960		Chest
" Benares	....	970		
" Bombay	....	695 a	700	
" Damaun	....	540		Pecul
" Turkey	....	540		
Pepper Malay	....	6 1/2 a	7	
Putchuck	....	12 a	14	
Quicksilver	....	65 a	66	
Rattana	....	2 1/2 a	3	
Rice	....	1.90 a	2.20	
Rose Maloes	....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin	....	6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	....	9 a	12	
" Sandwich island	....	1 1/2 a	6	
Sapanwood	....	1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	....	25 a	26	
" very fine	....	35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit	....	40 a	50	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2.	
" Sea Otter	....	50 a	60	each
" Land "	....	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	....	cents 70 a	90	

Smalts	....	....	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	....	....	5		
" Swedish in kits	....	....	5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish	....	....	5 a	6 1/2	Pecul
Spelter	....	....	4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	....	28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates	....	....	6 1/2		Box
Tin, Banca	....	....	17		
" Straits, 1st quality	....	....	16		Pecul
Woolens, Broadcloth,	....	....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	....	19		
" Dutch, 40	....	....	28 "	28 a	30
" " broad, 40 by 33	....	....	36 a	38	Piece
Long-ells,	....	....	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	....	....	80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

A'm at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2.30			
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	....	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46	Box
Camphor at Macao, 22; at Canton	....	23 a	24	
Cassia	....	10		
" buds	....	14 a	15	
China root	....	none		
Cubebs	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	....	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge	....	none		
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	....	10		
" red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....	none		
Musk	....	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	71 a	73	
" " 2d. 1st sort	....	55 a	57	
" " 2d. 2nd "	....	48 a	51	
" " 3d.	....	37 a	38	100
" small	....	none		
" blue Nankin	....	70 a	73	
" Canton	....	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb	....	35		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....	315 a	320	
" " Tsatlee	....	380 a	400	
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1	....			
" " 2	....			
" " 3	....			
" " 4	....			none
" " 5	....			
" " 2	....			
" " 3	....			
Sugar raw	....	Taela 4.6 a	4.8	
" Pingfa	....	5.8 a	6.	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	none		
" Canton, 1st sort Taela	....	6.		
" " 2d. "	....	5.4 a	5.6	
Tea Bohea	....	13 a	15	
" Congo	....	18 a	22	
" Campoy	....	18 a	22	Pecul
" Souchong	....	16 a	28	
" Peko	....	52 a	60	
" Ankoi Souchong	....	14 a	18	
" Hyson	....	42 a	58	
" " skin	....	18 a	28	
" " young	....	35 a	40	
" Gunpowder	....	50 a	64	
" Twankay	....	24 a	30	
" Orange Peko	....	16 a	18	
" Capar	....	16 a	18	
Tortoise shell	....	none		
Turmeric	....	5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	....	13		
Vermilion	....	42		Box
Whanghees	....	22 a	25	1000

## BULLION.

Gold 98 touch  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin  
 Spanish dollars entire  
 Republican at par

24. — Tael  
 5½ p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

## EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. at.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 By Rs do. do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
9th H. M. S.	Cruizer,	Parker,	Calcutta
13th Brit. br.	Spartan,	Lumsden, Singapore & Manila	Lima
14th Am. br.	Bogota,	Eaglestone,	Manila
15th „ sh.	Peru,		
MARCH	SAILED		FOR
11th Port. br.	Camoens,	Martins,	Bombay
14th * Brit. bq.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta
15th H. M. S.	Challenger,	Fremantle,	„
16th Neth. sh.	Vrouw Helena,	Ross,	Batavia

### PASSENGERS

per *Red Rover*, R. Holdsworth Esq.  
*Camoens*, W. Haylett Esq.

\* These were the dates appointed for the departure of these vessels, but we have not heard of their having left.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The late series of unfavorable weather has caused considerable interruption to commerce generally, but it has been particularly detrimental to the Corron trade. The deliveries, during this month, have not exceeded 2,500 bales, which is a very small proportion of the staple, compared with the supplies usually required by the manufacturers at this period of the year.

No sales by the foreign holders have lately been made, and it is said that these by the Chinese merchants have been at a reduction, of 1 a 2 mace per pecul, from former rates.

In OPIUM, an almost complete stagnation has prevailed during the past fortnight. The Chinese speculators have been endeavoring to relieve their heavy engagements for Malwa, by sales of small parcels, from time to time, at 5 to 10 dollars below the nominal price of the day; and, from an anxiety to sell, have even solicited the assistance of the foreign holders to make sales for them on those terms.

We understand some clearances of new Patna have been made:—the price to be fixed by the opening of the market. We do not hear that any rate has yet been determined upon.

The deliveries to the 16th inst. are 392 chests, consisting of

Patna,	new	43
„	old	90
Benares,	old	45
Malwa,		214

The American ship *Bogota*, just arrived from South America, has brought a quantity of Copper; but we have not ascertained to what extent.

Quicksilver has experienced a small decline.

Our quotations for Straits' produce remain without any variation; we have had no arrivals to influence the market.

Trade here is universally very dull, and a scarcity of money is greatly complained of.

## NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S the following Goods.

*Perfumery* from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;  
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;  
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;  
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

*Hosiery*, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;  
 Black and white silk half Hose;  
 Cotton half Hose;  
 Large size Whitney Blankets;  
 Irish Linen; White Jean;  
 Fashionable Mersella waistcoating.  
 Gledstones' Sherry, Watts and Heath's do;  
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S  
 EUROPE BAZAR. No. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,  
 And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Clarets*, Destourhel's Medoc do., superior St Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish Linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

The "Canton Register" and "Price Current", are published twice a month. Subscription for both £ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards, Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**APRIL 2nd, 1892.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....		5		
Biche de mer	....		9 a	15	
" very superior	....		38 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	....		24 a	25	
Betel nut	....		3 a	31	
Birds' nests	....		26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Bams	....		10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca	....		34 a	35	
" Mauritius	....		20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....		260 a	280	
" ungarbled	....		170 a	180	
Copper, South American	....		16		
" at Lintin for exportation	....		204		
" Japan	....		22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	....		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Taels	9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....		9 a	10	
" Madras	....		9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British	....				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs.	41 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....		31 a	41	
Muslins 20 yds.	....		2 a	21	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....		11 a	14	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	....		21 a	24	
" blue do.	....		2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 16 a 30	....		32 a	34	Pecul
" " 30 a 40	....		40 a	42	
" " 40 a 50	....		42 a	44	
" " 50 a 60	not wanted				
" " 60 a 70					
Cow Bezoar	....		30		Catty
Cudbear	....		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....		5 a	61	
Ebony Mauritius	....		4		
" Ceylon	....		31		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	....		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	"		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	"		70		
" " cuttings	"		70		
Fishmaws	....		60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts.	50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs.	1 a	11	Pecul
Ginseng crude	....		45 a	50	
" clarified	....		65 a	70	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....		21 a	21	
" rod 1/2 inch & up	....		3		
" scrap	....		11		
Lead pig	....		4.50 a	4.60	
Mace	....		none		
Myrrh	....		4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....		none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	....		5 a	6	
Opium Patna new 800 old 945	....				Chest
" Benares " 880 " 950	....				
" Bombay (nominal) } 685 a 700	....				
" Damana }	....				
" Turkey	....		540		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....		61 a	7	
Putchuck	....		12 a	14	
Quicksilver	....		68		
Rattans	....		21 a	3	
Rice	....		1.90 a	2.20	
Rose Malves	....		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....		5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin	....		6 a	61	
Sandalwood Indian	....		9 a	12	
" Sandwich island	....		11 a	6	
Sapanwood	....		1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	....		25 a	26	
" very fine	....		35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit	....		40 a	50	100
" Seal	....		1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....		50 a	60	each
" Land "	....		5 a	61	
" Beaver	....		41 a	61	each
" Fox	....		70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	....	5		
" Swedish in kits	....	5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish	....	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	....	4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	28 a	30	Catty
Tin-plates	....	51		Box
Tin, Banca	....	17		
" Straits, 1st quality	....	161		Pecul
Woolens, Broadcloth,	....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	19		
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "	....	28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33 "	....	36 a	38	
Long-ells, " "	....	7 a	71	
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90	Pecul

## IMPORTS.

A'm at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30		
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	....	21		Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 22; at Canton,	....	23 a	24	
Cassia (outside) 6 1/2 a 7	....	10		
" buds	....	14 a	15	
China root	....	none		
Cubebs	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	....	4 a	41	
Gamboge	....	none		
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	18	
Lead white	....	10		
" red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....	none		
Musk	....	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	70 a	71	
" " 2d 1st sort	....	55		
" " 2nd "	....	48 a	60	100
" " 3d	....	36		
" small	....	none		
" blue Nankin	....	72 a	74	
" Canton	....	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	....	11		Catty
Rhubarb	....	35		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	....	315 a	320	
" Tsatlee	....	380 a	400	
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1	....			
" " 2	....			
" " 3	....			
" " 4	....			
" " 1	....			
" " 2	....			
" " 3	....			
" " 4	....			
" " 1	....			
" " 2	....			
" " 3	....			
" " 4	....			
Sugar raw	....	Taels	4.5 a 4.6	
" Pingfa	....		5.5 a 5.6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....		none	
" Canton, 1st sort	....	Taels	6.	
" " 2d. "	....		5.4 a 5.6	
Tea Bohea	....		13 a 15	
" Congo	....		18 a 20	
" Campoy	....		18 a 22	Pecul
" Souchong	....		17 a 28	
" Peko	....		none	
" Anko Souchong	....		14 a 18	
" Hyson	....		none	
" " skin	....		none	
" " young	....		40 a 46	
" Gunpowder (very little)	....		55 a 62	
" Twankay	....		none	
" Orange Peko (very little)	....		16 a 18	
" Caper	....		none	
Tortoise shell	....		none	
Turmeric	....	Sp. Drs.	5 a 51	
Tutenague	....		13	
Vermilion	....		49	Box
Whanghees	....		22 a 25	1000

# SULLION.

Gold 98 touch  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin  
 Spanish dollars entire  
 Republican at par

24. — Tael  
 4 1/2 a 5 p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

# EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. at.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Ra per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 208 do. do.  
 Bombay 214 By Ra do. do.

## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM THE 1st APRIL 1831, TO THE 31st OF MARCH 1832.

		PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
		Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Value
		Drs.			Drs.			Drs.			Drs.	
APRIL	{ old	119	1030	534,290	151	1040	151,040	389	645	250,905	1011	847,795
	{ new	438	940		50	940	62,600					
MAY	{ old	103	1020	254,910	61	1015	61,015	454	670	304,180	835	666,380
	{ new	162	925		110	920	107,290					
JUNE	{ old	65	1020	235,400	22	1010	22,101	406	750	345,300	823	698,965
	{ new	178	950		101	945	117,665	51	800			
JULY	{ old	40	1060	297,000	33	1050	33,105	532	755	523,320	1191	1,006,970
	{ new	268	950		160	950	186,650	158	770			
AUGUST	{ old	24	1060	352,330	12	1050	12,105	325	755	532,250	1186	1,006,225
	{ new	337	970		113	965	121,645	375	765			
SEPTEMBER	{ old	15	1060	436,640	8	1050	8,105					
	{ new	436	965		180	960	133,200	778	760	591,280	1367	1,161,120
OCTOBER		378	940	355,320	182	940	124,080	809	730	590,570	1319	1,069,970
NOVEMBER		307	935	287,045	83	935	77,605	825	685	565,125	1215	929,775
DECEMBER		299	940	281,060	142	945	134,190	729	660	481,140	1170	896,390
JANUARY		356	950	338,200	175	950	166,250	614	665	408,310	1145	912,760
FEBRUARY		304	960	291,840	66	970	64,020	944	665	627,760	1314	963,620
MARCH	{ old	255	950	437,360	152	960	153,000	630	675	425,250	1283	1,015,610
	{ new	218	895		8	885						
Macao during the season		140	953	133,420	"	"	"	246	704	173,184	386	306,604
		4442		4,234,815	1518		1,448,195	8,265		5,818,574	14,225	11,501,584
On hand 1st April 1831.		1590			353			2,117			4,060	
Imported to 1st April 1832.		5038			1574			9,211			15,823	
Exported, during the year, to the Straits &c.								11,328			19,883	
								80			80	
Consumed, as above.		6628			1927			11,248			19,803	
		4442			1518			8,265			14,225	
On hand, 1st April 1832, including Macao.		2186			409			2,963			5,578	

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**OPIUM.** The late sales have been confined principally to the new Patna, which commenced at \$ 900 per chest, but shortly declined to \$ 895 a 890. No demand for the new Benares; or for the old Bengal drug of either description.

The chief operations in Malwa have been in the clearances of former engagements which are being reduced very slowly, and a considerable quantity still remains to be taken away. We understand, however, that some sales of the inferior drug have been lately made.

**COTTON.** The deliveries in the last month have been about 8000 Bales, and, with the improvement in the weather, an increased activity has appeared amongst the dealers; but the market still remains very dull.

**COTTON YARN** and Piece Goods are at very low rates; and the expectation of arrivals prevents any favorable alteration.

Two parcels of South American Coffee, we hear, have been sold at Lintin for \$ 204 per picul. The "Mount Wollaston", recently arrived from Peru, has brought a further quantity and more is expected.

Rice has been lately on the advance—particularly in sales made at Macao: by our last advices from thence, we are informed that only \$ 3. 55 per pecul of 150 catties had been offered for a cargo then just arrived from Manila.

Our quotations of Betel-nut are what could now be obtained considering the moderate stock that is in the market, but are not expected to be maintained under any considerable importations. The same remark may be applied to other Straits products.

Owing to the demand for the American Trade, the market has been cleared of almost every description of Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Twankay; and, from the same cause, black Teas have advanced, leaving a very small quantity on hand.

Quicksilver has revived within the few days past.

A rise in the price of Cloves has lately taken place.

# COTTON ON HAND 31st MARCH, 1832.

Bombay.	37,643	Bales
Bengal.	23,429	"
Madras,	11,728	"
	72,800	Bales

We give the following, as usual, only as an approximation to the quantities remaining on hand.

Pepper	Pls.	18,000	Sandalwood	Pls.	14,000
Betel-nut	"	13,000	Flints	"	10,000
Rattans	"	28,000	Cotton Yarn	"	2,700
Tin	"	3,500	Steel	"	1,200
Lead	"	70,000	Cochineal	"	250
Iron	"	70,000	Quicksilver	"	3 a 4,000
Ebony	"	3,000	Long Cloth Pieces		60,000
Tin-plates	Boxes	4,000			

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
19th Am.	sh. Hamilton,	Crocker,	Boston
" Brit.	bque. Agnes,	Thomas,	E. Coast
20th Sp.	br. Alerta,	Tayag,	Ylocos
22nd Am.	sh. Roman,	Lavender,	New York
23rd Sp.	sh. Ricafort,	Zanigo,	Ylocos
26th Brit.	bque. Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta
27th Am.	sh. Mount Wollaston,	Witney,	Chili
APRIL			
1st "	" New Jersey,	Williams,	Gibraltar & Cadix
MARCH	SAILED		FOR
17th Neth.	sh. Vrouw Helena,	Ros,	Batavia
20th Brit.	bque. Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta
" Sp.	br. Diana,	Ramirez,	Manila
" H. M. S.	Cruizer,	Parker,	Madras
21st Port.	br. Novo Paquete,	Martins,	Lisbon
26th Sp.	br. Alerta,	Tayag,	Ylocos
30th Am.	sh. Eclipse,	Johnson,	Boston
" "	" Dorothea,	Conyngham,	New York
" "	" Peru,	Eaglestone,	South Sea

### PASSENGERS.

per Agnes Geo. Horback Esq.  
 Roman, A. Gordon Esq.  
 Hamilton, Mrs. Mc. Condray, Capt. Mc. Condray, Messrs.  
 Smith and Thorndike.  
 Water Witch, L. Dent Esq.  
 Dorothea, J. W. Perit and O. P. Pearse Esqrs.  
 Eclipse, Capt. Forbea

## FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S.

EUROPE BAZAR, N° 3, IMPERIAL HONG,

And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux Claret, Destournel's Medoc do, superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior Champaign; a small quantity of fine old Hock, direct from the place of growth; a few Humpers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland Whiskey; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's Pale Ale in Hhds. Hosiery in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh

assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Naphkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; Stationary of all descriptions; a variety of Perfumery from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE at ROBT EDWARDS'S N° 3 American Hong.

Perfumery, from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water; Honey water; Milk of Roses; Naples Soap; Essence of Rose; Smelling Salts; Nail, tooth, and shaving brushes; Brown Windsor Soap &c.

Hosiery, consisting of

Whole and half lambs' wool hose; White and color'd silk half hose; Cotton do; Angola Gloves; Flannel; large and small Whitney Blankets; Blue and Black Cloth; drab Kerseymere; Fashionable waiscoating, and fine white Marcella; Huckaback towelling.

Madeira Wine "Blackburn's direct from the Island per Winchelsea; Gledstane's, and Watts' and Heath's Sherry; a few dozens of Superior Chateaux Margeaux, Vintage "1823"; Cognac Brandy; old Arrack &c. &c. Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts and Bottle; Barclay's Porter.

Invoice. Foolscap, Post, and Note Paper; Bills of Lading and Exchange; Ink and quills; Hand, deep sea, and log lines; Marline and Housline; Roping and sewing twine.

Paints of every description, Paint oil and turpentine, Paint Brushes; deck clamps, Scrubbers and shoe Brushes.

Pine and Berkley cheese, Butter, Hams, Biscuit &c. Red and Salted Herrings; Pickled and dried tongues; Pickles and assorted Sauces; Sperm candles; dried apples; Superior Havana and Manila Segars. &c. &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st. of April next, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar "

Letters, from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

N° 3 American Hong, 23rd March 1832.

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# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, 1832.

NO. 7

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of establishing themselves, as a house of Agency, in Sydney, New South Wales, under the firm of EDWARDS & HUNTER, beg respectfully to assure the community of Canton, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the execution of any commissions with which they may be favored:

Reference may be made to Messrs MAGNIAO & Co.

THOMAS DYER EDWARDS.

MATTHEW DYSERT HUNTER.

CANTON, 17th February, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the managers in Java of the fund for the encouragement and support of the Military service in the Netherlands, to interest himself, begs to give notice that a Subscription list is open at his office where contributions will be thankfully received.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

(In charge of the affairs of the Consulate.)

CANTON, 1st March, 1832.

## NOTICE.

MR. HUGH MATHESON having been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, from the 1st Instant, the business will now be conducted under the firm of Lyall, Matheson & Co.

LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA, 2nd January, 1832.

## NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of MR. WILLIAM LANE, of the Firm of MARKWICK & LANE, the affairs of that firm will be wound up by the surviving Partner MR. RICHARD MARKWICK who, after closing the same, will continue the business under the firm of R. MARKWICK & Co.

All persons having claims on the firm of MARKWICK & LANE are requested to send them in, for adjustment, and all indebted to the firm are requested to pay in the amount without delay to enable Mr. Markwick to settle accounts with MESSRS MAGNIAO & Co., acting for the Widow of the deceased.

CANTON, 1st March 1832.

## CIRCULAIRE.

### NEDERLANDSCH CONSULAAT.

The undersigned has just received information from Macao, that the post office Packet for the "Vrouw Helena" which left Canton on the 14th. instant at 8. P. M. did not arrive at Macao (via Lintia) before the morning of the 17th., a few hours previous to which Capt. Ross had sailed.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

CANTON, 20th March 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st. of April next, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar "

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

N. 3 American Hong, 26th March 1832.

## CANTON.

MERCATOR's letter has come to hand. Our reason for declining to insert it he has anticipated. With regard to the gentleman alluded to, the recorded sentiments of a great majority of the British community in China are already before the world: and we cannot but think that he is far from standing in need of defence against anonymous attacks from a quarter at once so equivocal and contemptible; any notice of which could only have the effect of rescuing them from the oblivion and disregard, to which their own worthlessness must otherwise consign them.

We join with MERCATOR in lamenting the serious injury occasioned to the cause of British subjects in China, in the estimation of our countrymen elsewhere, by the publication of injudicious arguments, and the constant repetition of the false allegation that the British community are eager to plunge into hostilities with the Chinese.

The remedy for this misrepresentation is in the hands of the community, and of none else.

THE HIGHLAND REBELLION. The mountain Borderers whom we have already mentioned, have, by latest accounts exhibited more decided intentions of a preconcerted rebellion. The attempt seems to us a mad and visionary one. However, providence alone knows what the result may be. The new King who has descended from the Highlands of Lyen-chew, to lift the standard of rebellion against the Empire of Taou-kiang, is said to be only eighteen years of age. His proper name is Lu-Tih-ming. He is in fact a namesake of our worthy Governor, King Le, issues mandates, not in the 12th year of Taou-kiang, but in the first year of his own reign. He has assumed the designation of KIN LUNG (the Golden Dragon). On his royal Standard he exhibits a pretension to a Divine command to undertake this rebellion. The words are

Tung tien ching ming:

Kin Lung yuen neen.

The Golden Dragon.

(has) Received Heaven's decree.

1st Year.

A native map has been prepared, showing, for the information of the Governor, the relative situation of the mountains, forests, and cities from which these rebels have issued forth: and the position of the troops sent from Kwang-so, Hoo-nan and Canton against them. The Hoo-nan General is said to have been killed by a poisoned arrow in an action with the rebels. They have taken the city of Keang-hwa in Hoo-nan province: and have in several skirmishes been successful against the Imperial troops; a small party of whom went over to their side. His Majesty's officers taken by them have been put to the sword. We cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but we give them as reports. The map, which confirms the greater part of what is rumoured, we believe to be official.

The opinion of many of our native informants is that the hill-men are not urged on by famine, but that the rising is the result of a deliberate and preconcerted plan—as a proof of this they are said to have availed themselves of the unusually low price of salt during the last two years, to lay in a large stock: for this necessary of life they are in general dependant on the provincial governments, which thus have a great check on them. They are said to be well armed, strong, and brave; and now acting in concert with the natives of the hills in all the adjoining provinces, they may, per-

See Du Halde's map of Canton; where Lyen-chow is placed in N. Lat. 24. 50' and Long. about 111. 48'; E. distant from the city of Canton about 163 miles in a N. W. Westerly direction. Keang-hwa, in Hoo-kiang, which the insurgents are said to have taken, is laid down in N. Lat. 23. 20' Long. 111. 7'.

haps, be connected with some of the secret societies. The troops sent against them by the Canton authorities were, we are told, attacked from behind, and forced to surrender; the officers being then put to death in cold blood; this may perhaps explain the report of the going over to the rebels of some of the government troops. The Canton people say that the march of the new King will be directed North towards Peking, and that no further invasion of this province is to be apprehended.

It is reported that the Viceroy will leave Canton, in the course of a few days, and in person direct the military operations against the insurgents on the border.

When just on the point of printing our paper, we hear the report of the capture, by the rebels, of the Foo-yuen of the province of Hoo-kwang. The troops had been previously defeated, with the loss of guns and ammunition, in a pass on the borders of the province. We have not, however, heard any particulars.

**CHINESE FLEET.** On the 18th ult, the Admiral Le, Tsin, who, with his squadron, has been guarding the entrance of the Bogue ever since the arrival of H. B. M. Ship "Challenger," sent down a Cruiser to the squadron, lying at the entrance to the inner harbour at Macao, that they need not any longer act on the defensive there, for the English fleet was not coming. They had better go to sea on a cruise, as the coasting pirates had become troublesome.

The Chinese say that the Portuguese government at Macao had applied to the Chinese for assistance against the English, who, they had reason to believe, had designs on Macao. This must surely be a calumny.

(From Macao) **KIDNAPPING.** A native correspondent has informed us that, during the second moon of this year, as many as sixty or seventy bills were posted up in Canton, offering rewards for the recovery of stolen children, both boys and girls. The permission of domestic slavery opens a market for these poor children. But some are doomed to a still worse lot—being intentionally deformed and turned into beggars. In these and similar cases, how horribly does the demon of selfishness debase and harden the human heart!

**LOCAL NEWS AND RUMOURS.** Three Fokien Junks coming from Kung-moon to Macao, the other day, were attacked by pirates and two men in the Junks killed. A son of one of the Captains was among the unfortunate sufferers. Junks from the eastern and northern ports are arriving from day to day, laden with Cotton, Specie &c. From the anchorage at Neang-ma-ké, near the Bar-fort in Macao, they proceed to the westward and southward. The ports they chiefly frequent are Kong-moon, in Sun-oy district, and Chik-kum in Luy-chow-soo. At this last place they find a mart for Opium and lay in sugar which they carry to Sheng-bae in Keang-nan province.

It is rumoured that the Capital of Yun-nan province has been entered by a large body of banditti who have robbed the public Treasury of several millions of money.

## SINGAPORE TIN.

We beg the attention of our readers, here and elsewhere, to the following introduction to an article. "On the supposed adulteration of Banca + tin," by J. Prinsep Esq. Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta mint.

We insert a letter from a Correspondent **CURIOSUS**, on the same subject.

"The tin trade of Singapore with China has suffered materially of late, from a supposition that the metal has been brought to market mixed with lead and other inferior metals. A great deal of it was sacrificed thus, at a depreciation of 25 per cent. in Canton, and the evil continuing unabated, the merchants

Mr. Prinsep seems in this to have been misled: the purity of Banca Tin has in no instance, that we are aware of, been questioned by the Chinese—the charge of inferiority has been strictly and exclusively confined to Straits Tin.

(Editor.)

of Singapore, in July last, transmitted a number of specimens of the rejected tin to the Mint Master in Calcutta, to be submitted to a chemical examination. I have been requested to give publicity to the report drawn up on the occasion at this office, with a view to satisfy the public on the subject. I should premise, however, that it must be regarded only as a report upon the specimens themselves, which were apparently cut from the corners of the blocks of tin; for a similar depreciation in the Calcutta market of a quantity of tin from the Straits having been brought to my notice, [where also the musters proved to be of good quality.] I found on breaking the ingots in half, that the interior was a compound of scoria and refuse dust, concealed from view by an outward case of good metal. The same may probably prove to be the case with the tin rejected by the Chinese."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,

I was considerably interested in the Tin discussion between your paper and the Singapore Chronicle some time since, and hope you have not withdrawn from the field.

Conversing the other day with a friend, an Agent in Canton, I was surprised to learn that he had been holding on a quantity of this "precious metal" consigned to him, in hopes that the prejudice, as he calls it, might wear away. I was somewhat amused with this, when my friend, to show me that every body does not think as you, Mr. Editor, and I do on the subject, whips out of his desk and hands triumphantly to me an Extract from a letter which, as an argument to overcome my obstinacy, he allowed me to copy. That you may judge of its merits I here give it to you.

"We Singaporeans have at last hit upon the real impurity as regards Tin, in the China market.

Whenever it is wanted, the quality is invariably excellent, and high prices are given for it; but the moment the market becomes well stocked, then and then only do the impurities rise to the very surface and become plain as noon day; and to allow purchasers to hold until it is again eagerly sought after, a deduction of 4 dollars per picul is demanded! We are always learning something!! The Chinese here enjoy our "long faces" as an excellent joke, and laugh outright."

Now, Mr. Editor, if I tell you, that any one has been by this induced to hold on bad Tin, in hopes of its becoming good by keeping, you may think I am joking. I assure you it's no joke—my friend is, on the strength of this letter, doing so full in confidence that *le bon temps viendra*. There is no argument like one deduced from facts, so to work I went and, having some leisure time and a little curiosity, I obtained leave to cut muster pieces from 100 of the Slabs in order to try their specific gravity. I herewith hand you the result. It has sufficed to convince me; and, having served to fill up a few idle hours, I now give it over to you, to publish, or or make an abstract from, or, in short, to do with as you please.

I am sorry to add that, after finding all this (specific) gravity, the "long face" which my friend pulled on the occasion made me lose my own and I was obliged to "laugh outright" just in face as the Singapore Chinamen who, as my friend's friend says, consider the business such "an excellent joke." I do not in the least doubt this, for you know the old proverb says that "they will laugh who win" but I much doubt whether those who bring their "pigs" to this market will have any reason to follow the example: they will be obliged to content themselves with the "long faces"—the excellence of the joke will not be likely to make them laugh. As it is, the Singaporeans have got the joke all to themselves.

Your's truly

CURIOSUS.

The statement accompanying the above letter is too long for insertion. Suffice it to observe that the specific gravity of good Tin being 7.30, there are not among the hundred musters, more than five ranging from 7.25 to 7.35, and

only twelve even from 7.20 to 7.40; which last specific gravity indicates an adulteration of five per cent. But most of them indicate a far greater degree of admixture with foreign substances;—some said to contain a large proportion of mere dross, obvious to inspection. According to Mr. Prinsep, "each per Centage of lead," in admixture with Tin, "should give an abatement of 3 per cent in the price" "setting aside all consideration of the utility of the Tin being imported by adulteration."

28th March 1832.

Mr. Editor,

I cannot but commend the endeavours which you have lately made to throw light on the History of our early intercourse with China. An accurate acquaintance with the proceedings of our precursors is beyond any thing conducive to the pursuance of a right course in our negotiations with the singular people among whom we are placed, and who are themselves so careful in preserving a record of all precedents in their favor, while those of an opposite tendency are studiously kept out of view.

In perusing Sir George Staunton's notices relating to China, I find that feelings of courtesy between the local authorities and the British Factory appear to have existed to a much later period than stated in your last paper. Speaking of SUNG-Tazhin who "had been previously well known to the English, and indeed had proved a personal friend to the late Lord Macartney," Sir George observes "during the short period of six months, (of 1811) in which he held the office of Viceroy of Canton, he invited the Chief British authorities to nine several conferences, gave and accepted entertainments, and evinced generally a disposition to cultivate a direct and confidential intercourse with the representatives of the East India Company."

The fact of the Gentlemen of the Factory having been feasted by the Governor SUNG and invited to nine several conferences appears to me a far more remarkable instance of the consideration in which they were held than any of those stated by you.

#### INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. Editor,

In one of your last papers you informed the public of the retirement of the Senior Hong-merchant from all European commerce. But was he not placed by his own government, in the Hong, for the very purpose of carrying on European commerce. I am sure I have no wish that the old gentleman should be annoyed or thwarted in his plans. Probably, a desire to obtain, if possible, a little respite and repose, from the turmoils of the trade and of politics, before he must lie down in the grave, is his principal motive. And who that knows what the life of a Hong-merchant is, can wonder at it. Or who, that has one atom of humanity, could wish to prevent him. Still, this will not prevent one's calling in question the legality of his proceeding. The government will not, most assuredly, let him off from his duties to them in any discussions with foreigners; and, as the law stands, they ought not to let him withdraw his capital from European commerce. It is an injustice to the foreign trade. I think the law, as it now stands, a very irrational and cruel one, but still it was intended, (like the responsibility of the merchants for foreign debts, lately done away with) as a sort of compensation for the manifold restrictions to which they are subject.

Since this retirement is a public measure, the public may judge of its legality, and also venture opinions on its utility to the individual. It is not always true that a man actually knows his own interests best, although he should do so. By declining the commercial part of his duty, this Hong-merchant only gets rid of the profitable, not of the troublesome part of the concern. It may be, a little pride and pet have suggested the measure. At least, more than 20 years ago he avowed his design to "shutty book," but, by entreaty and menaces of foreigners, was induced to remain. For his own sake, whatever be his motive, I only wish he could quit the concern entirely, to enjoy security and peace the rest of his days: but this is not often often the lot of man, and seldom or never the lot of a Chinese Hong-merchant.

Yours &c. D.

#### COMMERCE OF MANILA.

We have extracted the following from the official report on the Commerce of Manila for the past year.

Total number of vessels arrived, 112; do. sailed, 114 viz:

Arrived		Sailed		Arrived		Sailed	
American,	25	29	French,	1	2		
Chinese (Junks),	5	5	Hamburgh,	2	2		
Danish,	7	6	Portuguese,	5	4		
Dutch,	4	4	Prussian,	1	1		
English,	19	19	Spanish,	43	42		

List of the principal articles of export from Manila during the year 1832.

Ajonjoli,	12584	Arrobas.
Bags, empty,	3241	
Biche de mar,	5486	"
Birds' nests,	37	"
white,	16	"
Birds of paradise,	52	
Canvaas,	129	Pieces
Cigars (paper),	4	"
Cacao,	4	"
Coffee,	14624	"
Cotton,	4195	"
Ebony,	13483	"
Hats,	7484	in N°.
Hemp,	154917	"
Hides,	29958	"
Horns,	303	"
Indigo,	31119	"
Lard,	184	"
Mats,	7343	in N°.
Mother o' Pearl shell,	1262	"
Oil (cocoanut),	6964	"
Pitch,	892	"
Rattans,	2459	"
Rice,	1074170	"
Rum,	8716	Gallons
Saltpetre,	5771	"
Sapan wood,	50671	"
Sharks' fins,	371	"
Shrimps, (dried),	9223	"
Sinewa (deer &c.),	368	"
Soap,	5159	"
Sugar,	617737	"
Sulphur,	2480	"
Tallow,	184	"
Tobacco,	4279	"
Tortoise shell,	352	"
Wax,	996	"
Wheat,	110	"

	Goods		Treasure	
Value of Imports year 1831.	1,794,379		337,287	
1830.	1,562,522		178,093	
Value of Exports year 1831.	4,414,710		49,219	
1830.	1,497,621		81,952	

Gross amount of Duties, including Customs, Port-dues, Tonnage &c. } 8 244,006

**MAHOMEDAN KING.** It appears from the Peking Gazette that the Mahomedans of western Tartary accept, from the idolatrous Emperor of China, the titular rank of King. A person bearing the appellation is reported as allowed to reside in Peking, but he is so poor as not to be able to pay the expenses of his journey to the capital; in consequence of which, his Imperial Majesty has granted him a daily allowance to defray the cost of his travelling.

#### FORMOSA.

The lofty chain of mountains, which divides Formosa in its whole length from north to south, forms a barrier between the Chinese, inhabiting the fertile plains on the west, and the yet unsubdued natives of the east: and is the scene of a border warfare constantly maintained between these two parties. The aboriginal inhabitants of the west



have been mostly subdued, and, in great part, enslaved by the Chinese; but they do not continue in quiet submission to their haughty conquerors, unless indeed we be induced, by the name, to except the small proportion who are styled Sháh-fan, *matured foreigners*, in contradiction to the Sàng-fan, *raw, unmatured foreigners*.

Of the unexplored territory to the east of the mountainous chain nothing certain is known, but it is generally believed to contain abundance of gold and silver, which form chief articles of trade between the natives and the Lew-chewans. The western division, of which alone we have detailed accounts, is enriched, however, not by precious metals, but by the great fertility of the soil.

This part of Formosa, lying between the 22nd and 25th degrees of N. Lat., became, on its conquest by the present dynasty, a department of the province of Fuh-keen, under the name of Tae-wan-Foo, and was divided into three Héen districts viz: Tae-wan-Héen, Fong-shan-Héen, and Cheo-lo Héen. Since that period, these districts have been more equalized; Chang-hwa-Héen and a smaller district, called Tan-shwuy-Ting, have been added; and the Pong-hou, or rather Páng-hoo, Islands have also been formed into a Ting district, under the jurisdiction of Tae-wan-Foo.

Tae-wan-Héen, the chief district, is bounded by Choo-lo-Héen, on the north, and Fung-shan-Héen, on the south. It is a very narrow slip of land, comprehending, at the period when the last statistical accounts were published, a town,—which occupies the site of the Dutch Tayo-wan, and is without walls,—and about 21 villages, inhabited by Chinese and their descendants; also three natives villages, inhabited by the Shuh-fan, “matured foreigners.” The town Tae-wan, the Capital of the department, is in 29. 0' N. Lat. and 3. 32' Lon. E. of Peking.

Fung-shan-Héen lies to the south of Tae-wan-Héen. It is a broad district, comprehending a town, eight villages, and a few farms occupied by Chinese. The number of native villages is 73, of which eight only are occupied by the civilized natives. Lat. of the Town, 22. 40' N.: Lon. 3. 37' E. of Peking. Lat. of Sha-ma-ke-tow, the most southern point, 22. 6' N.; Lon. E. 4. 9'.

Cheo-lo-Héen lies to the north of Tae-wan-Héen. It comprehends likewise a small town and four Chinese villages, besides several hamlets and farms, and 33 native villages;—eight belonging to the Sháh-fan. Lat. of the town 23. 37' Lon. E. 3. 44'.

Chang-hwa-Héen is on the north of the last, and, like the others, comprehends a small town or enclosed village, besides 16 Chinese hamlets, and 132 farms. The number of native villages is 51,—inhabited entirely by the Sàng-fan or “raw natives.”

Tan-shwuy-Ting is an inferior district, situated north-east of the last. It has also its palisaded town besides a fortified town or citadel, 132 farms, and 70 native villages. In this district is Ke-lung, or Ke-lang where, the Spanish, and after them the Dutch, had for some time a fort. Ke-lung is a chief landmark, on the passage from Fáh-keen to the Lew-chews and Japan. Lat. of the town, Tan-shwuy-ching, 25. 7'—Lon. E. 4. 43'. The Lat. of Ke-lung, the most northern, as well as the most eastern point, is about 25. 16';—its Lon. E. 5. 9'.

Páng-hoo-Tin—the Piscadores—is a barren and deserted district, and can boast little beyond a few ruinous fortifications. The chief Island (on which the Dutch had a fort), is in about 23. 34' N. Lat.; and 3. 1' E. Lon.

The MOUNTAINS of Formosa are many of them very lofty, and, in the months of November and December, are said to be slightly covered with snow. The highest of the chain, is Mái kang-shan, by which name the whole chain is sometimes designated. It lies N. E. of Tae-wan-Héen: Yéh-shan is also a very high mountain, and not inferior to any: when the rays of the sun are reflected from its white summits, it presents a beautiful appearance, resembling bright silver. It is situated about E. N. E. of Choo-lo-Héen. Besides these there are several other remarkable mountains, one of which is a hot mineral spring. Some of them are volcanic and sulphureous. More detailed accounts of these mountains may be found in Klaproth's *Memoires relatifs a l'Asie*, Vol. 1 pp. 329-334.

Among the rivers and rivelets, which, flowing in great numbers from the mountains and hills, are principally, instrumental in fertilizing the western plains, none are par-

ticularly worthy of mention; but it is remarkable that the water of them all is not only unpleasant to the taste, but also very unwholesome, and indeed poisonous.

The HARBOURS of Formosa are secure and spacious; but the entrances to them are generally narrow and dangerous; and, in many cases, so shallow as to admit only vessels of very light burthen.

The principal Harbour is that of Tae-wan, to which in the time of the Dutch, there were two entrances;—one called Ta-keang is now entirely blocked up by the accumulation of sand; and the other Luh-urh-mun is both so shallow and so closely surrounded by shoals and quicksands as to be impracticable without the assistance of experienced pilots. It was at the entrance Ta-keang, that the Dutch built the Castle Zelandia; which still subsists under the name of Hung-maou-ching, the city of the red-haired people.

Another good harbour is that of Tan-shwuy, defended on three sides by high mountains. There are also the harbours of Ke-lung and Páng-hoo: the latter is of depth sufficient for the largest vessels, and would probably afford good shelter in stormy weather.

The currents in the Formosa channel are very strong; so that, unless the wind be quite fair, it is impossible, with Chinese vessels at least to keep their course,—and, in passing between Fuh-keen and Formosa, they are frequently driven so far to the southward, that they can have no prospect of reaching their destination until a change of the monsoon take place. In that case they generally bear away for Cochin-China or Siam.

(To be continued.)

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM.	BAR.	WIND
night	noon		
1	41 44	30.10	Rain throughout; mod. breeze N. & N by W.
2	41 45	30.25	Cloudy, most part rain; fresh breeze N & N W.
3	41 46	30.20	light breeze; variable E & N.
4	45 49	30.20	Cloudy, with constant rain; light breeze N.
5	46 50	30.10	Constant rain; light, variable. S E & E.
6	49 56	30.	Most part light rain S E & N E.
7	54 65	29.85	light airs E.
8	60 66	29.90	First part thick fog; latter, cloudy; light variable E & N. latterly moderate S E.
9	64 65	29.90	Cloudy with small rain at times fresh breeze S E.
10	63 70	29.90	Cloudy with light rain; mostly fresh breeze.
11	64 69	29.85	moderate breeze N.
12	64 70	29.85	moderate breeze N.
13	55 60	29.95	Cloudy; mostly fresh breeze N & N by W.
14	49 50	30.20	Cloudy, drizzling rain; fresh breeze N. latterly heavy rain.
15	44 45	30.25	fresh breeze N.
16	41 46	30.30	Cloudy throughout; N & N N W.
17	44 49	30.25	moderate breeze N & N by W.
18	44 50	30.15	Cloudy with drizzling rain at times; light breeze N W.
19	48 54	30.20	Cloudy; light rain at times; moderate breeze N & N N W.
20	49 56	30.20	Cloudy throughout; light breeze N & N E.
21	50 55	30.10	moderate breeze N.
22	50 57	30.10	light breeze N W.
23	52 56	30.10	light breeze E & N E.
24	55 65	30.10	Fine weather; moderate breeze E & S E.
25	60 69	30.10	light breeze S E.
26	59 71	30.	Fine weather; light breeze S E.
27	64 68	30.05	Cloudy throughout; fresh breeze E & S E.
28	60 68	30.10	Fine weather; light breeze S E.
29	60 66	30.	Cloudy; first and middle part light breeze E & S E. latter, rain with thunder and lightning, moderate breeze N.
30	55 59	30.20	Cloudy; most part a fresh breeze N.
31	50 62	30.20	Fine weather; moderate breeze E & S E.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to claim the indulgence of our subscribers for the irregularity with which the recent Nos. of the Register have been issued, and still more for being under the necessity of deferring our next No. for a longer interval than usual, in order to enable our printer to visit his family at Macao. We will do our best to ensure greater punctuality in future.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**MAY 7th, 1882.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber .....	Sp. Dra. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida .....	4 1/2	15	
Biche de mar .....	9 a	50	Pecul
" very superior .....	36 a	25	
Bees' wax .....	24 a	3	
Betel nut .....	3	40	Catty
Birds' nests .....	26 a	30	"
Camphor Barts .....	10 a	32	
Cloves Molucca .....	30 a	20 a	
" Mauritius .....	20 a	260 a	
Cochineal, Europe garbled .....	170 a	180	
" ungarbled .....	16	21	
Copper, South American .....	22 a	23	Pecul
" at Lintin for exportation .....	30 a	50	
" Japan .....	9 a	10	
Coral fragments .....	9 a	10	
Cotton Bombay .....	Tael 9.2 a	10	
" Bengal .....	9 a	10	
" Madras .....	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British .....	Sp. Dra. 4 1/2 a	6	
Chintzes 28 yds. ....	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds. ....	2 a	2 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds. ....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Cambrics 12 yds. ....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet .....	2	34	Pecul
" " blue & co. ....	40 a	42	
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 16 a 30 .....	40 a	42	
" " 30 a 40 .....	42 a	44	
" " 40 a 50 .....	not wanted		
" " 50 a 60 .....			
" " 60 a 70 .....			
Cow Besset .....	30		Catty
Cudbear .....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue .....	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius .....	3 1/2	30	
" Ceylon .....	80	70	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul .....	80	70	
" " 2nd 12 a 15 .....	70	70	
" " 3rd 18 a 25 .....	70	75	
" " cuttings .....	60 a	50	
Fishmaws .....	Cts. 50	1 a	Pecul
Flints .....	Sp. Dra. 1 a	1 1/2	
Gambier .....	45 a	50	
Ginseng crude, ....	65 a	70	
" clarified .....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch .....	3	14	
" rod 1/2 inch & under .....	4 1/2	none	
" scrap .....	4 1/2	4 a	18
Lead pig .....	none	none	
Mace .....	4 a	18	
Myrrh .....	none	5 a	6
Nutmegs .....	5 a	6	
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled .....	935	960	Chest
Opium Patna new 850 old .....	960	700 a	695
" Benares nominal 840 .....	700 a	695	
" Bombay .....	540		Pecul
" Damann .....	6 1/2 a	6 1/2	
" Turkey .....	16 a	17	
Pepper Malay .....	67 a	68	
Putchuck .....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Quicksilver .....	2.20 a	2.50	
Rattans .....	38	5 a	6
Rice .....	5 a	6	Pecul
Rose Maloes .....	6 a	6 1/2	
Saltpetre at Whampoa .....	6 a	11	
" Lintin .....	6 a	7	
" Indian .....	1 1/2 a	2	Pecul
" Sandwich island .....	1.80 a	2	
Sapanwood .....	28 a	24	
Sharks' fins .....	28 a	40	
" " very fine .....	40 a	50	100
Skins Rabbit .....	1.80 a	2	
" Seal .....	50 a	60	each
" Sea Otter .....	5 a	6 1/2	
" Land .....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Beaver .....	70 a	90	
" Fox .....	70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply) .....	Sp. Dra. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English .....	4 1/2	5	Cwt.
" Swedish in kits .....	5 a	6	Pecul
Stock fish .....	4	28 a	30
Spelter .....	5 1/2 a	5 1/2	Box
Thread, Gold & Silver .....	16 1/2 a	16	Pecul
Tin-plates .....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Tin, Banca .....	19	28 a	30
" Straits, 1st quality .....	36 a	38	Piece
Woolfens, Broadcloth, .....	7 a	7 1/2	Pecul
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in .....	80 a	90	
" Dutch, 40 " 28 " .....			
" " broad, 40 by 33 " .....			
Long-ells, ....			
Scarlet cuttings .....			

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here .....	Sp. Dra. 2.30	10 a	11	Pecul
Aniseed star .....	2 1/2	14 a	16	1000
" oil of .....	45 a	46	Box	
Bamboo canes .....	28 a	30		
Brass leaf .....	10	14 a	15	
Camphor, at Macao, none at Canton, .....	14 a	15		
Cassia (outside) 6 1/2 a 7. ....	none	none		
" buds .....	80 a	100	Pecul	
China root .....	4 a	4 1/2		
Cubebs .....	none	16 a	22	
Dragons' blood .....	12 a	13		
Galangal .....	10	11		
Gamboge .....	70 a	110	Catty	
Glass beads .....	70 a	71		
Hartall .....	55	48 a	50	
Lead white .....	33 a	34	100	
" red .....	72 a	74		
Mother of Pearl shells .....	63 a	65		
Musk .....	1 1/2		Catty	
Nankeens, Company's 1st .....	315 a	320		
" " 2d. 1st sort .....	380 a	400		
" " 2d. " .....				
" " 3d. " .....				
" " small .....				
" " blue Nankin .....				
" " Canton .....				
Oil of Cassia .....				
Rhubarb .....				
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam .....				
" " Tsatlee .....				
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1 .....				
" " 2 .....				
" " 3 .....				
" " 4 .....				
" " 5 (1) .....				
" " 6 (2) .....				
" " 7 (3) .....				
Sugar raw .....	Tael 4.8 a	5.0		
" Pingfa .....	5.8	none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew .....	6.	6.4 a	5.6	
" " Canton, 1st sort Tael .....	13 a	15		
" " 2d. " .....	18 a	20		
Tea Bohea .....	18 a	22	Pecul	
" Congo .....	17 a	28		
" Campoy .....	none	14 a	18	
" Souchong .....	none	none		
" Peko .....	40 a	46		
" Anko Souchong .....	55 a	62		
" Hyson .....	none	16 a	18	
" " skin .....	none	none		
" " young .....	(very little)	55 a	62	
" Gunpowder .....	none	16 a	18	
" Twankay .....	none	none		
" Orange Peko .....	none	none		
" Capet .....	Sp. Dra. 6 a	5 1/2		
Tortoise shell .....	13	88 a	40	Box
Turmeric .....	22 a	26	1000	
Tutenague .....				
Vermilion .....				
Whanghees .....				

**BULLION.**

Gold 98 touch  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin  
 Spanish dollars entire  
 Republican lat par.

24. — Tael  
 3½ a 4 p. Ct.  
 1 p. Ct.

**RECEIPTS.**

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. st.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 214 By Rs do. do.

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FROM THE 1st OF APRIL TO THE 1st OF MAY 1832.

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	New	220	870		5	860						



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

FRIDAY, 15<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 1832.

NO. 8

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MAGNIAC & CO.

Canton, 15<sup>th</sup>. February 1832.

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has appointed a Generalissimo Yang-yu-chun; and an advance army under Yangfang, with all the standing armies of seven provinces at their command, to go and put every "Dog-man" to the sword, and so exterminate the whole race.

Some elderly Chinese gentlemen have direful forebodings from this state of the case. War, taxes, starvation, and plunder seem all hanging over the sons of Han. The ghost of the deceived and murdered Mohammedan Prince Chang-kih-ur is seen in the south of China, cautioning the patriots not to trust in their oppressors.

We, some time since, inserted a rumour of the capture, by the rebels, of the Foo-yuen of Hoo-nan. This we afterwards found to be a false report. The Foo-yuen, *Woo-yung-kwang* (who, being a native of Canton district excites considerable interest in the minds of his fellow-citizens here) was foolish enough, in a memorial to the Emperor, to state, as his own belief, the popular one of the powers of witchcraft possessed by the rebels. He, at the same time, declared, that there were no secret societies (such as the Triad Society and others) associated with the rebels. These assertions occasioned a severe reprimand from the Emperor; and the credulous Foo-yuen was desired to repair to Peking, immediately, to await his trial. His Majesty has since, however, admitted, in extenuation of his offence, that he was raw and inexperienced; and has remitted all further trial or punishment, beyond the removal of the official button from his cap.

*Chaou-kin-lung*, though the principal leader of the rebels, and the chief acting man, is considered by our Chinese informants here as secondary in rank to *Le-tih-ming*, who is the nominal King. The latter, however, is nowhere mentioned in the memorial of the Foo-yuen, while *Chaou-kin-lung* is very particularly described. His birthplace is near *Leen-chow*, in Kwangtung province, but he had, previously to the commencement of the rebellion, resided for some time, on the other side of the hills, in Hoonan. In the 12th moon of last year (January, 1892), the Foo-yuen says, he took the title *Kin-lung Wang*, or *Gold-dragon King*. He then commenced his campaign by surprising the small town near which he resided, and putting the official people in it to the sword.

The present conquests of the rebels consist of four *Heën*, or cities of the third order, viz: *Keang-hwa*, *Lau-shan*, *Kea-ho*, and *Ning-yuen*. But according to late reports, these appear to be in a state of blockade; the rebel army having been defeated and the major part driven back to the mountains by *Loo-kwan*, Governor of Hoo-kwang, and *Lo-see-keu*, Commander-in-chief in Hoo-pih, who is an old general upwards of 70. It is rumoured, also, that *Le-tih-ming* and *Chaou-kin-lung* do not quite work together; but this seems generally disbelieved. A brother of *Chaou-kin-lung*, with nine or ten other principal rebels, is reported to be among the prisoners.

On the 11th. or 12th. ultimo, 2000 more troops from the Governor's corps, marched for the protection of the frontiers. Though no regular battle has yet taken place in Kwangtung, and the troops of one province do not pass over to another, yet considerable slaughter has already taken place among the small body of men who have marched from hence.

The Tseangkeun, or Commandant of the eight standards, *King-pau*, is desirous of immediately signaling himself, by joining the army, without waiting for the Imperial permission. The Foo-yuen, CHOO, objects to this step, and declines advancing the money requisite to pay the expenses of the Mantchou troops, particularly as their allowances are more than ten fold what native Chinese troops receive. The Tseang-keun has therefore, it is said, sent an express travelling 800 Chinese (or about 220 English) miles a day to request the Emperor's immediate permission for him to advance. This ardour is probably occasioned by the favour shown to the Tseangkeung of Hoopih, in making him director of all the military operations in Hoonan province.

For two or three months back, there has been a vacancy in the office of Foo-Tootung or Lieut.-General, of whom each Tseangkeun has two under him. The new Foo-Tootung has just arrived, with his family. He is an old gentleman, upwards of 60, with a long silvery beard;

and is a nephew of the late *Le-she-yau*, a celebrated Governor of Canton, of mercantile ambition.

WOO-YUN-KWANG, the Foo-yuen or Lieut.-Governor of Hoonan province, who was unfortunate in his resistance to the rebels, is ordered by the Emperor to be put under arrest, and conveyed to Peking for trial. He has been reported dead, but that does not seem true. However, fortunately, he was wounded, by the rebels, which will be something in mitigation of judgement.

The Lieut.-Governor is a Canton man of the district of *Puh-shan*. About 30 years ago he obtained his first literary degree being made a *Suo-tsai*. Within nine months from that time he was made *Keujin*, *Tsinso*, and *Hanlin*, thus by an unexampled rapidity reaching the summit of literary honors. Two years ago he interred his father in an unlucky grave, and to that cause is attributed the death of a great many of their domestic servants since the funeral, and his own present unhappy circumstances.

GOVERNOR LE of Canton is a Keangse man: the son of poor parents, very diminutive in stature, but a good Chinese scholar. He also, like the Lieut.-Governor, attained the degree of Hanlin before he entered on office. Woo-yung-kwang was originally named Woo-leau-kwang; his late Majesty Keaking changed it for him, because the second syllable *Leau* "the light or glory of fire" might in pronunciation be mistaken for *Leau* "to finish" which the Emperor thought rather ominous, as denoting that Woo's glory would be extinguished; and therefore he changed it to Yung, which is "two fires perpetually supplied with fuel." Emperors can give names and pompous titles, but, even they, cannot ensure the reality.

The report of hostile operations on the borders of Kwang-se is again revived. The Cochinchinese are said to be the aggressors.

General Yang-yu-chun, who, three years ago, was in western Tartary at the expulsion of Changkihur's followers, is, it is rumoured, coming from Shense province against the rebel *Li*. He is a veteran commander and may inspire confidence in the Imperial army.

The anger of the Emperor is said to have been extreme against Woo-yung-kwang the Lieut Governor of Hoonan when he read the first despatch sent about the rebels. The Lieut Governor talked about the wonderful demoniacal arts possessed by these people; and was silent about associated banditti. A lady, sister to one of the rebel leaders, holds a conspicuous place in the popular rumors, as being possessed of supernatural powers.

BUYING MEN'S HEARTS. This is a Chinese expression, and it is now applied to the Tartar General commonly called the Tseang-keun. Since the rebellion broke out, he has opened a dispensary for the sick poor, where he gives away panacea pills. He has also ordered the drains of Canton to be cleared; since their present state causes the water in wells to become unwholesome. The fierce Foo-yuen also has given private orders to the police not to prosecute the gamblers too severely; for if they cease to be gamblers, they are likely to become rebels.

GOVERNOR LE, when at court last year, received from the Emperor two words written by His Majesty's own hand "Prosperity" and "Longevity". A few days ago he had them "exalted" or hung up with great ceremony, and received the congratulations of all the civil and military officers of Canton on the occasion. *Cha-lung-o*, the general officer who took an active part in western Tartary against the Mohammedan rebels, but who was subsequently condemned for cowardice and indecision, and ordered to repair to Peking to meet his fate, has died on his way thither. The report says that it was really sickness which occasioned his death, and not any unfair means.

The venerable Sung-fa-jin, who has of late been unpopular at Court, is, in his old age, driven from the society of the "Great Statesmen" about his Majesty's person, and reduced to the third degree of rank, unemployed.

The illegality for which this punishment was inflicted, (which seems to have been a pretence) was, that, two years ago, when sent on a mission of inquiry to Western Tar-

vary, be ordered the officers in Peking to provide his supplies, instead of doing so himself. Thus, while the late Premier To-tsin has retired, in his 75th year laden with honors, old Sung is dismissed with disgrace.

The U. S. Frigate **POTOMAC**, Commander Downes, arrived in China on the 18th. ultimo from Batavia, and sailed again on the 5th. Inst. for her station on the coast of South America, touching, in her way thither, at some of the islands in the Pacific. She is described as a very fine vessel and one of the largest of the class to which she belongs; carrying 28 long 32's on her gun deck and the same number of 44's (carronades) on her upper deck.

We have heard, though we know not if the report be correct, that her visit was caused by the news received by her commander, while in these seas, of the probability of hostilities with the Chinese; and that he deviated from his direct route with the view of affording support to the flag and commerce of his country, should a necessity for so doing appear.

The "**Potomac**" had, previous to her arrival at Batavia, been engaged in avenging some American subjects, who were cut off in the "**Friendship**" in the early part of last year at Quallo Batu, on the West Coast of Sumatra. In executing this service, few of the Frigate's crew were killed; while the loss, on the part of the Malays, is estimated at one hundred and fifty.

Although it is impossible to disapprove of a necessary act of retaliation, yet, we cannot but think that the cause of humanity would be far better served by guarding against these attacks and massacres, than by taking a revenge, however severe, many months after the committal of the deed. The presence, even occasionally, of a small vessel of war would amply suffice for this; and would mainly tend to relieve the trade on the West Coast of Sumatra from the danger with which it is now, necessarily, carried on. It is far from improbable, judging from the character of the people, that the lesson taught them by the visit of the "**Potomac**" will be soon forgotten or, if not, remembered only, to call for a repetition by some new act of violence on the first vessel which they may be able to overpower.

The politeness of the Chinese towards "distant foreigners" was shown to the **POTOMAC** by the issuing of the usual unmeaning Chop ordering the district officers and Captains of the war-junks to make inquiries as to the cause of the arrival of the foreign ship; and to expel her; &c. &c.

Since the 1st. Inst. the United States' flag has not been hoisted, as usual, in front of the American Hong, nor will it, we understand, be again hoisted until the arrival of orders from Washington. The late Consul left for America at the end of April, and we believe that there are doubts as to whether a delegation of the office would be valid without the sanction of the home government.

The only foreign flag now flying in Canton is that of the Netherlands.

### THE BENGAL PRESS.

Extract from the Bengal Hurkaru April 18th. 1832.

"Many of our readers may recollect the offer made by the CANTON REGISTER on its first establishment to publish communications from persons residing in India which might not be publishable here. It now appears that its proposer was this invitation given to the public "than an influence which may be divined, transferred the paper to less rebellious hands!" In plain words the select committee thought they could not better serve the interests of master in Leadenhall Street, than by taking into their own hands so dangerous an instrument as a printing press. No doubt with the same kind intention that mamma takes a knife from little boy, lest he should cut little boy's fingers. The consequences of this unavowed measure might not have been so pleasant to any unwise resident in India, who might have been tempted by the above invitation to vent his groans through the *Canton Register*. Instead of being conveyed to the public they might, by pure accident no doubt, have got mixed with some of the Honorable Company's invoices, and tumbled but upon the table of the twenty-four in the original manuscript, instead of delighting their eyes in well formed Roman characters."

facture. Such a circumstance might have been attended with inconvenience to all parties, but that the Indian public, having the gift of experience in such matters, is very cautious of committing his lucubrations to untried friends however specious their promises."

We have read the remarks from which we extract the above with strong mingled feelings of contempt and disgust—disgust at the gross ignorance which they display of the subject which the writer professes to understand; and contempt for their falsehood.

To any one acquainted with China, it would be too much a work of supererogation even to contradict the assertions so boldly put forth to the world; but as we know that many will be disposed to take for granted what is passed over from scorn, we are at the trouble of contradicting them, and we do therefore contradict them, and that in plain terms.

When the Editor of the "**Hurkaru**" states that our paper is under the influence of the Hon. Company, he states what is grossly false. Had he not been blinded by his love for any theme on which to hinge an attack on the East India Company, he might have easily found, from any one, better acquainted than himself with the affairs of China, that the Select Committee do not exercise; that they have never exercised; or even attempted any control in any shape over our columns. We state this distinctly, and to prevent the necessity of recurring to the subject, We make the contradiction in justice to ourselves, and to counteract the evil impression which might be worked on our readers in India were we to allow so gross and groundless a falsehood to pass unchallenged.

We re-assert what we were some time since obliged to state in reply to an attack of the same nature made by a party writer in a Pamphlet published in London under the name of the "**Chinese Monopoly examined**;"—and which contradiction, (as the Editor generally pays us the compliment of reprinting the whole of our paper), most probably appeared in the pages of the "**Hurkaru**."

"We deem it right, however, to contradict the false statement which he advances, in regard to the Editor of our paper, whom he confidently affirms to be a Company's servant &c."

"These assertions are palpably untrue; the Editor of the *Register*, and the writer of commercial remarks, are both commercial men, neither of them servants of the East India Company, nor in any way influenced by that body, and, (they venture to say,) perfectly free from that party spirit, which seems so powerfully to have guided our pamphleteer in many of his remarks."

A word *en passant* with the "**Hurkaru**" now that we are on the subject; and we will forgive him his gratuitous mis-statement that "*the Press in China has been hitherto in a state of the most degrading thralldom, the hired tool of a monopoly*;" &c. if he will vouchsafe to take warning from us. We know not and we care not whether it arise from ignorance or party spirit (though we incline to think the latter) that the **Hurkaru** seems incapable of discriminating between fairness in the discussion of China affairs; free from indiscriminate abuse of the Hon. East India Company, and subserviency to them or their representatives. We are not blinded by the same party spirit; and we can and do draw the line between the two: our views and our arguments have been those of independent yet moderate men arguing the great question between England and China; not as party writers, anxious to condemn and not scrupling to mislead; but as Englishmen working in the cause which we deemed the right one; and as desirous to give to the public the information which we obtained; leaving it to others, who had the power, to decide or judge of the question. That we might have gained more *éclat* by pursuing a different course is possible;—that the pages of the **Hurkaru** in which we are now vilified and sneered at, would have been loud in our praise we do not doubt—but we should not then be assured, as now, that we have acted conscientiously and fairly; and even, throwing the talent and power of the "**Hurkaru**" in the scale for us; or against us; we can see no good reason for changing our course, and certainly none to induce us to be guilty of the baseness of sacrificing moderation and principle to violence and party.

Sir,

Amongst the great numbers of mistakes which fill up your companion, I observe the following which I'll thank you to have corrected in the next edition, or in one or both of the insignificant papers of this place: first, I am not native of Geneva by 72 miles distance, but as Geneva is as much in Switzerland as Edinburgh is in Scotland, I am Swiss; secondly, no one but myself since January last dwells in No 4, where there are neither Shop nor tavern.

I am Sir

Your obedt. Servt.

C. BOVET.

To I. R. Morrisson Esqr.

At the request of the Editor of "the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Companion" we give insertion to the above.

The mistake, complained of, arose from ignorance; which appears to us excusable when it is considered that, in all communities, there must be some persons whom it is impossible to know.

It is to be hoped that this explanation will be satisfactory.

## ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

We have been favored with the following Latitudes and Longitudes of some Islands seen lately by some whale ships, and not laid down in any charts. They are furnished on the authority of Capt. Charlton H. B. M. Consul.

"Howland's Island Lat. 0° 43' N. Long. 176° 47' W."  
"A group of islands, fourteen in number; the centre in Lat. 4° 30' N. long 169° 30' E; seen by Capt. Ceville, of the American barque *Alliance*, on the 6th. of May 1831. The natives had large boats (not canoes); spoke the Spanish language; and appeared very friendly. It being evening when the boats came off, he had but little time to converse with them; and, during the night, he was drifted so far to leeward that he could only see them from the mast-head."

Two islands seen by the ship *Venilia*, of London, G. Miner Master, on the 1st. September 1830; supposed to be the "Jardines" of the Spaniards. Lat. 21° 30' N. Long. 151° 25' E."

PEKING, FEBRUARY 15th. The early Nos. of the Gazettes for this year have but lately begun to arrive in Canton. They commence on the 16th. of the 1st. moon, till which time the Emperor and all his officers hold holiday from the ordinary routine of business. The first No. commences with edicts for the benefit of the starving population of those provinces which suffered, last year, from drought and inundation. In Gan-hway province, eleven Chow and Heen districts suffered, from one or both of these causes, to the extent of what is called, in Chinese law, 'complete calamity': many smaller villages suffered to the same extent; others only to the extent of what is called 'partial calamity.' Of all these districts and villages, the 'very poor' and the 'rather poor,' as well as the resident soldiery, (i.e. those who are soldiers by birth, and possessed of hereditary property), are to receive one month's allowance of rice. From a want of grain in the provincial magazines, an equivalent in money is to be given, instead of the actual allowance: this renders it easier for the official underlings to deprive the people of a portion of the Imperial gift.—In Hoopih, in consequence of the inundation, sixteen Chow and Heen districts suffered 'very heavy calamity,' and four districts were in 'very trying circumstances'—the poor of these, together with the infirm portion of the soldiery, are to be provided with grain for seed, from the Imperial stores. Should all in the stores be consumed, money must be given for the rest, as an equivalent.—The sufferers in Keangse province, in which sixteen districts have been inundated, are provided both with rice and seed.—The people of Keangse and Hoopih are to repay the rice and seed allowed them, when they have got in their autumn harvest. In all these provinces, the

taxes have been either remitted, or payment of them deferred, according to the circumstances of the several places.

TRAVELLING OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY. The chief officers of the Peking city guards have been punished with loss of salary, for having carelessly allowed the curtains, placed across the streets of the city, to be removed, and the thoroughfare re-opened, immediately after the Empress Mother, and the Empress, had passed on; instead of waiting until the ladies of the harem and the Imperial grand daughters had followed.

COREA. A subject of this nation has been caught in Manshur Tartary stealing Ginseng. The Tartar commandant threw him into prison, and did not report to the Emperor, which has much displeased his Majesty. The Corean is ordered to be sent to his own country to be punished there, and to see whether he has been previously acting illegally in that kingdom.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

Therm.	Bar.	Wind.
night.	noon.	
1 54 07	30.15	Fine weather; light breeze S. E.
2 59 70	30.15	" " " " " " " "
3 66 75	30.16	" " " " " " " "
4 69 79	30.16	" " " " " " " "
5 66 77	29.94	" " " " " " " "
6 65 77	29.90	" " " " " " " "
7 66 66	29.90	First part cloudy, light breeze S. E.
8 55 56	30.10	middle and latter rain, moderate breeze S. E.
9 51 60	30.15	Rain throughout; fresh breeze N. a N. W.
10 57 67	30.16	Cloudy most part; light breeze N. a N. N. W.
11 59 69	30.10	light breeze first part a N. W. latterly S. E.
12 60 72	30.10	Fine weather; light rain S. E.
13 65 73	30.10	light breeze E. a S. E.
14 66 77	30.10	First part fine, light breeze; middle and latter rain; variable N. a S. E.
15 65 76	30.10	First and middle parts fine, light breeze; latter rain with lightning; fresh breeze S. E.
16 65 72	30.10	Fine weather; moderate breeze E. a S. E.
17 66 76	29.95	Cloudy throughout; latter part heavy rain; fresh breeze S. E. a S.
18 65 60	30.10	with thunder and lightning. N. N. W.
19 66 72	30.10	Fine weather; moderate breeze N. a N. W.
20 60 74	30.10	First and middle parts fine, light breeze; latter, cloudy; moderate breeze N. a N. W.
21 65 70	30.10	Fine weather, first part moderate breeze middle and latter light breeze E. a S. E.
22 70 74	29.90	Cloudy most part; rain latterly; moderate breeze S. E.
23 70 75	29.85	Cloudy with frequent rain; light breeze moderate breeze N. E.
24 61 65	30.05	First part cloudy, light breeze middle and latter rain; light breeze with thunder and lightning. N. E.
25 60 65	30.05	Cloudy; fresh breeze N. E. a N.
26 64 73	29.90	mostly a moderate breeze E. a S. E.
27 71 70	29.80	with light rain at times S. E.
28 74 68	29.80	moderate breeze S. E.
29 74 75	29.90	first part; mid. & latter fine; fresh breeze first part fresh breeze S. E.
30 69 65	30.05	middle and latter heavy rain, thunder and lightning mostly light breeze N. a N. W. latterly a fresh breeze N.

BIRTH: At Macao, on the 7th. of June, the lady of J. B. THORNHILL Esq. of a son.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In presenting to our Subscribers the present No. of the Register, we have to thank them for their kind indulgence under a delay which, however protracted, has been; we assure them, entirely unavoidable. We will do our best to ensure regularity in future.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "a Cantoner" is at hand, and shall appear in our next.—We have received a letter from "an Englishman" if any thing could induce us to depart from the line of conduct which we have hitherto followed. In these matters, it would be for the purpose of inserting his very able communication. It is still under consideration for our next No.—for the present one it has arrived too late.

Capt. Clifton's letter is also too late; he assures us that all the letters per "Red Rover" were taken on shore at Macao by him immediately on arrival and delivered to the Company's Steward.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**JULY 1st, 1882.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	148	Catt
Assafetida	....	4 1/2		
Biche de mar	....	9 a	15	
" very superior	....	8 1/2 a	50	Pecu.
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25	
Betel nut	....	3		
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Barus	....	10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca	....	30 a	32	
" Mauritius	....	20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	280 a	300	
" ungarbled	....	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	....	15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	....	23.50		
" Japan	....	31 a	22	Pecu
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Tails 6.2 a	8.6	
" Bengal	....	8 a	9.5	
" Madras	....	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	....	2		
Cotton yarn N°	16 a 20	35		Pecu
" 20 a 30		40		
" 30 a 40		38		
" 40 a 50	not wanted			
" 50 a 70				
Cow Bezoar	....	30		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4		
" Ceylon	....	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecu	90		
" 2nd 12 a 15	"	80		
" 3rd 18 a 25	"	70		
" cuttings		70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecu
Ginseng crude	....	50 a	54	
" clarified	....	70 a	75	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3		
" scrap	....	1 1/2		
Lead pig	....	4 1/2		
Mace	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5 a	6		
Opium Patna new 785 old nominal	800			
" Benares 740 a 735	"	920		Chest
" Bombay	nominal	500 a	485	
" Damann				
" Turkey	....	540		Pecu
Pepper Malay	....	6 a	6 1/2	
Putebuck	....	15		
Quicksilver	....	67 a	68	
Rattans	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	....	2 a	2.20	
Rose Maloes	....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	none		Pecu
" Lintin	....	6 a	6 1/2	
" Sandalwood Indian	....	8 a	11	
" Sandwich island	....	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	....	1.80 a	2	Pecu
Sharks' fins	....	23 a	24	
" very fine	....	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	....	40 a	50 1/2	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....	45 a	50	each
" Land "	....	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	....	70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecu
Steel English	....	4 1/2	
" Swedish in kits	....	5	Cwt.
Stock fish	....	5 a	6
Spelter	....	4	Pecu
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	28 a	30 1/2
Tin-plates	....	5 1/2 a	5 1/2
Tin, Banca	....	15 1/2	
" Straits, 1st quality	....	14 a	14 1/2
Woollens, Broadcloth.	....	1.55 a	1.60 1/2
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	19	
" Dutch, 40 "	....	28 "	28 a
" broad, 40 by 38 "	....	38 "	38 a
Long-ells,	....	7 a	7 1/2
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90 1/2

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2. 25		
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11
" oil of	....	2 1/2	
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16 1/2
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46 1/2
Camphor, at Macao, none at Canton,	....	28 a	30
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2	"	10 a	10 1/2
" buds	....	12 a	13
China root	....	3 1/2	
Cubebs	....	none	
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100
Galangal	....	4 a	4 1/2
Gamboge	....	none	
Glass beads	....	16 a	22
Hartall	....	12 a	13
Lead white	....	10	
" red	....	11	
Mother of Pearl shells	....	none	
Musk	....	70 a	110 1/2
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	70 a	71
" 2d. 1st sort	....	55	
" 2nd "	....	46	
" 3d.	....	33 a	34
" small	....	none	
" blue Nankin	....	70 a	72
" Canton	....	63 a	65
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2	
Rhubarb	....	none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....	"	
" Canton N° 1	Tails 250		
" 2	230 a	24	
" 3	220 a	225	
" 4	140		
" 1 Drs	90		
" 5 2	70		
" 3	63		
Sugar raw	....	Tails 4.8 a	5
" Pingfa	....	5.8 a	6
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	none	
" Canton, 1st sort	Tails 6.8		
" 2d. "	6.4		
Tea Bohea	....	10 a	15
" Congo	....	16 a	18
" Campoy	....	18 a	22
" Souchong	....	17 a	28
" Peko	....	none	
" Anko Souchong	....	14 a	18
" Hyson	....	none	
" skin	....	none	
" young	....	40 a	46
" Gunpowder (very little)	....	55 a	62
" Twankay	....	none	
" Orange Peko (very little)	....	16 a	18
" Capar	....	none	
Tortoise shell	....	none	
Turmeric	....	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2
Tutenague	....	13	
Vermilion	....	38 a	40 1/2
Whangboes	....	22 a	25 1/2

# BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	23½ a	24. ½	Tael
Sycee Silver	at Lintin	.....	3 ½	Ct
Spanish dollars	entire	.....	1 ½	Ct
Republican	at par			

# EXCHANGES.

London	4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d.	Dr. 6 ms. at
Bengal Cos.	204 Sa Rs ½	100 Drs. 30 ds.
Private bills	206	do. do.
Bombay	214 By Rs	do. do.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE	ARRIVED	FROM
9 Sp. br.	Veloz,	Cucullo,
14 Brit sh.	Forth,	Robinson,
15 Sp. br.	Rosario,	Cordero,
23 Brit bque	Austen,	Ricketta,
" Am schr.	Dauile,	Bancroft,
" Sp. sh.	Brillante,	Pozueta,
23 Brit sh.	Helen,	Langley,
24 Sp. br.	Alerta,	Tavag,
25 Brit bque	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,
26 " sh.	Lord Castlereagh,	Tonks,
" Am. sh.	Don Quixote,	Johnson,
" Sp. br.	Triunfo,	Salado,
27 Brit bque	Jamesina,	Hector,
28 " br.	Spartan,	Lumsden,
29 Port.	Feliz Vienna,	Pegado,

## PASSENGERS.

Per LORD CASTLEREAGH, Mrs. Tonks and Ferdanjee Hormaajee.

JUNE	SAILED	FOR
5 Sp. br.	Cometa,	Martins,
8 " "	San Vincente Ferrer,	Almeida,
11 " sh.	Buen Suceso,	San Juan,
19 Brit bque	Red Rover,	Clifton,
" Am. sh.	Ann and Hope,	Page,
20 Sp. br.	Veloz,	Cucullo,
" Am	Bogota,	Taylor,
23 Brit "	Indian,	Ravenscroft,
27 Dan. sh.	Sijden,	Burd
" Brit. bque	Austen,	Ricketta,

## PASSENGERS.

Per RED ROVER, Mrs. Clifton and family.

# NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern Praya grande, Macao.

# NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for liquidation, and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS:

No. 3 Americaa Hong, 10th. May, 1832.

# NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton 30th June 1832.

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** The Sales, that have been made within the last month, have not amounted to above 2000 or 3000 bales; but the few effected, have been on terms exceeding the former offers. The holders are firm, supported by the advices received from India, and present prices are expected to be maintained. A disposition to purchase has been shown amongst the brokers during the past week.

**OPIMUM.** The recent accounts, received from Bombay, confirming the reports, that had been previously in circulation, of the year's supply of Malwa amounting to 13,000 Chests, has created a panic which has had the natural effect of reducing prices; and the last sales, that we hear of, have been made at Sp. Drs. 180 per Chest; many holders, however, profess not to be anxious to sell at so low a rate. In Patna, little has been done lately; and prices have declined to Sp. Drs. 750 per Chest. Benares still out of demand; and no change whatever in Turkey.

**PUTCHUCK** has fallen in price, in consequence of the principal holder having made a large sale at an unexpectedly low rate; and, it is supposed, it will decline below our present quotations, on any considerable importation.

There has lately been a demand for CASSIA; and it is difficult to purchase any, of good quality, at Sp. Drs. 7½ per picul.

Some cargoes of RICE, recently delivered at Macao, have been sold there at Sp. Drs. 3.56 and Sp. Drs. 3.35 per picul chapa, on payment of cash, and on credit of one month; but the reports received this morning state this article to be falling, and that similar prices cannot now be obtained for parcels in the market. It has already fallen in Canton.

**NANKIN CLOTHS,** from the little demand that exists, continue very low; the supply brought here last year was much diminished; and, this season, it is expected, that very few will be brought to this market.

The second crop of CANTON SILK has been much injured by the wet weather; and No. 3 is very scarce.

PEPPER and TIN very dull.

Late advices from Manila mention that latterly the prices of white and unbleached LONG-CLOTHS had much improved; the former selling at Sp. Drs. 4½ to Sp. Drs. 6½; the latter at Sp. Drs. 5½ to Sp. Drs. 5½; 28 to 40 yards long; but, by still more recent accounts, they had since declined. SUGAR had advanced to Sp. Drs. 3½, and was expected soon to reach Sp. Drs. 3½ per picul, if any further orders should be received.

The exportation of RICE was still permitted; but it was expected that a prohibition would soon be declared.

Considerable importations at Singapore of PIECE GOODS and COTTON YARN are reported to have been recently received to an extent to affect the prices very materially.

At the last government sales at Batavia, 15000 piculs of Banca TIN sold at an average of Silv. fr. 324 and 6720 piculs of Japan COPPER at Silv. fr. 694. Best white JAVA SUGAR selling at fr. 12½ to 13. SANDALWOOD offering at 10½ to 20. RICE on shore in single bags at fr. 100 per Coyan of 37 piculs. A large purchase of COFFEE (15000 piculs) had been made, for the American market, at fr. 26 per picul.

# ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO 1st. OF JULY 1832.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
JUNE.....	old	105	860	90300	9	920	8280	335	535	179225		
	new	353	800	282400	24	750	18000	934	520	485680	1760	1038885
2 previous months	old	307			85							
	new	669		841580	54		123645	1500		1050610	2624	2015835
Consumption to 1st. July		1434		1214280	172		149925	2778		1715515	4384	3,79,720
Stock at Lintin ..	old	565			35			985				
	new	2531			1894			5002			11502	

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

MONDAY, 2nd JULY, 1832.

NO. 9

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the first of April next, letters and parcels forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praga Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

No. 3 American Hong, 23 March 1832.

Gentlemen shipping packages to or from Macao by the above boats, are advised of the necessity of discharging the duties thereon at both places.

## NOTICE.

For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America:

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as Consular Commercial Agent for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

## NOTICE.

The Editor of the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar is desirous of noticing an error, which appears in the 61st. page of the "*Companion to the Kalendar*", where Mr. J. CLIFF is named as keeper of the public Billiard Room, at No 1 French Hong. The Billiard room is on the ground floor of that house, while Mr. Cliff occupies the upper apartments.

CANTON, May 10th. 1832.

## NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late MR. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for liquidation and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3 American Hong, 10th. May, 1832.

## FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLOTTE, Geo. Melville Commander; will leave Whampoa the end of this month: For particulars, apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

No. 3 Powchong Factory; Canton; June 4th, 1832.

## FOR BOMBAY.

To sail in all July

The GLENELG, Captain Langley. For freight apply to MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

London 19th January 1832.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause wherein *Charles James Roberts* and others are Plaintiffs; and *Abraham Wildey Roberts* and others are Defendants; the Creditors of *James Thomas Roberts*, late of Upper Berkeley Street in the parish of Marylebone in the County of Middlesex in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, Esquire; who died at Canton in China in the month of January 1825, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the first day of December 1832, to come in and prove their debts, before the Master of the said Court, to whom the said Cause is referred, at his Chambers, in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane, London; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

TENNANT HARRISON AND TENNANT.  
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

Gray's Inn, London.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton 30th June 1832.

MAGNIAC & Co.

## CANTON.

During the greater part of the last month the weather was very unfavorable and we have heard of some losses in native vessels along the coasts of the province in gales and hard squalls. It was feared that the very heavy rains with which we have been visited, would destroy or materially injure the crop of grain in the ground; but a few days of sunshine and great warmth, succeeding the rains, have had the effect of bringing the rice so forward that no doubt is now entertained of a plentiful harvest.

In two days, the measured depth of rain, which fell at Macao, was twenty-seven inches. We hear that, at that place, a Typhoon was, for some days, apprehended from the great heat and the unsettled state of the weather. The vessels, which, in the Northerly monsoon, rendezvous off the island of Lintin, have anticipated their usual time of changing their anchorage; having been, for about a month, in the safe shelter of Cap-shuy-moon.

On the 25th. ulto the new *An-cha-ze*, or Judge, YANG, arrived at Canton; and the Governor, in consequence, changed his intention of accompanying the troops to *Leen-chow*, the seat of the rebellion. Judge Yang, in whom the Governor places much confidence, embarked, at the Imperial landing-place whether he was accompanied by the Governor and Foo-yuen, as well as the *Tseang-keyn* or Tartar general, on the 26th; and proceeded up the river to join a large body of troops who were waiting for him at *Fa-tee*.

Governor Li himself followed on the 2nd. Inst, with only a small body of troops, as an escort. As he will not quit the province, he has carried his seals of office with him.

\* NOTE. The above was meant for insertion in our last No. but omitted by mistake.



**REBELLION.** The strength of the mountaineers is said to be decreasing, but the neighbouring lowlanders in Kwangtung and Kwang-se provinces have become riotous: this is generally alleged as the reason of Governor LE having, at length, gone to the seat of war, after so long procrastination. In Hoo-nan, where many of the Mant-chou (or Tartar) troops have been engaged, as well as the Chinese, it is rumored that the former are allowed no quarter by the insurgents, whereas the latter, if submissive, are well received. If this be true, it will go a great way to prove that the Triad society is nearly concerned in the rebellion: for it is the known object of that society to overthrow the present Mant-chou dynasty, and re-establish the expelled race of Chinese sovereigns.

Another report says that it is proposed to induce submission on the part of the rebels, by the grant of office to some of the leaders. The method of satisfying justice, in this case, is to execute a few of the secondaries or followers, and pardon all the rest.

Two Commissioners, named *He-ngan* and *Hoo-sung-ih*, have been sent from Peking, to superintend the military operations in Hoonan. A rumor has prevailed here, that they will afterwards come to Canton, to investigate the opium trade; but as they are both military men, and little accustomed to civil affairs, the rumor will probably prove unfounded.

Governor LE reached Leenchow on the 11th. June; and common report says, that his first efforts have been unsuccessful. An officer on the other side of the mountains, in Hoonan, who requested the Governor to supply him with a reinforcement of 1000 men, was refused. He was shortly after defeated; and now threatens to memorialize against Governor LE, for his refusal of reinforcements. Three thousand men have lately been sent off, by night, and in small bodies, to join the army at Leenchow.

The latest accounts from the seat of war say, that the *Yaou-jin* (who have mountain roads, unknown to the Chinese), leading into the neighbouring province Kwangse), carefully avoid encountering the Canton troops at *Lienchow*, and have sent plundering parties into Kwangse, to draw off the attention of the army thither. It is also rumored, that owing to the want of rice throughout the province, government is obliged to supply the troops with old rice, taken from the public granaries:—in consequence of this, discontent very generally prevails in the army. Great efforts are used to hinder the spread of these reports,—and some individuals have been imprisoned for printing them, in the usual form of a China newspaper, or hand-bill of news.

Within the last few days important intelligence has reached Canton from the rebellious districts, by which it appears that affairs have there taken a turn very unfavorable to the government. The particulars, as they have reached us, are to the effect that Governor LE has been over-reached by the rebels, who sent a small force to make an attack and feigned retreat. The imperial troops, as was expected, pursued, and were drawn on between two concealed parties of the rebels, who opened a cross fire, and, by advancing, cut them off from the main body. It is said that great numbers were killed; reports varying from one to two thousand; twenty or thirty officers of rank are among the number.

In the next province we learn that there is rather more quiet; but the Commander of the troops refused to send troops to the assistance of Governor LE; saying that he had none to spare, being in fact barely equal in force to the enemy.

The Tartar general will leave Canton for the frontier in a day or two, with all the force that can be collected. We heard, at first, that the Tartar troops were to accompany him, but this has been contradicted. There are about one

thousand Chinese soldiers still in the city; and, it is supposed that about two thousand more will join them on their way to the seat of war.

**KWANG-SE** province. Early in the present moon, the insurgents of Leen-chow attacked the town of Hwa-tseil-heen in Kwang-se. The Commander-in-chief of the provincial troops, who was encamped a little to the northward, advanced immediately, but was too late to save the town. To throw the blame from himself, Governor LE says that the General should not have marched without his permission; and, on the other hand, the General alleges the impossibility of waiting to report to the Governor. LE, however is in favor at Court, and has obtained a reprimand for the General.

**SZECHUEN.** On the borders of this province there are several foreign tribes, which, though nominally under the Chinese government, submit to no laws; and frequently plunder their more submissive and industrious neighbours. One of these tribes, called *Munpah*, has now offended the government, having, in the space of two months, plundered and burnt, in twenty-five different places. Some of their number have been seized, but none of them are principals.

**FAMINES.** Notwithstanding the precautions, taken in the spring, to prevent famine, by providing the poor of several provinces with rice and seed, riots have taken place in many places; and in some cases, have been occasioned by the injustice of the officers whose duty it was to see the rice properly distributed. In Keang-se, an obnoxious officer was obliged to give up his office, in order to prevent more serious disturbance; and in the eastern parts of Canton, and the province of Fuh-keen, numbers of starving wretches have been compelled to join bands of robbers, and secret associations, in order to save themselves from certain death.

**NEW HONG-MERCHANTS.** Two new Hongs of merchants, for the transaction of foreign trade, have recently been established in Canton.

One of them, by name **HWANG-TA-TUNG**, was, for some time, endeavoring, but unsuccessfully, to procure his license; and only succeeded after considerable opposition. backed, it is rumored, by weighty arguments used with some of the people in the government offices. His mother and brothers objected to his nomination that he would squander away all the money he obtained; and thus, involving himself in debt, eventually come upon her and his brothers for payment. It is said that these various arguments had, for a time, the desired effect; but on reaching the Governor, they were over-ruled; he declaring, officially, that the son shall alone be held responsible for whatever expenses or loss he may incur. **HWANG-TA-TUNG**'s quarter share of the patrimony is said to amount to 300,000 Taels, which he has already received. He is himself entirely unacquainted with foreigners, or foreign business; and we believe that his acting partners, who must be qualified to conduct the concerns of the Hong, are not as yet declared. The name of the Hong is *Fuh-tseuen*.

The name of the other is *Tung-shun*: its active members are two persons who have been long engaged in commercial intercourse with European and American houses; and we should think it likely to be beneficial to our general traffic. The supposed amount of property is 200,000 Taels. One of Mow-qua's warehouses has been selected as the house of business.

Another person has attempted to establish a Hong to be called *Yu-lung*; but, not being possessed of large property, it is not probable that he will succeed.

## SEAT OF THE REBELLION.

The following is extracted from an account of these Southern provinces by one of the Jesuit Missionaries more than a century ago. The remarks will apply exactly to the present day.

"In that part of Hu-quang next to the province of Quang-tong and that of Quang-si depending on Yung-chew-fu, are Myau-tse till more uncivilised, although they are thought to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the neighbouring Mandarins and pay the tribute, which they carry in what kind and when they please, for, in certain places, they permit no officer of the Chinese tribunal to enter their lands; and, if he did, he would run the risk of his life."

"They go barefooted; and, by the habit of running on their mountains, their feet become so callous that they climb the steepest rocks and pass over the most stony grounds without receiving the least inconvenience."

"The head dress of their women has something very odd and whimsical. They put on their heads a piece of light board, above a foot long and five or six inches broad, which they cover with their hair, fastening it with wax, so that they seem to have hats of hair; they can neither lean nor lie down but by resting on their necks, and they are obliged to turn their heads continually to the right and left on the roads, which, in this country, are full of woods and thickets."

"The difficulty is still greater when they would comb their hair for they must be whole hours at the fire to melt the wax; which trouble they are at three or four times a year, for they fall to dressing it up again as it was before."

"The Myau-tse think this dress very charming, especially for young women. The more elderly sort do not take so much pains, but content themselves with doing up theirs on the crown of the head into knotted tresses."

"These Myau-tse are called, by the Chinese, Li-yin and Yau-tse. They have several other names; or rather nick-names, for all the names already mentioned, and many others, denote contempt and raillery, which the Chinese are not sparing of."

"Those whom they call Pa-chay and Lu-chay, the first on the borders of Quang-tong, the latter on those of Quang-si are, however, more feared than despised by their Chinese neighbours of Hu-quang and Quang-tong: the first are so called because the number of their principal villages is eight; and the latter because they have six which serve them for intrenchments."

"The Chinese have erected fortified towns to the North, East, and West of these countries; which seem to have been built for no other purpose than to hinder the incursions of these petty nations; for their situation is very inconvenient. If to these towns, we add all the Forts that have been raised about their territories, they will amount to more than twenty."

## MANILA

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MANILA.)

"Early in the month of March a report got abroad, and ran like a wildfire through the Indian population in and around Manila to the effect that the troops who have newly arrived, were kidnapping all the children to carry them off to Spain in order to extract with their infant blood the precious metals from the mines. Absurd as the tale was, it created great alarm and dismay. The Royal Tobacco manufactory, where about 5000 people (chiefly women) are employed, was in an instant deserted—all the shops were closed—and in the villages adjoining the suburbs the greatest consternation prevailed. The rumor was, no doubt, set on foot with a view to massacre and plunder; but the timely and energetic interference of the magistrates and officers, acting under orders from the Governor, fortunately warded off the danger, and prevented the riot from breaking loose. The massacre of foreigners in 1820, originated in a rumor no less absurd—viz that some French naturalists, who had gone up and down the neighbourhood collecting snakes and other objects of natural history, had poisoned the River.—Nothing is too glaringly absurd for the gullibility of this ignorant population and, when excited, they are savage brutes—But they can easily be kept quiet by a timely display of watchfulness and energy; and, with an Envalle as governor, we have nothing to fear."

## BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA

We lay before our readers an abstract showing the amount of the principal articles of import and export on British account during the year ending 31st of March 1832.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Pis			Pis	
Betelnut	6691		Nankin raw Silk	6288	
Rattans	6849		Canton	3168	
Pepper	15771		Sugar	66637	
Sandalwood	6333		Sugar candy	32279	
Saltpetre	7068		Caseia lignea	7096	
Olibanum	350		buds	614	
Sharks fins	3016		Mother of Pearl Shells	2235	
Putchuck	460		Rhubarb	763	
Fish maws	1075		Alum	20475	
Rice	51406		Campbor	379	
Iron	28765		Star Aniseed	477	
Steel	3101		Cochineal	144	
Lead	29954		Copper (South American)	4610	
Tin	5032		Nankeen cloth	315370	
Cotton yarn	4822				
Tin plates,	2525				
White Cotton			Treasure in broken coin	Sp	Drs
piece goods	pieces	65398	Sycee and South American		1976980
Broad cloth		41763	Silver to London Value		
Long Ells		140000			
Camlets		14631			
Cotton Bengal	Pis	104244	Calcutta		340340
Bombay		324281	Bombay		1577543
Madras		4543	Sundry places		77800

Sp. Drs 2,971,813

## COMPANION TO

## THE ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR.

We are sorry that we have been prevented, by the recent irregularity in the publication of the Register, from taking early notice of the above named highly useful work. To all those interested in the trade with this country its value will be at once apparent from the store of information (which must before have been sought through a multitude of books and reports but) which is here concentrated in a small book of 160 pages. Neither will it, we think, prove without interest to those who look on China only with an eye of curiosity: the tide of enquiry seems to be setting upon us; and a considerable degree of interest is at length excited towards this country, especially in what relates to the situation of foreigners here. We know of no work where so much local and practical information concerning China can be found; and we therefore strongly recommend the "Companion" to all who feel interested in the subject. The first 40 pages form a sort of "Red Book" beginning with the reigning family and enumerating, in succession, the local officers of government in each province; their rank; place of birth, and the estimated value of their appointment.

Then follow lists of the Officers of government of European colonies in Asia—the Board of control—East India Committee—Directors &c. &c. and casting a rapid glance on the table of Contents, we find lists of the Hong-Merchan and linguists, the semi-official underlings of the local government; foreigners residing in China; Insurance offices and rates; tables of Exchange; comparisons of Chinese with English and Indian money and weights; a short description of Canton, its foreign trade, duties, port charges. &c.—Tea and Cotton tables; the trade of Macao and a sketch of its history; Consumption of Opium; Operations in Bullion; Chronological terms; short descriptions of places along the Coast and between Canton and Macao; Sketch of the history of the reigning dynasty; and many other subjects of equal interest.

The "statement" which we extract, as a fair specimen of the research displayed, will, we think with the Editor, "go far to set at rest the numerous speculations concerning the real amount of population in China."

In conclusion, we are bound to state that the arrangement of the articles seems to us susceptible of great improvement; and that the errors of the press are so numerous as fully to require the apology made in extenuation. The Editor will, we hope, amend these defects in his next Edition: they are, at present, the only drawbacks from a work which, we again assert, is of great utility and value to all foreigners in any way connected with China.

## STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION

OF CHINA AND ITS COLONIES;

according to a Census in the 18th year of Keaking, A. D. 1813.

Provinces, &c.	No. of Individuals	Families.
Chihle	27,990,571	—
Shantung	28,958,764	—
Shanse	14,004,310	—
Honan	23,037,171	—
Keangsoo	27,843,501	—
Ginhway	34,168,059	—
Kangse	30,426,999	—
Fuhkeen	14,777,410	—
Formosa, (Natives)	1,748	—
Chekeang	26,256,784	—
Hoopih	27,370,098	—
Hoonan	18,652,507	—
Shense	10,207,256	—
Kansuh	15,193,125	—
Barkoul and Oroumsi	161,759	—
Szechuen	21,435,878	—
Kwangtung or Canton	19,174,030	—
Kwang-se	7,313,895	—
Yunnan	5,561,320	—
Kweichow	5,286,219	—
Shing-king-or Leaou-tung	942,003	—
Kirin	307,781	—
Huhlung-keang or Teitchar, &c.	—	2,398
Tinghac or Kokonor, &c.	—	7,842
Foreign tribes under Kansuh	—	26,728
Do. do. Sze-chuen.	—	72,374
Thibetan colonies	—	4,869
Ele and its dependencies	—	69,644
Turfan and Lobnor	700	2,551
Russian Border	—	1,000
Total	361,693,879	188,326

The two sums marked \* are the numbers, not of individuals, but of effective men. The other numbers, in the same column, are of individuals, and include all ages and classes, with the exception, we believe, of those employed in the civil and military service of the crown.

This statement, contained in the latest edition of the Tatsing Hwuy teén, or collection of the statutes of the Ta Tsing Dynasty, published in 1825, will probably serve to set at rest the numerous speculations concerning the real amount of population in China. We know from several authorities, that in China, the people are in the habit of diminishing rather than increasing their numbers, in their reports to Government. And it is unreasonable to suppose, that in a work published by the government, not for the information of curious enquirers, but for the use of its own officers, the numbers so reported by the people should be more than doubled, as the statements of some European speculators would require us to believe.

The above amount of population, when compared with the amount given by the census in 1792, viz: 307,467,200, shows an increase of little more than a fifth in 20 years. The disparity of these two census compared with all previous ones may easily be accounted for, by a reference to the Capitation tax, which was not abolished till the 50th year of Kang-he (A. D. 1709). At that period, the number of individuals reported to Government was but 23,312,000; which included, we believe, only the peasants paying taxes, though it certainly appears far below their real number: but it must be remembered that this was soon after long-continued and destructive wars; that many families and bands of men, in several parts of the Empire, probably still refused submission to the established government; and, above all, that the people were then influenced by the existence of the capitation tax, which would prevent the far larger portion of them from giving in faithful reports of their numbers.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

The investigation of the enclosed story may afford a useful hint to Macao and some other places.

Yours

A CANTONER.

"For some days past a case of peculiar interest to the Mercantile Community of this City, has been undergoing an investigation before Mr. C. K. Robinson, at the Police. We should ere this have given it publicity, but were fearful had we done so of frustrating the ends of justice. From the particulars that have already transpired, we doubt not but that several depredations of a similar nature have occurred without having been detected. The following are the particulars of the case, — a gentleman named Durant, shipped on the ship *Sherburne*, lately arrived in this port from China, at Lintin, fifteen hundred and twenty eight slabs of Copper, weighing Cwts. 2716 19 which he consigned to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. On the arrival of the *Sherburne* off town, the copper was delivered to one of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's sircars, who reweighed it and reported to the Consignee, Mr. Durant, who came a passenger on the *Sherburne* to Calcutta, that there was a deficiency of three tons, between the Invoice weight and that of the present weight of the copper; although the number of slabs tallied with the number shipped at Lintin. Mr. Durant feeling naturally surprised at this news, went on board the *Sherburne*, on the 13th ultimo, and requested Mr. Ivey the second officer to go to the Custom House Godown of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. and see the Copper reweighed, and

cautioned him to keep a sharp lookout. Mr. ME. DURANT, had been informed that one of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's sircars had offered the weighman a bribe of one thousand rupees to cheat him, (Durant,) in the weight. Mr. Ivey accordingly went, but on arriving at the Custom House was given to understand, that one hundred and fifty slabs of the copper had been weighed and passed into Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's premises. Previous to commencing weighing, he examined the weights, some of which were half a pound short of standard weights; such as were of short weight were put aside, and Mr. Ivey obtained a standard half hundred weight from the *Sherburne* and weighed the Copper; the result of which was, there was a deficiency of forty six hundred weight (including the weight of the one hundred and fifty slabs which were removed from the godown, previous to his going there). While the process of weighing the copper was going on, an assistant of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. who also superintended the weighing, overheard the weighman tell a cooly to bring a certain half hundred weight; of this he took no particular notice at that time, but in consequence of an altercation between Mr. Durant's sircar and the weighman the cooly snatched up two weights and attempted to leave the godown with them, but was followed by the sircar, who knocked him down at the door; Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's assistant suspecting from the above circumstance some roguery had been going on, caused one of the above weights to be brought back, and compared with the standard weight; and on weighing it, it was found to weigh 61 12 instead of fifty six pounds. The further weighing of the copper was consequently suspended, and Mr. Ivey went to Mr. Durant to inform him of what had taken place, and on returning to the Godown, he learnt, that the weighman had absconded, during his absence. Three coolies who were assisting in weighing the copper, together with the false weight, were then sent to the Police, and a few days after this, two Police officers were sent to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's premises to see the copper weighed for the third time with standard weights, the result of which was that the gross weight was found to be Cwts. 2704 1 17 4 which was about Cwts. 12 less than the Invoice weight. It appears that the copper has been since delivered to some merchants, who purchased it previous to its being landed. The investigation is still pending, and when concluded we will lay before our readers the result."

"We understand that the deficiency of the copper has been since made good to the Consignee by his Agents, Messrs. Mackintosh and Co." (BENGAL HUKKARU).

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

1	59	64	30.10	Cloudy throughout; moderate breeze	E a N.
2	62	69	30.10	" light breeze	E a SE.
3	62	62	30.05	" with rain throughout; fresh breeze	N a NE.
4	57	69	30	" at times; moderate "	" "
5	59	71	30.05	Fine weather; light breeze	E a SE.
6	62	72	03	" first and mid. part;	" "
7	65	70	29.95	" latter light rain light breeze	" "
8	69	80	29.90	Cloudy with rain at times	" "
9	73	80	29.80	Fine weather; moderate breeze	SE.
				Unsettled rain at times with	" "
				moderate breeze most part	" "
10	75	84	29.85	Fine weather first part mod. breeze	" "
				mid and latter unsettled, with rain,	" "
				sultry, light breeze	" "
11	72	82	29.80	Fine weather, sultry, mod. breeze	SE a NE.
12	74	76	29.90	Cloudy most part; light "	N a NNW.
13	72	89	29.90	Fine weather, moderate "	E a ESE.
14	74	83	29.90	" "	" "
15	74	84	29.95	" first part, light;	E a SE.
				" latter, moderate breeze	" "
16	76	86	29.95	" light breeze vble	SE a NW.
17	78	87	29.90	" "	SE.
18	77	86	29.90	" first part light;	" "
				" latter moderate breeze	" "
19	77	86	29.90	" moderate breeze	" "
20	79	88	29.80	" light breeze	" "
21	80	88	29.80	" at times fresh breeze	" "
22	79	77	29.80	Cloudy first part;	" "
				middle heavy rain, thunder &	" "
				lightning	" "
23	75	84	29.85	Fine weather, moderate breeze	NE.
				Cloudy first part fresh breeze;	N a NNW.
24	75	83	29.90	mid and latter moderate	" "
				with heavy rain at times	NE.
25	75	80	29.90	Fine weather first part light breeze	" "
				middle & latter, moderate breeze	NE.
26	75	82	29.95	Fine weather, vble light	SE a NE.
27	76	84	29.85	" mostly light air	E a SE.
28	77	86	29.80	" vble	E a W.
				most part with light breeze vble	SE a W.
29	76	86	29.75	" latter, thunder, lightning &	" "
				rain, with fresh breeze	" "
				moderate breeze first part	N.
30	79	87	29.75	" middle & latter	SE.
				with thunder & lightning in latter part	" "
31	78	82	29.75	First part, heavy rain, with	" "
				thunder mid & latter	" "
				cloudy, with rain at times; light breeze	" "

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X's letter has arrived too late: it shall appear in our next. We are almost at a loss for an answer to 'an Englishman': we admit the force of his arguments, but must still decline, for the present at least, to insert his letter.

ERRATUM in our last. BIRTH. Mrs Thornhill of a daughter: for 6th June, read 6th of May.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

WEDNESDAY, 18th JULY, 1832.

NO. 10

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao; that, from the first of April next, letters and parcels forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

No. 3 American Hong, 23 March 1832.

Gentlemen shipping packages to or from Macao by the above boats, are advised of the necessity of discharging the duties thereon at both places.

## NOTICE.

For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM GARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831, under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as Consular Commercial Agent for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August. 1831.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late MR. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for liquidation, and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3 American Hong, 10th. May. 1832.

## FOR BOMBAY

To sail positively in all July

The *GRANVILLE*, Captain Langley. For freight apply to MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

London, 15th January, 1832.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause wherein *Charles James Roberts* and others are Plaintiffs; and *Abraham Wilder Roberts* and others are Defendants; the Creditors of *James Thomas Roberts*, late of Upper Berkeley Street in the parish of Marylebone in the County of Middlesex in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, Esquire; who died at Canton in China in the month of January 1825, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the first day of December 1832, to come in and prove their debts, before the Master of the said Court, to whom the said Cause is referred, at his Chambers, in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane, London; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

TENNANT HARRISON and TENNANT.

Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

Gray's Inn, London.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 31st. Inst. will be sold at Public Auction.

## MARKWICK & LANE.

At the Europe Bazaar, N° 3 Imperial Hong, Canton

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract) The Brig "INGER" (now called the "SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER") with all her Stores & Appurtenances as she now lies in Macao harbour—the said Brig will be delivered to the purchaser in Macao roads if required. Further particulars may be known and an Inventory seen at the Europe Bazaar, Canton; or the European Warehouse, Macao.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock precisely.

5th. July, 1832.

## CANTON.

THE REBELLION. A report is current in Canton of a severe engagement having taken place on the borders of the province. We have not heard the particulars; but we gather that success still adheres to the rebels. All the reinforcements procurable, and among them some of the Tartar troops, have been sent off from Canton within the last few days.

In consequence of the repeated failures of the government troops in the rebellious districts, despatches were received from the Governor about the close of last month directing further supplies of troops, as well as of arms and provisions, to be sent forward. He has demanded a loan of 100,000 Taels from the *Poo-ching-sze's* treasury.

It is confidently asserted that General *Yu-tih-peau*, who was one of the most active and intelligent officers engaged in the expedition, has died of his wounds. The attack on the rebels (noticed in our last) was made contrary to his advice; and he was accused of cowardice by the Governor for remonstrating against it.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS, *Ho-quen* and *Hong-sung-ih*, arrived in Hoqua, on the 30th of May. The former from his relation to the Emperor (being the brother of His Majesty's favorite concubine, who is mother of the Heir apparent to the throne), is in high favour at court; and has obtained such influence in the state as to be compared to *Kein-lung's* favourite Minister *Ho-quen*. By some his power is considered even superior to that celebrated Minister's; but, unlike *Ho-quen*, his love of riches is of so misotly a nature, that he never spends money on his needy dependents, but will take it even from the poorest individual. His present Commission, therefore, affords him a good opportunity of gratifying his desires, and one which he has not yet suffered to let slip.

\* We have omitted to notice the remarkable circumstance that when some were about to be forwarded, on a previous occasion, the Governor sent back an officer to direct that the *Sycoe Silber*, which they were sending him, should be exchanged for foreign money.

† For an account of this powerful statesman, see Sir G. T. Staunton's Translation of the Chinese Penal code, Appendix, No. VIII.

**Low-yung-king**, the Commander-in-chief of the provincial troops, who was directed to proceed to Léon-chow, at an early period of the rebellion, has proved himself a very inefficient officer. The Governor has desired him to resign; and has directed **Soo-chau-hung**, the Commander-in-chief in Kwang-se, to advance, with 1000 men, and take his place.

**THE NEW HONGS.** The first of the two Hongs, mentioned in our last No., is directed, not by **Huang-ta-tung**, as there stated, but by **Wang-ta-tung**. This merchant is unable to speak a word either of English, or of the Mandarin dialect of his own language. His spokesman is a quondam linguist **A-yao** or **A-yaw**, who returned last year from Ele, after a residence there of seventeen years. He was transported to that country in 1814, in consequence of the alleged crime of joining with the English "for traitorous purposes."

**MACAO.** We understand that the barque **JAMESINA**, while proceeding through Macao Roads on her recent arrival, touched upon a rock, or wreck under water. No danger is known or supposed to exist there; but as we have as yet heard of no attempt to ascertain the fact, we give the bearings:—Cabrita point S. W. by S.; the Fort on the Guia N. W. by W. 1 W; which gives a distance of a little less than a mile from Point Cabrita.

**CONVICTS.** **Yuen-guen**, the Governor of Yun-nan, has memorialized the Emperor respecting convicts from Tartary who are sent to Yun-nan in large numbers than to other southern provinces on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. For, the Chinese do not, like the philanthropists of England and America build comfortable prisons for their criminals; but send them, usually, to such climates as are most unhealthy and contrary to their habits. Hence, Yun-nan has received a disproportionate number—from 4000 to 5000; of whom two-thirds either possess money of their own, or are acquainted with some trade so that they are able to obtain food for themselves; but the other third, being without money, and ignorant of trade, must be supported by the government at an expense of 4200 taels a year, a sum which the treasury of Yun-nan province cannot afford.

About a fortnight since we were informed by some natives that a letter had been received, from the Governor of Che-keang province, addressed to Li the Viceroy of Canton, stating that three foreign ships had made their appearance on the coast and attempted to open a trade at Ning-po; that some of the people, two of them speaking the Mandarin dialect, had landed, and offered to exchange broad cloth and piece goods for silk; which he had not permitted, as it was against the law for foreign ships to come there and trade. This notification was official; and requested, we are told, information as to who and what these ships were, as it was known that twenty English war ships were close at hand to afford them protection in case of need. We suppose that our worthy though somewhat irascible Pö-yuen will communicate on the subject with his Imperial Majesty; and we should be glad to procure a copy of his letter, as well as of his answer to his brother officer; we doubt, however, if the picture which his Excellency would draw of the "foreign barbarians" would be quite so flattering as the following, with which the kindness of a friend has supplied up—it was received in Canton at the same time as the report above alluded to.

We think the paper a curious one; although to an English eye it will appear rather *florid*, it must be recollected that this criticism will apply equally to all Chinese public documents; and we are too glad to see any attempt to make our real character known to the Chinese people to allow of our quarrelling with the medium by which it is done.

So long as we are at the mercy of a set of debased and unprincipled men, such as the local officers here, whose great interest it is to misrepresent us to their superiors, whose opportunities of acquiring information about foreigners (save through these polluted channels) can be but very rare,—so long shall we be belied, abused, plundered, and cheated, in the name of the Emperor, direct appeal to whom is impossible. The only attempt, with which we are acquainted, in which the *Pax* was ever before brought forward as an auxiliary to foreigners in direct intercourse with the Chinese public, was the famous Appeal of last year: the interest which this excited was intense, and its

success great—the Chinese understand these arguments and reasonings far better than all the pompous and ill-managed embassies, which ever have or ever will be sent, and which tend rather to lower than to raise our national character. In this country, as in most others, it will be found that the *Pax* is the most efficient Envoy.

(Translation of a Chinese paper stuck up in the streets of Ning-po;—copied and forwarded to a friend at Su-chao, and by him to his correspondent in Canton.)

#### BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

The English people inhabit a country, at the distance of 10,000 miles from China;—at least this space is passed over by ships, from the necessity of their proceeding round the southern continent of Africa. Some idea may be formed of the spirit and enterprise of a nation, whose vessels traverse so vast an ocean, in safety and with facility.—They frequently encounter severe tempests, but from the skill of their officers, and the bold and daring character of the seamen, ships are rarely lost. Pirates or enemies do not venture to attack them. They bring the manufactures and productions of remote countries, and receive in exchange those of China. By this means the subjects, both of the Chinese and British Empires, are enriched, industry is greatly encouraged, and men are rendered happy and useful members of society.

The English have traded for upwards of two hundred years with China, and from sixty to eighty vessels under the English flag, are frequently, within twelve months, in the Chinese waters. To how many tens of thousands of natives does not such a commerce give useful employment!

The policy of the English government has often in China been most falsely represented, and it has been stated to be ambitious, and desirous of increase of territory. No assertion can be more distant from truth. The dominions of England are already so large, that the policy of the government is rather to diminish than to enlarge them. Besides the mother country, it has several valuable possessions in Europe; it has large territories in North America; and numerous islands in the West Indies. The Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, belongs to it; it has several prosperous settlements in Australia; numerous islands in Asia are subject to its rule; and the ancient territory of Hindustan with all the regions pertaining thereto, is now included in the British Empire. The small settlements of Penang, Martaban, Malacca, and Singapore, are those most contiguous to China. The government of so great an Empire has no thirst for conquest. Its great object and aim is to preserve its subjects in a condition of happiness and tranquillity. But while most desirous of doing so, it is very jealous of insult, and ever ready to avenge oppression and injustice.

The object and endeavour of the English in China have always been to carry on a pacific and amicable intercourse, but their anxiety to do so has, on several occasions, been frustrated. The benevolent disposition of the great Emperor of China has induced him to state his desire, to treat remote foreigners with indulgence and consideration; but the Imperial benevolence of mind has, on several occasions, in past years, been opposed, by subordinated officers of his government. Foreigners trading to Canton have been heavily taxed and oppressed; and commerce has been greatly impeded by the exactions to which it has been exposed. Natives have repeatedly been heavily fined and punished, sometimes cruelly tortured and put to death, for alleged treasonable connection with the English, whose only object was to conduct a commercial intercourse in tranquillity, and to obey the Imperial laws. In addition to the government duties, large sums of money have been forced from native merchants, and bribes have been received by inferior officers. Both natives and foreigners have been subject to these oppressions. The Imperial ear is too remote that even the echo of such things should be heard, for they are often done in darkness and silence; but the great and enlarged mind of the Emperor can never approve of such acts on the part of his servants.

Printed placards have even been affixed to the walls of public buildings, traducing the foreign character, and encouraging low and degraded native to insult strangers

who resort to China. Affrays and riots have frequently in consequence taken place; the public peace has been disturbed, and commercial intercourse interrupted. How much are the police officers to blame, who do not put an end to such improper and unjust proceedings! English sailors are often rude in manner, though kind in disposition. They cannot bear insult;—hence riots take place, wounds are inflicted, and death is sometimes the consequence. On board English ships that resort to China, strict discipline is preserved, and the men are immediately punished, if they commit violent acts, towards natives or others: but discipline is of little avail, if low natives are encouraged by low officers, to insult and attack them. The laws of England make no distinction of persons, and an Englishman is as severely punished for an act of violence towards a Chinese as he is for one towards a fellow-countryman.

The manners and customs of all nations are different. With just allowance made for such difference, why should not Chinese and Englishmen live together on terms of friendly cordiality? The commands of the Sovereign of England to his subjects are, wherever they go in the world, to endeavour to maintain an amicable and pacific intercourse with the people of the country, but never to be forgetful of their national name or honor. When Chinese subjects arrive in England, or in any other part of the English dominions, they live under the protection of the laws, which are equally administered to them with the natives of the country. Their wrongs and injuries are all equally redressed.

Instead, then, of being encouraged to acts of enmity towards each other, why should not Chinese and English strive together, which should most excel in acts of beneficence and kindness? In many instances, natives of China, who have been found shipwrecked on barren islands, in the midst of the boisterous ocean, have been saved by the crews of English vessels,—unfortunate men who must otherwise have perished in want and misery. British sailors have long been distinguished for such acts of humanity, and are taught to glory in them more than even in deeds of war. Yet these are the persons whom the natives of China are sometimes told, by designing men, to insult and despise.

The people of China are highly intelligent, industrious, and prosperous; but they are not the only people in the World that are so. Ignorant men have sometimes foolishly taught, that all that is good is centred in China, but that the rest of the earth is worthless.—How vain and childish is the man who reasons thus!—If he had visited other countries, he would have discovered, that Heaven had, in its bounty and mercy bestowed manifold blessings, on many other regions of the earth. In England, the people live in tranquillity; their persons and property are protected by the laws; their religion inculcates peace upon earth and good will towards all men; they have arrived at a wonderful state of improvement in arts and science, and in the cultivation of all those means which serve to civilize mankind. They are feared in times of war, and honored in time of peace. There is no country with which it is more the interest of China to remain on terms of friendly intercourse than England. It carries on a great and lucrative commerce with this Empire, and the confines of its Indian dominions almost border on those of China. One river which rises in Yun-nan flows through a portion of the British territory.

It is much to the honor of Chinese merchants, that they are strict and accurate in their commercial dealings, and in some instances have shewn acts of much liberality to foreigners. The pride of a British merchant is to be just and liberal in his dealings. The high name and reputation of the English East India Company in China has long been established; the promise of its servants is as good as money accurately weighed, and its faith pledged in any mercantile transaction has never once been broken. Let the people of China think profoundly upon these things, and not treat lightly persons of this stamp and character. Let the officers of government, in accordance with the decrees of the Benevolent Emperor of China, treat foreigners with the respect and consideration to which they

are entitled. Then, indeed, will there be peace, union, and harmony, between the native and British Community in China.

A friend to China and England, whose anxious desire is the happiness of his fellow-men, traces with a feeble pen this hasty and imperfect sketch.

(From a Correspondent)

ANNO QUARTO GEORGII IV REGIS  
CAP. XXI

An Act to relieve his Majesty's subjects from all doubt concerning the validity of certain Marriages solemnised abroad. July 18th, 1823.

"WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the minds of all His Majesty's subjects from any doubt concerning the validity of Marriages solemnised by a minister of the Church of England in the Chapel or House of any British Ambassador or Minister residing within the country to the court of which he is accredited, or in the Chapel belonging to any British Factory abroad, or in the house of any British subject residing in such Factory, as well as from any possibility of doubt on the subject,—be it declared and enacted and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, That all such Marriages as aforesaid shall be deemed and held to be as valid in Law as if the same had been solemnised within His Majesty's dominions with a due observance of all forms required by law."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,

All the foreign population of Southern China are, in all probability, now made acquainted with the attack of Lord Ellenborough in the British House of Lords on your Paper. Some of his statements are not true; and all his opinions are, in my judgment, fallacious. First,—he states that the whole contents of your paper are regularly translated and sent to the Court of Peking. Now this, in China, can only create a laugh; because every body knows that it is untrue;—not from want of will on the part of the Chinese, but from want of ability. His notion only shows His Lordship's ignorance of the subject about which he wished to badger my Lord Grey. There is no occasion to go into evidence on this subject. Every body in China knows the nonsense of the allegation. There is not a Mandarin in China—neither great nor small—can read a line of the English language. There is not a *Linguist* or *Interpreter* in China who can explain intelligibly a page of English. Who the "regular translator" in correspondence with the Court of Peking is must remain undetermined till his Lordship is pleased to shew before the House of Lords.

Next—in his opinion, Merchants have nothing else to do than submit to the laws of the countries they live in. As if he asked with scorn—Who are Merchants?—What rights have they? The right to submit and to trade. This British Nobleman seems to think in unison with a rotten borough freeman cobbler's wife, some thirty years ago when every body was talking about liberty—"What liberty" said the dame "would they be at? They have the liberty of working for their bread and spending their money when they earn it!" And, with an American citizen who brought his slave to Old England, where, wishing to sell him, and being told that it could not be done, he exclaimed—"A pretty land of liberty this where a man cannot sell his own nigger!" Yes! my Lord Ellenborough cannot see what Merchants—traders—have



to do but to submit. Did it never occur to his Lordship that, while they *do submit* to bad laws and customs, they may honestly try to get better ones. That, with a clear conscience, they may try to REFORM bad or perverted institutions, even in China. Where would be the moral evil of this? Or what, in such conduct would be unworthy of Englishmen? However, we could not look to Lord Ellenborough for any measure calculated to promote the *Honor* of England, or the respectability of her sons. Let him look at *Home*! If a man cannot take care of his own house, but, by his tame imbecility, disgraces himself and his better part; who would look to him for the support of British interests in the ends of the earth? Even Earl Grey and the schoolmaster Lord Brougham are, I fear, too much domesticated to study England's glory afar off.

But, Mrs. Editor, let us not despair!

Your's

X

Order from the Hoppo **CHUNG**, against ships lying at Lintin, (dated April 11th, 1832.)

**CHUNG**, by Imperial appointment, Commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c., hereby issues his commands to the Hong-merchants.

On the 6th. of the 3rd. moon of the 12th. year of Taou-kwang, a document was received from the Cabinet Minister and Governor, as follows:

On the 6th. of the 3rd. moon of the 12th. year of Taou-kwang, Ku-tse-wing, the Tung-che of Macao, reported to this effect:

"In obedience to orders, enquiry has been made during the last decade of the 2nd. moon. The country ship *Tamasho*, on the 27th. of the 2nd. moon, got up her anchor and moved from Lintin to the offing of Shalek, near the nine islands, where she cast anchor. The Dutch ship *Luysho*, and the country ship *Leetshe* still remained at anchor at Shalek, near the nine islands. The American ship *Yingle*, continues anchored off Cabreta point. And the Dutch ship *Yikina*, the American ships *Hoksze*, *Mas*, and *Longte*; the country ships *Kalakeet*, *Kalee*, *Hatshin*, *Loles*, *Feishee*, and *Gantoo*, with the Danish ship *Le-sher*, the *Shumpolap* nation's ship *Tunkoen*; and a small Manila ship are still anchored at Lintin, and have not yet set sail."

"I, an inferior officer, have communicated information to the respective civil and military officers, that they direct the cruisers and soldiers to keep up a strict guard against these vessels, and not suffer the fishermen or Tankaboats to go near them and furnish supplies. At the same time, I wrote to have these ships expelled; and not be suffered to loiter about and occasion disturbance. When they sail I will again hasten to report."

"Thus, I have made a report of all the foreign ships anchored at Lintin, and the other places during the last decade of the 2nd moon; being 17 in all, which still remain within the district. There are, besides, the French ship *Haiang*, which is sunk at Namshoy, to the west of Lintin; and the Dutch ship *Lawman*, which is sunk at the South-east of Macao. Neither of these vessels have yet been got up. These various circumstances I present for examination."

This coming before me the Minister and Governor, I examine and find, that these foreign ships, *Tamasho*, and the rest, 17 in all, which, at different times, have come and anchored at Lintin, the nine islands, Shalek, and other places, have been been ordered to be guarded against, and expelled, by the civil and military authorities; as appears on record.

These foreign ships of various nations, anchored at Lintin for months and years, without entering to Whampoa

These names are mostly unintelligible to the translator.

Note. Foreign names represented by Chinese characters are generally so; but these names are even more than usually distorted. It requires no inconsiderable degree of puzzling enquiry to discover that the curious looking word "Shumpolap" is meant for "Hamburgh"; such however is the case.

Editors.

to trade, or setting sail and returning home, are evidently there for smuggling. As, for example, the small Manila ship has been anchored there since the 5th. year of Taou-kwang, even till the present time, a period of more than seven years; and the country ship *Gantoo* has been anchored there since the 8th. year of Taou-kwang till now; a period of more than three years. Others have come and anchored there, during the 10th, 11th, and 12th years. All these foreign ships linger about on the coast, and, instead of taking their departure, increase in number. But what is the cause of this? It is intensely requisite to enquire clearly into the matter, and expel them. Besides writing to the Admiral to expedite a full enquiry into the facts concerning every one of them, and give his orders accordingly that a full expulsion may take place, and a reply be sent back to me; it is proper for me to communicate with the Hoppo, in the hope that he will forthwith issue orders to the Hong-merchants, to enjoin the orders of government on all the foreign Chiefs, requiring them to urge the said ships to depart immediately and go home. They must not be allowed to loiter about. Let this be done!

This coming before me, the Hoppo, I have examined and find that when, from time to time, *Tamasho* and the other ships have come and anchored in the offings of Lintin and Shalek, near the Nine islands, on each occasion orders have been issued to the said merchants, to enjoin on the Chiefs of the said nations, that they should compel all the foreign ships to return to their countries; and should not allow them, by lingering about to occasion illegalities. This is all on record.

Having received the above communication, I unite the circumstances, and again issue a strict order. When it reaches the said merchants, let them, in obedience to it, immediately enjoin on the chiefs of the said nations, that they urge each ship to return forthwith to her country, and allow her not, by further delay, to occasion illegalities which will involve them in unpleasant consequences.

Again, at the period of each ship's setting sail, in obedience hereto, let the merchants examine and report.

TAOU-KWANG 12th. year, 3rd. moon, 11th. day

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

THUNDER.	RAIN.	WIND.
night.	noon	
1 70	88 29.78	First and middle part unsettled, with rain at times; latter fine; variable breeze NE & SE.
2 78	83 29.85	First part heavy rain; middle & latter fine; moderate breeze SE.
3 76	88 29.80	Fine weather, mostly light breeze Unsettled weather; rain at times; first part moderate breeze N & E.
4 76	83 29.80	latter a fresh breeze SE.
5 76	80 29.85	heavy rain at times; mostly a fresh breeze "
6 75	83 29.80	rain at times; first part a fresh breeze, latter light N & E.
7 74	81 29.80	First part heavy rain; unsettled throughout; mod. breeze N.
8 76	74 29.70	Cloudy; most part rain; moderate breeze NE & SE.
9 70	78 29.70	Fine weather; mostly light & variable breeze SE.
10 73	80 29.80	most part a light breeze E.
11 74	80 29.60	fresh breeze S & SE.
12 75	78 29.80	Most part rain; moderate breeze E.
13 75	77 29.80	Rain throughout
14 76	73 29.80	Cloudy with frequent rain; thunder & lightning; moderate breeze SE.
15 77	70 29.70	Most part heavy rain; thunder & lightning; light and variable E & N.
16 76	70 29.75	" " light breeze N.
17 73	70 29.90	" " " S & E.
18 76	83 30.	Fine weather throughout moderate breeze "
19 77	84 29.90	" " " "
20 70	84 29.90	" " mostly light breeze "
21 79	85 29.80	" " moderate "
22 79	85 29.85	" " " "
23 80	86 29.80	Rain in first part; middle & latter fine; light breeze "
24 79	86 29.80	Mostly fine weather, with light showers of rain in first and middle parts; light breeze "
25 80	84 29.80	Cloudy; rain in first part; light breeze "
26 80	83 29.80	Cloudy throughout, with frequent rain; light breeze E & SE.
27 70	83 29.80	First part heavy; rain middle & latter fine; light breeze S & E.
28 76	88 29.85	First part fine; middle and latter cloudy, with rain; light breeze "
29 75	84 29.85	Mostly fine; cloudy at times moderate breeze "
30 73	83 29.80	First part fine; middle and latter frequent rain, thunder & lightning "

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

JULY 16th, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 1/2	Catty
Assafetida	4 1/2		
Biche de mar	9 a	15	
"    very superior	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3		
Birds' nests	26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	30 a	32	
Mauritius	20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	280 a	300	
"    ungarbled	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
"    at Lintin for exportation	23.50		
"    Japan	21 a	22	Pecul
Coral fragments	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Tael 6.2 a	9.2	
"    Bengal	8 a	9.5	
"    Madras	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
"    blue & co.	2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> .	16 a 20	35	Pecul
"    "    20 a 30	40		
"    "    30 a 40	38		
"    "    40 a 50			
"    "    50 a 70			
"    "    not wanted			
Cow Bezoar	30		Catty
Cudbear	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	4		
"    Ceylon	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul 90		
"    "    2nd 12 a 15	" 80		
"    "    3rd 18 a 25	" 70		
"    "    cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	60 a	75	
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	50 a	56	
"    clarified	70 a	75	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
"    rod 1/2 inch & under	8		
"    scrap	1 1/2		
Lead pig	4 1/2		
Mace		none	
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5 a 6		
Opium Batna new 760 old nominal 830			Chest
"    Benares	700 a 705		
"    Bombay	485		
"    Damaun	(market not opened)		
"    Turkey	540		Pecul
Pepper Malay	6 1/2		
Putchuck	15		
Quicksilver	67 a	68	
Raftana	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	2 a	2.10	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
"    Lintin	6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	8 a	11	
"    Sandwich island	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	23 a	24	
"    "    very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	40 a	50 1/2	100
"    Seal	1.80 a	2	
"    Sea Otter	45 a	56	each
"    Land	5 a	6 1/2	
"    Beaver	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
"    Fox	70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	4 1/2		
"    Swedish in kits	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6 1/2	Pecul
Spelter	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	28 a	30 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates	5 1/2 a	5 1/2	Box
Tin, Banca	15 1/2		Pecul
"    Straits, 1st quality	14 a	14 1/2	
Woolens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a	1.60 1/2	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	19		
"    Dutch, 40	28	30	Piece
"    "    broad, 40 by 38	36 a	38	
Long-ells,	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90 1/2	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2.25		
Aniseed star	10 a	11	Pecul
"    oil of	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,	28 a	30	
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2	10 a	10 1/2	
"    buds	12 a	13	
China root	3 1/2		
Cubebs		none	
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
"    red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells		none	
Musk	70 a	110 1/2	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	70 a	71	
"    "    2d, 1st sort	55		
"    "    "    2nd "	46		
"    "    3d.	38 a	34	100
"    small		none	
"    blue Nankin	70 a	72	
"    "    Canton	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb		none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam			
"    Tsatiee			
"    Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1	Tael 250 a	255	
"    "    2	235 a	245	
"    "    3	220 a	225	
"    "    4	140		
"    "    1, Drs	90		
"    "    5, 2	70		
"    "    3	63		
Sugar raw	4.8 a	5	
"    Pingfa	6. a	6.2	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		none	
"    Canton, 1st sort	Tael 6.8 a	7.	
"    "    2d. "	6.4 a	6.6	
Tea Bobea	10 a	15	
"    Congo	16 a	18	
"    Campoy	18 a	22	Pecul
"    Souchong	17 a	28	
"    Peko		none	
"    Ankoi Souchong	14 a	8	
"    Hyson		none	
"    "    skin		none	
"    "    young	40 a	46	
"    Gunpowder (very little)	55 a	62	
"    Twankay		none	
"    Orange Peko (very little)	16 a	18	
"    Caper		none	
Tortoise shell		none	
Turmeric	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	18		
Vermilion	18 a	40 1/2	Box
Whangbees	22 a	25 1/2	1000

## BULLION.

Gold 98 touch	23½ a 24.	¢	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	3	¢	Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	1	¢	Ct.
Republican — at par			

## EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d.	¢	Dr. 6 ms. at
Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs	¢	100 Drs. 30 ds.
Private bills 206	do.	do.
Bombay 214 By Rs	do.	do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Some slight improvement in demand has recently appeared in our Cotton market; but the Chinese are very cautious in their purchases, selecting only particular marks, and it is with difficulty that any entire consignments can be disposed of. Many detached parcels have, however, been sold during the past fortnight; and appearances are, we are informed, favorable to future prices.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MANCHESTER, dated 23rd February, 1853.  
 "The Consumption of Cotton in Great Britain in 1851 was 1,600 Bales per week greater than in any previous year, and the Stock, on the 31st. Decr. 1851, 46,000 Bales less than the previous Year, and smaller than at any period since 1824, amounting to only nine or ten week's consumption. Added to this, there is a short crop, both in America & Brazil, of probably 150,000 Bales as compared with the previous Year. The stock on hand in this country, is now within the scope of being greatly affected, in value, by speculation; which, most likely, would have been the case, but for the check given by the existence of Cholera. The prices of Cotton in India will be influenced by this state of our Market, as considerable orders have gone out. I look to an advance in the price of all descriptions of Cotton and Cotton Manufactures as inevitable and count upon prices being ten to twenty per Cent higher this day twelve months than they are now.  
 "Any time within twelve Months from this time, Cotton Yarn will not be to be had within 12½ to 20 per Cent of the prices lately prevailing. Long Cloths have advanced about six pence to nine pence per piece.  
 "Opium. Since the date of our last, considerable sales of Malwa have taken place at the reduced price of Sp. Drs. 465 per chest; at which it has remained stationary for several days past. Very little has been done in Patna, which has declined to Drs. 760; and Benares is unsaleable at Sp. Drs. 710 per chest.  
 We hear that many sales have been made of Turkey; but no alteration in the price has taken place.  
 The deliveries to the 15th Inst. were 1830 chests; consisting of

PATNA	191
BENARES	74
MALWA	1254

The quantity required for the supply of the Northern markets has caused an advance in the price of SUGAR; but, as the demand must be much diminished by the circumstance of several of the Bombay Ships being destined to Manila to receive their cargoes in that article, a reduction may probably happen in the course of the season.

Our third crop of CANTON RAW SILK will not be brought to market till the end of the month.

Not having had any arrivals, PEPPER has advanced a little in price. GINSENGE is in demand, and is likely to improve in price; there being no considerable quantity on hand.  
 RICE is declining.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE	ARRIVED	FROM
1 Brit. bq	Cornwallis,	Key, Bombay,
" Sp. sh.	Diana,	Ramirez, Manila,
3 Brit. sh.	Charles Forbes,	Wills, Bombay,
" Sp. br.	Constance,	Cagigas, Manila,
7 Port.	Sm Francisco da Paula,	Doa Santos, Damaun,
8 Am. sh.	Addison,	Miercken, Liverpool,

JUNE	SAILED	FOR
20 Brit. bq	Dona Carmelita,	Gray, Manila,
JULY		
1 H. S. ship	Cootie,	Pepper, Bombay,
5 Sp. sh.	Victoria,	Ramirez, Manila,
" " br.	Rosario,	Cordero, "
" " "	Alerta,	Tyler, "
5 Brit. bq	Agnes,	Thomas, Manila & Sydney,
8 " sh.	Forti,	Robinson, Singapore,
9 " "	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss, Manila & Bombay,
13 " "	Charlotte,	Malville, Bombay,
14 " "	Thetis,	Scoutby, Scamby,

### PASSENGERS.

PER AGNES, T. D. Edwards & M. D. Hunter Esqrs & Capt. Jackson  
 PORT, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Robinson; W. Russell Esq.  
 and Capt. Fenton.  
 BOMBAY CASTLE, Mrs. Wemyss.

## NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for Liquidation, and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

(ROBERT EDWARDS.)

No. 3 American Hong, 10th. May, 1853.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement, on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATTHEWSON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton 20th June 1853.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 21st. Inst. will be sold at Public Auction.

BY MARKWICK & LANE.

At the Europe Bazaar, N° 3 Imperial Hong, Canton;  
 (Unless previously disposed of by private contract)

The Brig "INOXA" (now called the "SM FRANCISCO XAVIER") with all her Stores & Appurtenances as she now lies in Macao harbour—the said Brig will be delivered to the purchaser in Macao roads if required. Further particulars may be known and an Inventory seen at the Europe Bazaar, Canton; or the European Warehouse, Macao.  
 Sale to take place at 12 o'clock precisely.  
 5th July, 1853.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S  
 EUROPEAN BAZAR, N° 3. IMPERIAL HONG,

And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth L-fite and Chateau Margeaux *Charet*, Destournel's Medoc do., superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad-Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins; Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE at ROBT EDWARDS'S N° 3 American Hong;

*Perfumery*, from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water; Honey water; Milk of Roses; Naples Soap; Essence of Rose; Smelling Salts; Nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes; Brown Windsor Soap &c.

*Hosiery*, consisting of, Whole and half lambs' wool hose; White and color'd silk half Hose; Cotton do.; Angola Gloves; Flannel; large and small Whitney Blankets; Blue and Black Cloth; drab Kerseymeres; Fashionable waistcoating, and fine white Marcella; Huckaback towelling.

"Madeira" Wine "Blackburn's direct from the Island per Winchelsea; Gledstane's, and Watts' and Heath's Sherry; a few dozens of Superior Chateaux Margeaux, Vintage "1825"; Cognac Brandy; old Arrack &c. &c. Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts and Bottle; Barclay's Porter.

Invoice Foolsap, Post, and Note Paper; Bills, of Lading and Exchange; Ink and quills; Hand, deep sea, and log lines; Marline and Housline; Roping and sewing twine.

Paints of every description, Paint oil and turpentine, Paint Brushes; deck clamps, Scrubbers and shoe Brushes.

Fine and Berkley cheese, Butter, Hams, Biscuit, &c. Red and Salted Herrings; Pickled and dried tongues; Pickles and assorted Sauces; Sperm candles; dried apples; Superior Havana and Manila Cigars, &c. &c. &c.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

THURSDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1832.

NO. 11

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the first of April next, letters and parcels forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

No. 3 American Hong, 23 March 1832.

Gentlemen shipping packages to or from Macao by the above boats, are advised of the necessity of discharging the duties thereon at both places.

## NOTICE.

For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America:

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena has been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as Consular Commercial Agent for the Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

## NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late MR. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for liquidation, and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong, 10th. May, 1832.

## FOR BOMBAY.

To sail positively in all July

The GLENELG, Captain Lungley. For freight apply to MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

London, 10th January, 1832.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause wherein *Charles James Roberts* and others are Plaintiffs; and *Abraham Wilsey Roberts* and others are Defendants; and the Creditors of *James Thomas Roberts*, late of Upper Berkeley Street in the parish of Marylebone in the County of Middlesex in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, Esquire; who died at Canton in China in the month of January 1825, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the first day of December 1832, to come in and prove their debts, before the Master of the said Court, to whom the said Cause is referred, at his Chambers, in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane, London; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

TENNANT HARRISON AND TENNANT.  
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

Gray's Inn, London.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce, either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper; also, elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; Good bills of Exchange negotiated.

## FRESH SODA WATER.

Fresh Water just received, and for sale at 3 4 p

ROBERT EDWARDS.  
No. 3, American Hong.

## CANTON.

THE WEATHER. During the latter part of the last month the weather assumed a very threatening appearance; and, occasionally, heavy and long continued squalls were experienced in Canton, and down the river. The Barometer did not fall in Canton below 29.65; at Cap-shuy-moon, on the 20th, it was at 29.40 with every indication of bad weather somewhere near at hand; on the same day, a hard gale was felt at Macao; but it did no damage, the vessels in the roads riding it out in safety.

THE REBELLION. Very little information is now to be obtained on this subject from any of the Chinese. The answer invariably given to enquiries is that the business is finished, or about to be so. We are told that the Imperial forces, finding that they cannot cope with the rebels in their fastnesses, have resolved upon surrounding them—the meaning of which probably is, that a sort of cordon will be established, round the outside of the passes leading into these provinces; until want, or disaffection among themselves, or the power of Chinese gold far more to be dreaded than their arms, shall give the leaders up to suffering.

From what we gather, we incline to think that the war is anything but a popular one; discontent is said to be very widely spread among the troops; partly owing to the Governor's having made false returns to the Emperor of the numbers who have fallen in battle; thus, we believe, depriving the families of some rewards to which they become entitled.

The letter which we subjoin is, we think, an amusing picture of a Chinese field of honor—the peremptory orders with which it sets out—the halting to rest within half a mile of a vigilant enemy—the enormity of which the rebels are guilty in coming upon them “unexpectedly.”

blowing up their gunpowder, and cutting off "not a few of the troops" and the valour with which some of these fought and ran away in such a hurry as "not to be since heard of"—these are *traits* peculiarly Chinese. We believe however that the final catastrophe is hardly original; Knickerbocker, if we remember rightly, mentioning that on the first invasion of the Manhattens by the colonists of the "Goede Vrouw" a similar disaster happened to those ill-fated Aborigines—but they had a bog to assist them in losing themselves.

The following is a translation of a letter received from a civilian, at the insurgent district of Leen-shan, by the *Tseng-keun* or Commandant of the Tartar troops at Canton. It is without date, but must have been written on the 21st or 22nd of June.

"I have already informed your Excellency, on the 17th inst, of the orders issued by His Excellency the Governor, soon after his arrival, to the troops here; directing them to advance immediately, and slay or take prisoners all the rebellious *Yao-jin*. I have since heard that, in consequence of these orders, the troops under Lieut-General \* *Yu-tih-peau*, appointed to attack the tribe called *Keun-leau*, advanced into the mountains on the 20th. Skirmishing immediately ensued between the five divisions forming this body and the rebels, who had made good preparations for defence by stopping up all the passes. After continuing the fight for twelve hours, from six in the morning to six at night, without having effected an entrance in any direction among the mountains, our troops, perceiving that the rebels had been joined by another tribe called *Yao-Sing*, halted to rest themselves, at the *Ke-kung-ling*, about half a mile distant from the position of the rebels; intending to renew the attack during the night. Unexpectedly, however, soon after the commencement of the first watch (but 8 o'clock,) while General *Yu-tih-peau* and the officers were resting themselves in the encampment which *Yao-jin* thrown up,—the rebels came upon them from a quarter where no road appeared, and throwing fire in among them, set the gun powder in a blaze. The rebels then surrounded and cut off not a few of the troops. The latter encountered them with great valour; but were speedily routed and gained safety only by a precipitate flight over the hills: one or two of the principal and several inferior officers have not since been heard of. The only accurate particulars I have yet been able to ascertain are, that General *Yu-tih-peau* was wounded, not very seriously; and that the Marine officer *Tsi-yu-chang* was severely wounded by a piece of iron which entered his body and has not yet been extracted."

"I have been informed also of another encounter, on the same day, a body of troops having advanced from *Yu-kau-sin*, a military station, and engaged with a small force of the rebels, when they were surprized by an ambush of above 2000 men, and driven back with great loss."—After an enumeration of officers slain and wounded, the letter then adds,—"another body, under an officer named *Leang*, also made an unsuccessful attempt to enter, and was compelled to retire on *Yu-kau-sin*."

**FAMINE.** We understand that the moided men of the department of *Hwuy-chow-foo*, in this province, have raised a large subscription, to purchase rice for the starving families, in that sterile district. The example was set them by the Literary Chancellor, *Lo tao-kaou*, who has lately returned from the public examinations of that part of the province. This officer is of a noble family, and is considerably impoverished by his father's and his own liberality. He was followed from Peking by six or seven

\* Although we, in general, object to the use of European terms in expressing Chinese titles or offices, it sometimes becomes necessary, in order to be understood, to do so. The officer here denoted is called to Chinese a "*Chin-tso*" or "*Tseng-ping*."

† Since dead of his wounds, as mentioned in our last No.  
‡ A number of men-of-war's men were sent up from the fleet at the Bogue, they being a much stronger class of men than the generality of the Chinese soldiers. General *Yu-tih-peau* was among this number.

creditors, three or four of whom have been paid off. The others are patiently waiting his leisure and ability to pay them also.

(*Placard*.) "**SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY.** On the 5th. inst. at noon-day, a pair of pewter incense pots, weighing 80 catties, and an antique brass vessel for incense, weighing 100 catties, were stolen from the *Kin-ling* *Hwuy-kwan* (or Nanking Merchant's Hall,) in Creek-side Street. If any worthy individual will return these vessels, which were inscribed with the name of the Hall, he shall receive a thanks-offering of 60 dollars; or, if he can give information of them, he shall have 20 dollars by way of thanks."

**DAILY OCCURRENCES,** rumors and superstitions show the character of the public mind and morals.

A swindler went the other day to a goldsmith's shop, in *Saoou-she* street, and bespoke five gold bracelets to weigh 10 taels each (dandies and gamblers wear gold bracelets in China) he put down, as earnest money, four ingots of Sycee Silver and said: "Don't use my silver; when I come to take away the bracelets, I'll pay you in full." He came, some time afterwards, and expressed his satisfaction. He then took the four ingots of silver; put them in a box, which he secured; and wrote his name on, and then delivered it to the goldsmith to take charge of, saying: "I'll come in a day or two for these, and will then weigh you the amount of the bracelets." Several days elapsed; but the gentleman did not make his appearance. The goldsmith, at last, broke open the box; and found, on examination, that the "ingots of silver" were internally only copper and iron.

**CURIOUS ATTEMPT TO ROB A BOAT.** Many poor women at Canton and Macao live in small boats, called *Tan-ka*, or Egg-boats, perhaps from their shape, including the boat part and the covering over it. A young woman the other day dressed herself in man's clothes, and asked one of the *Tan-ka* girls to ferry her across the river. Having arrived at mid-channel the passenger pushed the owner of the boat overboard, probably with an intention to drown her—and rowed off with her boat. The girl in the water, however, swam, and called for assistance, which being afforded her life was saved, and her boat recovered. The thief was taken into custody, and the fact of her being a woman in man's clothes discovered some days afterwards.

## MACAO.

We understand that some half dozen Chinese miscreants have been lately apprehended by the Mandarins at Macao, on a charge of being concerned in the organization of a plan for plundering the town. A native Christian who was applied to, to become a party to the plot, gave information, in the first instance, to a priest; and, subsequently, to the Portuguese authorities, by whom it was brought to the notice of the Mandarins. The design was thus nipped in the bud; but it may be pronounced a mad undertaking, not likely, in any case, to have succeeded.

The danger, which we mentioned in our last, as having been discovered in Macao Roads by the barque *JAMESINA*, has, we understand since been sought for, and found to consist of the wreck of a salt junk, which foundered in the Typhoon of 1829. We hear that measures are being taken for its immediate removal.

**CASHGAR.** By the court-martial held under the generalissimo *Chang-ling*, seven Mohammedan gentlemen, who took part with the rebels in the late affair (in Tartary) have been sentenced to death, and executed. Their families have been given as slaves to Mohammedans who remained staunch to the Imperial cause. They are to be kept under strict control and, in the event of their manifesting any disobedience, are to be reported to the Chinese resident to be severely punished.

Other Mohammedans went away with the rebels across the frontier; they are invited to return; which if they do, within twelve months, they will be pardoned. If, instead of coming back and giving themselves up openly, they steal home, or be caught against their will, the law against them is to be carried into force with severity.

#### HURRICANES IN THE SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN.

We are sorry to learn that the ship "Duke of Roxburgh," Capt. Brown, which left China in December last bound to England, had been compelled to put into the Cape, short of water; part of her stock having been lost in a succession of gales and hurricanes between Lat. 12. S. Long. 89. E. and Lat. 24. S. Long. 90. E. The particulars are given in a letter (with a perusal of which we have been favored,) dated Cape town, April 21st, the day after arrival of the vessel. The following is an extract:

"Between the dates of 10th and 21st March (Lat. and Long. as above mentioned) I encountered two dread-ful hurricanes and two severe gales of wind: during the first, 'I lost all the bulwark on the starboard, and part on the 'larboard side; eleven water casks; a quarter boat &c. &c.' Next hurricane obliged me to strike over the lee guns, three in number. The next gale did but little damage, blowing steadily from one point; but the last carried away a main-top-sail, and one of my apprentices; and so out tip our running rigging that we lay twenty four hours after the gale abated before we could make sail. I had five weeks' water still left on board, and have eked that out in hope of reaching St. Helena; but contrary and light winds have prevented that intention."

"I have held a survey on the ship; noted my protest, &c. and expect to be at sea on the 23rd."

While perusing the above, we were struck by the reflection of how many vessels have, within the last three or four years, sustained severe damage in nearly the same part of the ocean, between Long. 90. to 80. E. and S. Lat. 12. to 16. If we mistake not, within these limits the H. C. S. "Orwell," "Bridgewater" and "Reliance" homeward bound; the Bengal ship "John Adam" and many others (whose names we have forgotten, but which the memory of our nautical readers could, we doubt not, supply) encountered what all have described as hurricanes.

By letters received at the same time as the above we are glad to find that the H. C. S. "Marquis of Huntly" for which some apprehensions were beginning to be entertained (in consequence of the interval elapsed since she had been heard of after losing her rudder) had arrived safe at the Cape, early in April. The damage, to this ship also, must have happened near the situation noticed above.

#### STRAITS TIN.

We did not expect to be again called on to notice this subject, but as our former correspondent *Curiosus* has again taken it up, we give insertion to his letter.

With regard to the pertinacity with which we are charged, we can see no reason to be ashamed of it—our readers will, we trust, excuse our having so often brought before them a subject on which they must long ago have been decided—our first remarks arose from a wish to put the public on its guard against these frauds; and with this view alone have they been continued. We think that further discussion will not be required from us.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Editor,

I had hoped that after your paper of 7th April further recurrence to this subject would not have been required. The plain fact which you republished from the "Clearings in Science" in an article by the Deputy Assay master of the Calcutta mint, (in which he states that "the

depreciation in the Calcutta market of a quantity of Tin from the Straits having been brought to my notice" (where also the masters proved to be of good quality) "I found on breaking the ingots in half that the interior was a compound of scoria and refuse that concealed from view by an outward case of good metal") seemed to me so convincing—so unanswerable—as to render any comment totally unnecessary. The Editor of the "Singapore Chronicle" however seems to think that the subject is still capable of discussion.

For, even though vanquish'd, he would argue still.

and accordingly, in his number for June 21st, he is found again standing forward the firm unyielding champion of the perfect purity of this metal, the inferiority of which has been detected and exposed in London, in Calcutta, and in Canton.

I could not have supposed that this introduction to Mr. Prinsep's examination had met the eye of the Singapore Editor; although, as it was published in the Bengal papers, and as the article itself, with the exception of three important lines (which seem to me at once to settle the question of adulteration or non-adulteration), had appeared in the Singapore Chronicle, it was certainly probable that it had so. I now find, from the No. for June 21st, that he had seen it but "did not notice it as the argument to the prejudice of the said Tin did not seem to be very conclusive". Far be it from me to prescribe the exact quantity of evidence which shall suffice to convince any one; but I do think that most people will agree with me that Mr. Prinsep's argument is as conclusive as it is possible to be. He states explicitly, not as an argument, but as a plain fact, as nearly as possible what I find stated in your Commercial remarks for the 17th July 1830 viz: that "The Tin on undergoing the test of examination exhibited the foulest adulteration with some inferior metals"—if this be collated with Mr. Prinsep's statement above quoted it will be seen how completely your first observations have been borne out by facts. "Probabilities" and "suppositions" I agree with the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle in declaring "out of the question"; but I cannot allow him to class, as he does, Mr. Prinsep's plain avowal under these heads—mathematical proof on this subject I cannot give him; but if any man can twist the sentence—"I FOUND ON BREAKING THE INGOTS IN HALF, THAT THE INTERIOR WAS A COMPOUND OF SCORIA AND REFUSE DUST"—if he can twist this into a "probability," or into any thing but a plain unanswerable fact—then I shall say that words convey no meaning;—and that Singapore Tin is pure "as unassumed snow".

For the further information of the Singapore Editor I can state that "the nature of the operation" by which the impurity of the 100 slabs, noticed by me, was obtained was, not by a horse bucket, but by an attentive trial of the specific gravities; the result being, in some of the musters, verified by a gentleman also fully competent to the task.

I am afraid that your brother of the Chronicle has fallen into the fault of that famous people the Yahoos (in saying "the thing that is not") when he states that "submitting the tin to the ocular analysis of Chinese shroffs, who pretend to a deep knowledge of the quality of metals, is another approved method in China"—what an "ocular analysis" may be I do not pretend to know; but I am pretty certain that this "method" was never even heard of before. Nor is your contemporary more successful in the conclusion which he is pleased to draw—I pass over the assertion that "some descriptions of Tin are esteemed perfectly good and are valuable in other quarters though not considered so in China"—the rejection of this Tin in Calcutta and London having already disproved that—then when he says that "they are not so considered in China because they have a dull appearance and do not possess that bright and glossy surface, when infused" which the Chinese esteem and require" I am bound to bring him again back from these flights of fancy to the dull



monotony of truth and fact:—The Chinese reject this, as they would any other article, which, after repeated trial, they might find totally unfit for the purposes for which it was bought;—they require that Tin shall possess malleability and tenacity, as these are indispensable to the beating out the metal into thin leaves, for which great part is purchased;—if these qualities are wanting, they reject the metal; and is because they are wanting in much of the Straits Tin that comes on here, that it is not "esteemed perfectly good" or "saleable". As to the "infusion" of the Tin—as this is the first I have heard on the subject, I cannot attempt to contradict the assertion of your contemporary. It is useless for the advocates of this metal to rather this admixture of metals, to say that we, in China, complained of the Tin being adulterated; whereas, it is found on analysis by Mr. Prinsep, that the "outer case" at least was good metal—perhaps, in some of the instances, the workman was hurried, and had not sufficient time to mix them properly together; however, we have, before now, been favored with specimens of both kinds of manufacture, and, as the Chinese here approve of neither (perhaps preferring to mix the Tin for themselves), I would advise the Straits manufacturers to reserve both for the markets where they are yet esteemed so "perfectly good"; the "probabilities" and "suppositions" (at which we have arrived by the most positive proof) rendering this a bad market for any Tin not really pure.

Yours

CURIOSUS.

P. S. Happening, the other day, to pass through one of the Honga, I unfortunately knocked my shins against some blocks of Tin; and I leave you to judge of my astonishment at afterwards finding that they were the identical 100 slabs against which I knocked my head in my former letter to you. Alas! Mr. Editor, with all their parity, the obstinate Chinese will not buy them.

## OPIMUM.

Memorial to the Emperor from the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, concerning Opium. Without date—received at Macao, March 13th. 1832.

The Governor of Canton and Kwang-se, LE, the Foo-yuen of Canton, CHOO; and the Commissioner of duties for the port of Canton, CHUNG; memorialize, in obedience to the Imperial will, requiring them to examine and deliberate. For this, they respectfully present this memorial in reply, and, looking upwards, pray the sacred inspection thereof.

We have received from the Ministers of the Privy Council, a letter stating that an Imperial edict has been received; as follows:

"A person has made a prepared memorial, concerning the accumulating illegality of Opium smoking; and requesting the total eradication of the root of it. He states: 'The foreign ships which clandestinely bring opium dirt to Canton, have dared to station in the office of Ta-yu-shan (great fish-hill), near the Bogue, either ships for storing up and accumulating it, which are called 'opium godowns'. There are also foreign eyes (or Commanders) of war vessels, called 'convoys of the merchandize' anchored in the same place; and they connect and associate themselves with native villains, who open places, under the name of money-changers' shops, where they secretly keep and sell the opium dirt. These, which are called 'great furnaces', are numerous at the provincial capital; for instance, in the latest Leuen-hing keae, by the thirteen factories. Traitorous merchants repair to these shops, and there with the foreigners, decide on the price, and make out a bond, that when they go to the 'godowns', the opium may be delivered to them. This they term 'writing a chif'. Further, there are vessels called *Fas-hae* ('fast-shoe'), for carrying on the smuggling in a general way, which come and go, as if flying, and are hence designated 'winged'. These vessels always move during

the night; and when passing any of the custom-houses, if they happen to be followed and pursued by the cruising vessels, they have the presumption to fire on them with musketry, and guns. The officers and the custom-houses dare not make any inquiries; nor do they report to the Magistrates, for them to inflict punishment; and the smugglers therefore go on to excess without fear or dread. Of this class of 'fast-shoe' vessels, there are now from 100 to 200; and whatever cargo is sent from the 'godowns' to the 'furnaces' is all carried by them: all the cruisers unite together with them in committing illegalities, and have each their share of the profits, for which they protect and defend them in smuggling; so that the illegalities become still greater. The places to which the opium purchased is taken off, are Amoy in Fuk-keen, Tien-tsin in Chih-le; and the two departments of Luy-chow and Keen-chow, (Hainan and the mainland opposite) in Canton. For all these places, opium is obtained by bonds for its delivery, made out at the 'furnaces', and taken to the 'godowns'. All the other provinces for which it is clandestinely purchased, have it carried into port and taken beyond the frontiers (of the province) by the 'fast-shoe' vessels. The passes they must go through in taking it beyond the frontiers are Tien-twan-sin, Lan-shih-sin, Tiao-tung pass, and the port of Lot-sung in Nan-hae district; Hwang-poo, in Hwang-shan district; So-nan-sin, and Loopao-fou in San-shany district, &c. From the 'great furnaces', they are taken in portions throughout the interior; and every where, traitorous people form connections with the money-seeking attendants of the public offices, and open private establishments called 'small furnaces'. In all places—cities, villages, market-towns, camps, and stations, these exist. On enquiry, I find that, for the one article of Opium dirt clandestinely bought and sold, there goes abroad of sycee silver, every year, not under several millions. This is to take the useful wealth of the country and exchange it for an injurious article from beyond seas. The prevalence of the poison is without end, the consumption of wealth extreme.

"Opium is a very prevalent poison. Already edicts have been repeatedly issued, giving general commands to the Governors and Foo-yuens of all the provinces, each, according to the circumstances of the place, to establish regulations for the strict interdiction and prohibition thereof. But opium comes chiefly from beyond sea, and is accumulated at Canton: if the source whence it comes is not cut off, this would be to neglect the root, and attend only to the branches:—though, within the country, the regulations against it be strict and severe, yet, on enquiry, it will be found, that they are no advantage to the object. A person has now presented this memorial. Whether his statements of the illegalities be according to the real circumstances or not, let Le and his colleagues examine truly and fully. Also, let them, with their whole minds, consider, and deliberate how to prevent the opium dirt from being clandestinely imported, or clandestinely sold on the seas, and how to prevent the foreigners having any other ships beside merchant ships. The sources whence it comes must be decidedly cut off in order to eradicate the evil. It must not be permitted to prevail in the country, that future calamities may be prevented. Take this Edict, and enjoin it on Le and Choo, that they may enjoin it on Chung, and all may make themselves acquainted with it. Respect this."

There was also received this addition in vermilion (i. e. by the Imperial hand). "If the said Governor and his colleagues can exert their whole mind and strength to remove from the centre of civilization (i. e. China) this great evil, their merit will not be small. To strenuousness let them still add strenuousness. Respect this."

I, your Minister, LE, when in the autumn I went to the capital, and was admitted to see your Majesty, received personally your sacred commands concerning the evil of Opium, that it was absolutely requisite to institute some plan for cutting off its source. And being now repeatedly taught and instructed, we, your Ministers, look up towards you, our august Sovereign; who, to abolish illegalities and punish the traitorous, in order to put away evil from the people, refrain not to teach and explain with

reiterated admonitions. Can we then, your Ministers, not feel compelled reverently to obey! Prostrate, we have examined, and report as follows:

Opium is produced among outside foreigners, and having been originally brought hither, under the name of a medicine, as a requisite for curing diseases, it was formerly permitted to be carried to Canton for sale, and hence in the regulations for the levying of duties at the port of Canton, published by the tribunal of Revenue, it is stated that for each catty of opium, the duty is three candareens. Afterwards, nefarious natives decocted from it a paste for smoking; and one having taught the method to tens, and tens to hundreds, successively, each imitated in a worse degree; thus rendering it a poison of very great prevalence. Thereupon, in the reign of Kea-king, laws were enacted for examining and seizing, prohibitions were issued, and regulations established for the punishment of offenders. The foreigners were also plainly told not again to bring any opium with them to Canton. They then retired to Macao, and began to carry it thither; and the former Governors, TSEANG and YUEN, repeatedly memorialized for its strict prohibition. All the foreign ships bringing opium forthwith proceeded to Lintin in the open sea, and there anchored and lingered about for the convenience of selling it by stealth. That place is situated in the great ocean, and has four roads of communication, and eight ways of access (i. e. is open on all sides); so that, not only traitorous banditti who are near at hand clandestinely go in boats to buy; but all the maritime provinces, without exception, have vessels which pass over the seas, and under pretence of coming to purchase goods, go to Lintin secretly; buy the opium-dirt, and then sail away. The stricter the regulations are, so much the worse do the foreigners become.

The foreign ships which bring opium pass over a distance of several myriads of miles; they certainly do not come without anticipations of its being sold off, and would not willingly carry it back. But the interdiction being strict at Canton, they retired to Macao; and being, again, strictly interdicted at Macao, they retired to Lintin. Thus the place has been gradually rendered more distant, and the state of the case consequently better adapted to smuggling. They are like birds, which one would seek to catch in the midst of a forest; for the ocean is vast and broad, so that, if they be chased and pursued in all directions, in a moment their anchors will be weighed, and they will have sailed off to a distance. On enquiry and search, we find it is impossible to surround them, and to pursue and seize them is also impracticable. Those, also, who clandestinely buy and traffick in opium cannot be caught without many twists and turns. For the purchasers spare no expence and thereby the sellers are better enabled to satiate cupidity; thus, the more that comes, the more widely it is spread. These are at present the real circumstances of the opium ships, which being anchored in the open sea, the opium is carried direct from them to supply the several provinces.

On examining, we find it stated in the memorial, that "the foreign ships which bring the opium-dirt to Canton, have in the offing of Ta-yu-shan (great fish hill), near the Bogue, stationed other ships for storing up and accumulating it which ships are called 'opium godown's'. There are also foreign commanders of war vessels called 'Convoys of the merchandize' anchored in the same place, and they connect and associate themselves with native villains, who open money changers' shops, where they secretly keep and sell opium-dirt", &c.

We, having examined, find that on the sea coast of Canton province, there is no such place as Ta-yu-shan (great-fish-hill); but above 200 (Chinese) miles beyond the Bogue, there is a Ta-seu-shan (in the provincial dialect Ta-yu shan, 'great island hill', i. e. Lantau). That hill being a place which ships of all nations must pass in going and coming, I, your Minister, Li, last year memorialized for permission to erect a new fort and establish an additional out-port, to be called the Ta-pang right station; and to place there government troops, to assist in guarding the country. But it was not on account of opium

that it was established, for I truly considered that the foreign ships, which sell opium, all anchor at Lintin, in the open sea, and never at Ta-seu-shan. Ten years ago, at the said offing (of Lintin) there were several foreign ships, which staid there for a long period, without ever quitting, evidently for the purpose of selling their opium by some means or other. Hence they lingered and delayed there till the former Governor, YUEN, in the fourth year of TAOU-KWANG, memorialized clearly according to the facts, stating that "five foreign ships were anchored at Lintin, and whenever a Lin-gui was sent to require them to sail, they begged for compassion and forbearance;—and that, should a military force be brought against them, their offence did not appear sufficient to deserve their being fired on" &c. With this circumstance, your Majesty has been already made acquainted.

As to the foreign War-ships for convoying the merchant-lie—perhaps, in the course of one or two years, they come to Lintin and anchor there for a month or two. But they, in no case, "anchor in the same place with the other foreign ships to connect and associate themselves with native villains in opening money-changers' shops". However, places called 'furnaces' do really exist, and for nefarious merchants from other parts to repair first to the shops at Canton, and enquire secretly about the price of opium, is also a circumstance of constant occurrence.

Further, in the memorial it is stated that "there are vessels called *Fae-has* ('fast-shoe'), for carrying on the smuggling in a general way, which come and go as if flying, and which, when pursued by the cruisers at the custom-houses, have dared to fire on them with muskets and guns".

We, having examined, find that, on the rivers of Canton province, there has heretofore, been a class of smuggling piratical boats, called *Fae-hue* ('fast-crab') boats which go away and disappear with great speed and celerity. This name has long existed but there have not, besides, existed 'fast-shoe' boats. In the 10th year of Taou-kwang, I, Li, memorialized for building government 'fast-crab' boats, after the model of these piratical boats, and distributing them widely among all the naval out-posts, to be used by them, for the convenience of cruising about in. For several years also, I have repeatedly enjoined the civil and military (or naval) officers, to search and seize in all places the 'fast-crab' boats used among the people, and wholly to break up and destroy them, so that the use of them has now been somewhat abolished. At present, many of the vessels from the several provinces that purchase and receive opium, are vessels which, passing by the offing of Lintin, purchase and receive it from foreign ships. They do not necessarily all have the opium brought to them by 'fast-crab' boats. The statements of circumstances made in the memorial are not all entirely true; but, for the most part, they are very nearly so.

We, your Ministers, after humble consideration, are of opinion, that opium having become prevalent in the country, vagabonds who smoke it, to the injury of their lives, and of their constitution, do so entirely from their own obstinate stupidity and refusal to be aroused, and are, therefore, unworthy of regret. But the loss of wealth and waste of treasure are exceedingly great; and the evil suffered is not indeed light or small. If, at this time, it were again suffered to be brought in, and publicly used, with legal permission, as a medicine, this would prevent the foreigners from raising the price to an enormous height!—thus also might a silent impediment be placed in the way of their avaricious plans and large profits. Still then, would not this be a sudden acquiescence in, and give unlimited licence to the evil? But if, again, additional forces be stationed at all the forts, out-posts, passes, &c., to examine and search, we find, on enquiry, that not only would the traffick in opium, which is chiefly conducted on the open sea, be shortly removed elsewhere, to avoid observation; but that, also, it would open a way to piratical banditti, to assume the appearance of government runners, in order to stop, and clandestinely search boats. In Canton, of late years the plunderers of trading boats on the coasts, and rivers, and the plunderers of travelling merchants on land, who have, under the pretence of searching for opium, wantonly troubled others, and involved them in this prevalent illegality, are more than can be told. Those

who, within the last few years, have been taken up and tried on charges relating to opium, are innumerable. And the quantities of opium-dirt which civil and military officers have, at various times, been sent to burn and destroy, are incalculable. Yet, after all, we do not know in what respect the illegality has been repressed. Truly, as your Majesty has said, "If the source whence it comes is not cut off, though, within the country, regulations against it be strict and severe, yet, on enquiry, it will appear that they are of no advantage to the object."

With our whole minds we have planned and deliberated; but, opium comes from the Keang-heo (or Indian) territories, belonging to England, with which the officers of this country have hitherto had no official correspondence. It is not like the countries of Cochin-China, Siam, &c., with whose Kings we might communicate, and desire them to issue commands, prohibiting the opium to be brought. Hence, there have, hitherto, been no means of putting stoppages in the way by which the opium is brought. But even when the foreigners took up their anchorage at Lintin, in the open sea, and secretly sold the opium there, if it were only fast boats on the rivers of Canton that clandestinely bought it by night, and only vessels from the departments of *Chaou-chow* (on the borders of Fuh-keen,) *Luy-chow* and *Keung-chow*, that clandestinely carried it away by sea,—then these being all subjects of this province, might be, in some slight degree, controlled by severity and intimidation; and might be closed in and warded off on every side. But now, *Amoy* in Fuh-keen, *Ning-po* in Che-keang,—and *Tien-tsin* in Chihle,—all have sea junks, which come direct to Lintin, and hold clandestine intercourse with the foreign vessels. Since they pass over the vast ocean, which is wide and expanded, and are from distant provinces, it is, in truth, quite impossible to stop or prevent their coming, and if more vessels of war are appointed to surround and seize them; or if, in an extreme case, they are fired upon, it cannot be certain that they will not conceal themselves for a time, and afterwards return again. Hence also there are no means of entirely cutting off the way by which opium is conveyed.

After repeated and reiterated deliberations, we are indeed still ignorant of any good plan. We now can only, with careful and assiduous attention, issue distinct orders to all the foreigners, and also strictly command the Hong-merchants, to lead and teach them with truth, and to require them not to bring opium in their ships, together with the regular merchandize. In contravention of which, the foreigners concerned, if, on their arrival in the Canton seas, they be found so doing, shall certainly not be permitted to discharge or sell their goods, but shall immediately be expelled and driven back. We will also give strict commands that, besides merchant ships, no other ships shall be allowed to stay; that the source whence opium has been clandestinely introduced may be cut off. At the same time, we will interdict all smuggling fast-boats on the rivers of Canton; will prohibit the merchant vessels belonging to *Chaou-chow*, *Keung-chow*, &c., over approaching the Lintin offing; and will write to the Governors of Chih-le, Fuh-keen and Che-keang, that they may strictly command all the local officers of sea ports to give licenses to all trading vessels going out to sea, and to examine all goods imported or exported by them, and never to allow them again, as heretofore, to come to Canton, and buy opium clandestinely: that thus the means by which it is secretly conveyed on the open sea may be cut off. If each class should repent and reform, and should daily turn from their practices, one portion of this traffic may then be diminished, and thus a portion less wealth be wasted. Then the road, by which it is carried off, may gradually become less crowded; and the source, whence it is brought, may be gradually dammed up. This is the result, of our repeated deliberations, and minute consultations. Besides this, the only other method is to shut up, and close the ports against the reception of foreign ships, and to stop entirely the foreign trade. Perhaps, then, opium would not be brought in such increasing quantities. But this prosperous dynasty has shewn tenderness and great benevolence to foreigners, and admitted them to a general market for a hundred and some scores of years, during which time they have traded quietly and peaceably together without any

trouble. How then would it suddenly put a barrier before them, and cut off the trade! Besides, in Canton there are several hundred thousands of poor, unemployed people, who have, heretofore obtained their livelihood by trading in foreign merchandize. If, in one day, they should lose the means of gaining a livelihood, the evil consequences to the place would be great. We your Ministers, who are responsible for giving rest to the people, and shewing favor towards the merchants, ought certainly to unite our powers, and conjointly form schemes. We are, however, left without other resource than to propose this middle plan; and are ashamed of being unable immediately to perform what is meritorious: but, before the presence of our sacred master, we dare not assume any gloss to screen ourselves.

All the subjects which we have, in obedience to the Imperial will, examined, and deliberated on, we respectfully and jointly form into a reverent memorial, which we present in reply, prostrate begging our Sovereign's inspection and instructions. A reverent memorial!

We find the following in a London paper of January:

"The culture of the plant from which Opium is derived, has been lately imported into Egypt where it has perfectly succeeded; and the Egyptian Opium is now in greater demand than that from the Levant and Asia Minor."

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

THERM.	BAR.	WIND.
night.	noon.	
1 79 84	29.75	Unsettled, with rain throughout; light breeze SE.
2 78 83	29.70	" " " " " " " " " " " "
3 78 80	29.70	Heavy rain most part; light breeze " "
4 78 83	29.75	Cloudy; frequent rain " " " " " "
5 78 83	29.80	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6 78 81	29.75	Rain throughout, with hard squalls; " "
7 78 88	29.80	First part fine, mid. and lat. frequent rain & squalls " "
8 78 82	29.80	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9 78 88	29.80	Fine weather; most part a moderate breeze " "
10 78 84	29.85	" " " " " " " " " " " "
11 78 85	29.85	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12 80 86	29.90	" " " " " " " " " " " "
13 80 86	29.90	" " " " " " " " " " " "
14 80 86	29.90	First and middle parts, fine; latter, rain; light breeze SE & E.
15 78 84	29.90	First part, fine; mid. and lat. frequent showers of rain, with thunder & lightning; light breeze SE.
16 78 86	29.90	Fine weather; occasional showers; " "
17 79 86	29.90	" " " " " " " " " " " "
18 79 86	29.85	First part, fine; middle and latter, thunder and lightning; mostly light breeze latterly " N.
19 78 86	29.70	First part, light breeze latter part, hard squalls; with rain, thunder, and lightning; " SE.
20 77 84	29.60	First part, cloudy; middle and latter, equally, with rain; fresh breeze N & E.
21 78 88	29.60	Cloudy, with frequent showers; first part blowing fresh middle and latter NE & SE.
22 76 81	29.80	Cloudy, with frequent rain; lightning in latter part; at times fresh breeze E & SE.
23 78 84	29.85	Unsettled; rain at times; light breeze " "
24 78 86	29.80	Fine weather; most part moderate breeze " "
25 79 86	29.80	" " " " " " " " " " " "
26 78 86	29.80	Unsettled weather, rain at times; moderate breeze " "
27 79 84	29.80	" " " " " " " " " " " "
28 78 83	29.80	Unsettled, with rain at times; light breeze E & SE.
29 78 86	29.70	Fine weather; light variable breeze N & SE.
30 80 84	29.65	First part, light breeze mid. & lat. rain at times; blowing fresh E & SE.
31 78 81	29.65	First part heavy rain, a hard gale mid. & lat. cloudy; moderate; breeze. SE.

**BIRTH.** At Macao, on Monday, the 16th. July the lady of J. C. WHITEMAN Esqr. of a daughter.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "An enquirer" has come to hand, but too late for insertion in this N°. It shall appear in our next. We perfectly agree with him in the complaint which he urges; and hope that some plan, better than the present one, may be adopted.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

AUGUST 1st, 1882.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	4 1/2		
Biche de mar	9 a	15	
" very superior	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3		
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Bams	10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	30 a	32	
" Mauritius	20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	280 a	300	
" ungarbled	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	23.50		
" Japan	21 a	22	Pecul
Coral fragments	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taela 6.2 a	8.3	
" Bengal	8 a	9.6	
" Madras (old)	9.		
Cotton goods British			
Chipizes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Long cloths 40 yds.	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambries 12 yds.	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" " blue 3/4	2		
Cotton yarn N° 16 a 20	35		Pecul
" " 20 a 30	40		
" " 30 a 40	38		
" " 40 a 50			
" " 50 a 70			not wanted
Cow Bezoar	30		Catty
Cudbear	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	6 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	4		
" Ceylon	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul 90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "	70		
" " cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	60 a	75	
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	50 a	56	
" clarified	70 a	75	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	3		
" scrap	1 1/2		
Lead pig	4 1/2		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5 a 6		
Opium Patna new 815 nominal	old nominal 820		Chest
" Benares "	755		
" Bombay "	515		
" Damann "	510		
" Turkey	540		Pecul
Pepper Malay	6 1/2 a	6 1/2	
Potchuck	14 a	15	
Quicksilver	65 a	66	
Rattans	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	1.70 a	1.80	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
" Lintin	6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	8 a	11	
" Sandwich island	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	23 a	24	
" " very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	40 a	50	100
" Seal	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	45 a	50	each
" Land "	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	4 1/2		
" Swedish in kits	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	28 a	30	Catty
Tin-plates	5 1/2 a	5 1/2	Box
Tin, Banca	15 1/2		
" Straits, 1st quality	14 a	14 1/2	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	19		
" Dutch, 40	28		
" broad, 40 by 33 "	36 a	38	Piece
Long-ells,	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alom at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2	25	
Aniseed star	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,	28 a	30	
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2	10 a	10 1/2	
" buds	12 a	13	
China root	3 1/2		
Cubeba	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge	none		
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
" red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	none		
Musk	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	70 a	71	
" " 2d. 1st sort	55		
" " 2d "	46		
" " 3d.	33 a	34	100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin	70 a	72	
" Canton	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	"		
" Tealoe	"		
" Canton N° 1	Taela 250 a	255	
" " 2	235 a	245	
" " 3	220 a	225	
" " 4	140		
" " 1 Dra	90		
" " 5-2	70		
" " 3	63		
Sugar raw	Taela 5.4 a	5.5	
" Pingfa	6.2 a	6.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	none		
" Canton, 1st sort	Taela 6.8 a	7.	
" " 2d.	6.4 a	6.6	
Tea Bohea	none		
" Congo	"		
" Campoy	"		
" Souchong	17 a	28	Pecul
" Peko	(old) none		
" Anko Souchong	"		
" Hyson	"		
" " skin	"		
" " young	"		
" Gunpowder	"		
" Twankay	"		
" Orange Peko	"		
" Caper	"		
Tortoise shell	"		
Tarmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	30 a	40	Box
Whanghees	23 a	35	1000

# BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	23½ a 24	¢	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		2	¢	Cl.
Spanish dollars entire				
Republican				

# EXCHANGES.

London	4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d.	Dr. 3 m. st.
Bengal Cos.	204 Sa Rs	100 Drs. 80 ds.
Private bills	206	do. do.
Bombay	216 a 218	By Rs do. do.

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON has experienced a trifling improvement both in price and demand; but as the dealers follow up the system of making purchases only of selected marks, no one has been able to dispose of a complete cargo at one time.

The sales in the past month are supposed to amount to 20,000 bales; and the estimated remaining stock of all kinds 60,040 bales, composed of BOMBAY (exclusive of the cargoes of the FURY, SALAM and JOHN BANNERMAN) 45,795—BENGAL 11,715—and MADRAS 3,730.

The MARKET COTTON now in the market is two years old; and in the hands of the senior Hong-merchant who has, within these few days past, been selling at a price corresponding to 9 Taels, importers' price.

OPIMUM. As soon as the deliveries to the 15th. Inst. were ascertained, some very extensive purchases were made of MALWA, both on time and for Cash, at rates advancing till the Cash price was brought to Sp. Drs. 510 to 520 per chest; and some sales have since been made on proportionate terms, for periods of one, two, and three months: the demand, however within the last few days, has much abated; and many of the Chinese speculators are selling at five and ten Dollars below the prices asked by the foreigners; our quotations may therefore be considered as little more than nominal.

Some considerable sales of PATNA have been made at advanced prices; and BENARES appears to have participated in the general improvement.

The arrival of the Damaun ships has had no effect on the market; the quality of the Opium is reported to be good, as far as trial has yet been made.

The following constitute the exports from Damaun for the season:

per	CAMEROES	496	Chests
	CONCORDIA	499	"
	CACADOR	686	"
	FRANCISCO DE PAULA	864	"
	ESPERANCA	540	"
Total		3011	Chests.

Our quotations for FISH-MAWS and SHARK'S-FINS must be viewed as nominal; the price of the season not being yet fixed.

PEPPER has improved a little, in the absence of arrivals.

Several parcels of BLACK TEA have been received, principally PEKO, of which the supply is this year expected to be very abundant. The reports from the Tea districts are favorable as to the quality and quantity of the season's produce. No old Teas now remain, except a few chops of Soussong.

SUGAR has experienced a farther rise, in consequence of the continued demand for the Northern provinces.

Some specimens of SUGAR CANDY have lately been received, from Manila, which may ultimately vie with this market in it's supplies for the Indian Presidencies, should the qualities, on trial, be approved of.

Of ALUM there has been lately but a small supply; and none has recently been brought to Macao.

There is a very small quantity of CAMPHOR in the market at present; for which the proprietor is asking Sp. Drs. 28 to 30 per picul.

We extract the following from a letter which we have seen of a late date from Batavia:

"There are now about 2 25,000 (of U. S. Bills) in the market offered at 'Fs. 12 per 2, or par' (4 s. 3. d. St. per Sp. Dr.). More Americans are expected, and it would not surprise us, if their Bills came down below that, although there are large sums still at home."

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY	ARRIVED	FROM
16 Sp.	sh. Ricalote	Pientismaver, Manila
18 "	bat Centinea	Eguaras, Bontay
" Port.	sh. Duque de Cadaval	Hadma, East Coast
30 Neth.	" Charlotta	San Juan, Manila
32 Sp.	" Buca Susso	Keya, Bombay
33 Brit.	" Fatty Salam	Brug, Batavia
" Neth.	sh. Anthone	Martens, Bombay
27 Port.	bat Camens	Da Silva, Damaun
" "	" Cacador	Gonsalves, New York
" "	" Concordia	Dumaresq, Bombay
" Am.	sh. Martha	Watt, Boston
39 Brit.	" John Bannerman	
31 "	" Pascoa	
" Am.	" Alert	

## PASSENGERS

Per ANTHONIE, J. I. L. Jacobson Esq.  
DUQUE DE CADAVAL, Smt. H. A. Leiria  
CAMOENS, Wm. Haylett Esq.  
CONCORDIA, Major Grandpre.  
JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. Hon. W. F. O' Callaghan,  
and—Paterson Esq.

JULY	SAILED	FOR
17-Brit.	sh. Sulimany	Mc Farlane, Bombay
" "	" Hormasjee Bomanjee	Gordian, Singapore
24 "	sh. Competitor	Thompson, Ramree, Manila
" Sp.	" Diana	Dudman, Manila & Bombay
25 Brit.	bque. Royal Charlotte	Neish, Sandwich Is.
27 "	" Fort William	
30 Am.	sch. Duille	Bancroft,

## PASSENGERS

Per HORMASJEE BOMANJEE (to Anjer,) Mr. & Mrs. Overhard.  
COMPETITOR, Mrs. Thompson; G. H. Frushard Esq.  
FORT WILLIAM, Mrs. Neish & child; S. P. Sturgis Esq.

# NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late MR. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for liquidation, and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3 American Hong, 19th, May, 1832.

# NOTICE.

The interest in our 'Establishment' of MR. HOLLINOWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

# NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

# ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st OF APRIL, TO 1st OF AUGUST, 1832.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value
JULY.....	old	90	825	74,250	17	650	11,050	2589	400	1,036,800	3258	Sp. Drs.
	new	315	785	247,275	243	720	174,960					1,781,760
3 previous months	old	412		121,4280	94		149,925	2778		171,5515	4894	3,000,730
	new	1022			78							
Consumption to 1st. August		1839		1536806	432		339335	5372		2966330	7643	4,861,470
Stock at Lintin	old	475			18			6977			1023	
	new	2201			1154							

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

THURSDAY, 16<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1832.

NO. 12

## CANTON.

**REBELLION.** Since the Governor's troops were repulsed in attempting to enter the hills, two battles have been fought, one on the 13th, and the other on the 16th, of July. In the first affair five or six hundred of the Imperial troops were killed. In the latter, they had rather the advantage, and killed four hundred of the rebels. *Chao* the golden dragon, has moved westward towards Kwang-se, and is endeavouring to obtain allies among the mountaineers there. In an historical Novel we find a warrior, during the *Tang* dynasty, represented as an incarnation of the star called *Kin-lung* (or golden dragon), which is situated in the constellation *Virgo*;—whether our friend *Chao* means to claim any such descent or not, we cannot tell. The reigning family, it is said, give out that they are avatars of the eighteen *Budisatwas* whose images grace all the more respectable *Buddh* temples in China.

**RUMOURS.** It is said that at *Sin-how* district, on the coast, westward of *Macao*, as many as ten thousand banditti assembled a few days ago, and having sacrificed oxen, pigs &c, took an oath of fidelity to each other. The local magistrate did not dare to meddle with them; but went, in person, to *Canton*, to report to the higher authorities.

In connection with the reports current of the anger of the Emperor in consequence of Governor *Lu*'s not having succeeded in suppressing the insurrection, we have lately heard that, borne down by his continued ill fortune, he died "the death of *Cato*." These reports turn out incorrect but the explanation given is that the experiment was unsuccessful. We should be sorry to find that there was any truth in the story; as it is very improbable that the place of *Lu* would be filled by a man possessed of his sense and conduct.

**NEW HONGS.** The lately erected *Hong Fuh-tseuen* is already embarrassed, the remaining resources, or at least, the known resources of its head having proved inadequate to pay the necessary duties, in addition to the squeezes which were required in order to set him up, in opposition to the wishes of his mother.

It is confidently reported that a new hong will be established shortly, having for its head partner a Mr. *Tang* in whose favor we do not hear much.

## TYFOONG

It is our melancholy duty to record the particulars of one of these dreadful visitations which occurred on the 3rd Inst. more disastrous, we believe, than any before felt in China. The weather, for some time previous, appeared unsettled, and the Barometer had indicated considerable fluctuation in the state of the atmosphere: these signs, together with variable winds, occasionally from the Northward, made many regard the occurrence of a Tyfoong as very probable: the Chinese had, for some days prognosticated its approach. Most fortunately the *Lintin* fleet, as it is usually termed, was in the *Cap-shuy-moon*; which affords as complete shelter as can be found outside the *Bocca Tigris*: had the ships been in any less protected situation, the list of losses would, in all probability, have been far greater than we have now to present.

At *Cap-shuy-moon* the gale began at N. a NW. between which points it blew with tremendous violence; shifting, towards the conclusion, to SE. whence it blew

more moderately. The Barometer, in the early part, fell to 28. 20. The following is a list of the vessels which suffered damage:

The British barque *Jamesina* cut away her mizen-mast. The Mexican brig *Gabriella* cut away both her masts and went on shore: she has been got off without farther injury.

The British ship *Cornwallis* was driven on a mud bank; but has since been got off uninjured, and proceeded on her voyage.

The American ship *Martha*, which arrived on the 31st ulto., lost her fore-mast.

The American ship *Don Quixote* left on the day before the Typhoon; and returned on the 5th. with loss of mizen-mast.

Most of the vessels sustained damage of a more trifling nature, such as loss of boats, &c.

The British ship *Pascoa*, Capt. Morgan, from *Bombay*, on her way up to *Whampoa*, when at anchor to the Northward of *Lintin*, was thrown on her beam ends; and had four feet and a half water in her hold; she was forced to cut away all her masts; but has since arrived safe at *Whampoa*.

We hear from *Macao* that the storm was severely felt there; particularly in the Inner harbor, which is described as a scene of desolation: many houses were unroofed; walls, and even houses, blown down; and great numbers of Chinese boats and small craft broken or cast on the beach.

The Spanish brig *Centinela* is on shore nearly high and dry; and near her, on a bed of rocks, is the Company's Cutter.

The *Hawk* and *Sylph*, small schooners, used as despatch boats between *Macao* and *Canton*, escaped with loss of masts.

The Portuguese brig *Camoens* was at anchor behind the bar- fort and sustained no damage; but her long boat was blown away and two men in it drowned.

Several Chop-boats, laden with cotton, and a *Pinta* with tin and rattans, all bound to *Canton*, sunk in the harbor.

The wind set in at *Macao* from the North and reached its height at about 1 P. M.; continuing with the same violence till 5 P. M.; when it veered suddenly to the Southward, but with diminished strength. Some accounts, which we have seen, state the Barometer to have sunk to 28. 05 or 28. 00; others as low as 27. 88. When the fury of the gale was exhausted, the quicksilver rose at the rate of 3-tenths per half hour.

The *Praya grande* escaped a repetition of the destruction of last year, in consequence of the wind moderating when it shifted from the Northward; during the continuance of the storm it was impassable; the sea rolling up to the fronts of the houses, and washing away the blocks of Granite which had been placed ready for the repair of the damage done in September last. In the outer harbour, the principal loss was among the Chinese Junks and other native craft; one large Junk lies on shore on *Cabrita* point, and several sunk, or lost their masts, in the immediate neighborhood of *Macao*.

Since the Typhoon, the British brig *John Biggar*, from *Manila*, with rice, has come in dismasted. The Spanish brig *Veloz*, also from *Manila*, has arrived with loss of main-mast. The British brig *Spartan* which had left *Cap-shuy-moon*, bound to *Macao*, only a few hours before the commencement of the gale, arrived on the 6th in the Roads; and landed the survivors from the wreck of the *Fair Armenian* (a Dutch ship, of 560 Tons, Capt. Ross, from *Batavia*, with a cargo of rice) which foundered, off the Brothers, about 20 miles to the Westward of the *Grand Ladrone*. We subjoin an extract of a letter from her late commander.



"On the evening of the 2nd Inst we made the Grand Ladrone; and, in the morning of the 3rd, it came on a Tyfoong blowing off the land: this about noon increased to a tremendous height, and dismasted us; unshipped and broke our rudder; stove the quarter boats; and carried away a great part of the bulwarks."

"The gale was at its height about 4 or 5 P. M. and after dark gradually moderated; but the water increased, and gained upon the pumps—so that, at day-light on the morning of the 4th, we had six feet water in the hold, and nothing but the stump of the main-mast and the bowsprit standing; when, fortunately, the brig "Spartan," Capt. Lumsden, hove in sight, bore down upon us, and laid by until about 2 P. M. when the ship foundered; 44, out of a complement of 55, were picked up, on rafts, pieces of wood, &c. and 11 drowned; among whom I have to regret the 2nd mate."

The *Spartan*, after leaving Cap-shuy-moon, was not able to get back; and her Captain preferred standing out to sea to running into the unsafe anchorage of the Typa at Macao. When clear of the land, she scudded under bare poles; and, after picking up the above named people, returned to Macao without other loss than that of one man thrown overboard from the wheel.

The *Edmonstone*, *Caledonia*, *Esperanza* and *Italy* have come in without damage. The *Caledonia* on the 3rd, when in Lat 17° N. Long. 113° 50', experienced a strong gale from W. veering to S. W. and S. with a heavy and confused sea, which reduced her to a close reefed main-top-sail: the Barometer fell to 28. 50. The *Edmonstone*, on the same day, when within 70 miles of the land, felt the same weather, which brought her under bare poles for four hours.

Inside the Bocca Tigris, no damage has occurred to any foreign vessel. The weight of the Tyfoong, which in Canton and at Whampoa ranged from N. to N. E., was felt about 4 or 5 P. M. the Barometer standing at 29. 10: about 6, the quicksilver rose, and the gale began to abate. But little damage was sustained at the foreign factories; but the accounts of losses on the river keep pace with those from Macao and Lintin. We hear of one passage boat which capsized at Tai-lang, a few miles above Canton; and in which, out of above one hundred people, only eighteen escaped.

The loss of life and property in native craft is, from all quarters, reported as terrific. Many bodies have been washed up at Macao and among the islands. Junks and smaller vessels are seen in great numbers wrecked, cast ashore, or dismasted, especially about Lantao; and many are known to have gone down at sea: among the rest are four, out of six Junks, which had started for Teen-ting; two of these have returned, one dismasted; the others, which had from 400 to 500 chests of Malwa opium on board, sunk with all hands.

Reports of losses reach us daily; but we sincerely hope that we shall not have to add to the already frightfully swollen list of destruction and human suffering.

#### CHINESE ACCOUNTS OF THE TYFOONG.

Since writing the above we have received Chinese accounts of the Tyfoong, from which the destruction of boats and houses appears to have been unparalleled, and the loss of life very great. What we are able to state from these accounts must be considered as but a portion of the real truth. The extent over which the Tyfoong reached is supposed to be not less than 200 miles.

In Canton and the suburbs, above a thousand houses and sheds, besides 20 temples, have been wholly or partially overthrown, and about 400 persons crushed beneath them. By the destruction of boats, and of public places erected on stakes over the water, about 250 persons have lost their lives. The number of small boats destroyed is not ascertainable.

\* By recent letters we find that of these eleven, supposed drowned, six have been brought to Macao: they were taken off the Brothers Islands, by Chinese fishermen, having drifted ashore. Of these six, two, strange to say, had been shockingly hurt by the fall of the ship's main-mast during the Tyfoong one had a thigh and an arm fractured, the other was crushed, and his left ribs broken.

At Heang-shan the ravages of the Tyfoong were on an equal scale, 400 places of abode and 10 temples having fallen. Eleven passage boats, 20 trading boats, and about 60 small boats were destroyed. The total loss of life was about 130 persons.

At Macao, 10 houses, 8 passage boats, 7 or 8 temples, and between 50 and 100 small boats are destroyed. Several junks swamped or ran on shore. One large junk from Lung-lai in Cochin-China, which was considered too large to enter the Inner harbour, and had therefore remained outside for several days notwithstanding two or three previous squalls, was driven from her anchors on the north side of the island of Cabrita, where, while her people were bargaining for the protection of their property by the Mandarins, she was plundered of almost every thing valuable that had not been previously committed to the waves. She was of about 900 tons and had 160 men on board. Five war junks were lost at the Bogue and among the islands. Some officers, and about 30 men, perished.

In the villages, the destruction has not been less general than elsewhere, though no estimate of the actual loss can be ascertained.

Three days after the Tyfoong, two junks from Singapore came in, having about 300 men each on board. They passed another junk outside, without rudder or masts; which they left to shift for itself. They themselves had suffered considerable loss. The passengers, who formed the majority of the crews, had many of them money boarded up in their chests, which being nearest at hand, were immediately thrown over board, when it was required to lighten the vessels. Had they made the Captains their treasurers, the latter would have been answerable for the money lost.

#### CONVEYANCE OF SHIP LETTERS.

The attention of the foreign community in China seems to us to be due to the following letter.

To the Editor of The Canton Register.

Sir,

I wish to direct your attention, and, if possible, that of the whole of the foreign community, to a subject of sufficient importance to us all.

Is it not an unaccountable thing that, in Canton, where business to an immense amount is constantly transacting, the arrival of letters is left entirely to chance? Is it not possible to hit upon some plan, by which quickness and regularity might be, at least, hoped for—instead of, as now, leaving it in such a state as to make it a wonder how so many letters do actually reach Canton in safety? I am sure that I need not be at the trouble of naming instances of delay of ten days or a fortnight between the arrival of a vessel in Macao Roads and receipt of letters in Canton, for I cannot doubt but that all have suffered alike from the same grievance. But what I now wish is to propose a remedy. Why not appoint some trustworthy man at Macao to undertake the office of Postmaster? Make him responsible for the discharge of his duty with fidelity and promptitude: let him, on the arrival of a vessel, hire a China boat and send all the letters up, at once, to the care of some house in Canton: the trouble and small charge (\$ 5 for the boat) to be paid by each house in succession; in the same way as is done with the post-boat from Lintin. The expense of this plan would not be great: in fact, I anticipate that the principal establishments here would gain by it—above all, there would then be some one to look to in case of delay. I think a *morador* of Macao would consider \$ 15 or \$ 20 a month a handsome recompense for his services; as his duty would but seldom interfere with his other avocations. The share of this would be saved to any merchant in Canton by the fewer demands he would then have for his *Mace*—now charged for each letter arriving, although, perhaps, in ten days from Macao. The European boats are useful at times, particularly in the southerly monsoon, but their periods of arrival and departure are, of course,

uncertain; and, however occasionally useful, their services will bear no comparison with any plan which would ensure the *responsibility* which is at present wanting. The want of this will be more severely felt on the removal of the Hon. Cos. establishment to Canton; their Steward being, I believe, the only person empowered to receive letters at Macao for forwarding to Canton.

These hints are thrown out for the purpose of drawing some attention to a subject which deserves and demands it—your publication of them will oblige

AN ENQUIRER.

July 31st. 1832.

Mr. Editor,

LEGISLATION,—useless—that is ineffectual legislation—is worse than useless. It not only does no good but it does harm. The *Hing-poo* or Board of punishments at Peking, the supreme court in China, to which his imperial Majesty referred a memorial by the Historiographer *Lew-kwang-san* requesting severer punishments to be enacted against the “eaters of Opium smoke” this *Poo*—tribunal—or court has recommended to the Emperor that every convicted Opium smoker in His Majesty’s dominions shall be punished by a hundred cudgel-blows and wear a huge wooden frame round his neck in the public streets for two months. If he does not know the pedlar’s name—for hawkers of goods in China smuggle a little Opium away among their nick-nacks as Italian pedlars in England used to do forbidden pictures—or if he will not tell it,—the smoker is to be considered as an accomplice of the seller and punished by another hundred cudgel blows; and after this infliction to be transported for three years. Now, this punishment is enacted not for an injury done to a man’s neighbours, but for one done to himself—for a solitary vice:—for the Opium smoker does not require, like the gamester and some other criminals, a companion in his vice. This law, if carried into effect, would kill all the regular opium eaters in the land, who amount to some hundreds of thousands. It will therefore, excepting in cases where malice stirs up informers, remain a dead letter and an additional evidence merely of what is already sufficiently plain—the folly of many legal enactments. Since cutting off a man’s opium, thrashing him with a great cudgel, putting his neck into the pillory, and exposing him in the streets for two months would most assuredly kill nine-tenths of those subjected to these inflictions; it would have been simpler to have adopted the suggestion of a late sage Hong-merchant to the then Governor of Canton to make Opium smoking a capital crime and so get rid of the offenders at once. No! Opium smoking, like drunkenness, will not yield to legal penalties. Without moral principles, men will smoke and drink to excess in spite of all laws. If the Chinese could but read American news-papers they might be induced to get up Temperance societies among themselves to strengthen the resolution of reformers by numbers and notoriety.

Yours

A.

#### ADVENTURE AMONG THE

#### ARABS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE RED SEA.

The kindness of a friend has put us in possession of a letter lately received from a gentleman who left Bombay in the early part of the year for England via the Red Sea. The letter is dated at the end of March; at which time the writer was at Jedda, preparing to start for Yembo and Cosseir, at which latter place he expected to arrive in ten or twelve days. The voyage was thus far unattended with any but the usual routine of adventures from the well known dangers of the navigation and the unskilfulness of the Red Sea pilots, except in one instance; and that, as the only circumstance of the kind we have heard of, on this part of the Arabian shore, we make some extracts from.

The writer of the letter and his companion had, it seems, accompanied a boat going on shore for water in a small bay

named Berrick, near Asseer or Hasseen, the shore appearing uninhabited: on landing they, however, found a number of ill-looking Arabs, armed with spears and daggers; but, having no reason to apprehend any violence, they proceeded a short distance from the boat with the intention of shooting some birds:—while thus engaged, one of the boat’s crew came to call them back to the boat, between which and them they saw a body of Arabs, while others were running in from all quarters. They attempted to walk quietly to the beach; but were surrounded, pinioned and plundered of their guns; the Arabs, all the while, brandishing their spears and daggers in a menacing manner. One of the two, seeing that resistance was useless, offered none; but on finding that his friend was struggling, and on the ground, he shook off the people who held him, ran to his assistance, and succeeded in getting him on his feet, advising him not to resist any longer: the latter states

“Had it not been for a very active woman \* I believe that both of us would have been slaughtered—she was with me nearly all the time but I saw her save \* \* \* once by stepping in before a man who had retreated two paces and was coming full lunge upon him with a spear.”

When no further struggle was attempted, the Arabs began to compel their prisoner to walk towards the country, to which he was not inclined to submit: he sat down under a tree, having the satisfaction of perceiving that his companion, who had found means to reach the boat, was on his way back to the *baglah*. The Arabs did not, however, allow him to rest long.

“I was still rather obstinate and would not move. I made signs for my shoes and hat; they got the shoes and as soon as I had put them on, they seemed determined to move me and laid hold of me by the feet and began to drag me over the stones. I got on my feet again and refused to move—however, an old man, with a stone in his fist, walked behind, and struck me such tremendous blows on the neck, when I stooped, that I became quite obedient; they took me to a hollow place, about a mile from the beach, where I could see nothing but the tops of the surrounding hills; on the top of which were people on the look out, and passing signals to each other. The people continued hasting in towards the bay during the whole day. I was quite astonished to observe with what great politeness they addressed each other, speaking so smooth and so softly that, as far as appearance, they seemed mild, inoffensive people. Their women seemed stout, well-set, active little creatures, with quick, laughing, expressive, black eyes: they do not go about with their faces covered, like other Arab women whom I have seen, and seem as much at ease in company as European women. They were kind to me \*—one of them, when an Arab had stuck his spear in the ground, and insisted on my acknowledging Mahomet as a prophet, stooped him by making out what I wished to say, and told him that I did ‘not know Arabic’ and her words served me to answer all their after questions. Another woman carried some water about a mile; gave me drink; and washed my face, head, and feet which was certainly doing me a great kindness.”

After being detained for several hours, in a state of uncertainty as to the intentions of his captors, our narrator was fortunately ransomed, through the exertions of his friend and companion, who had made his escape to the ship: the two fowling pieces, from their having percussion locks, were useless to the Arabs, and were also given up. He soon had cause to congratulate himself on his escape; for while on his way to the ship, he saw a large number of people arrive on camels, asses, &c. which would, most probably, have caused a longer detention; if not a journey into the interior.

\* Who, among our readers, on seeing the above testimony to the kindness and benevolence of the gentler sex, will not involuntarily recur to the ‘beautiful and true’ enthusiasm of the celebrated Ledyard. We look on his words, and cannot refrain from the pleasure of repeating them—they must be our excuse.

“I have always remarked, that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action—Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society: more liable, in general, to err than man; but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With men it has often been otherwise.”

“In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark; through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free, and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry, I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish.”

The travellers reached Jedda in safety; and met with great assistance and kindness from an Arab named Sheik Salem ben Hamet, by whom they were introduced to the Governor, who received them in a very friendly manner, and engaged to give them a letter to the Governor of Cosseir.

**PEKING.** The *Kan-poo* Lama has arrived at this capital, as the bearer of tribute to His Imperial Majesty. The Lama is considerably in advance of his tribute, but the Governor of Peking has issued orders to all the officers of districts on the road, to forward it as fast as possible.

**TEA TRADE.** It appears that the Tea required beyond the frontier on the N. W. among the Mongols at *Koko-nor*, and other places, should pass through the hands of licensed merchants in *Shen-se* and *Kan-suh* provinces. But, according to a complaint presented in Peking by a Tea merchant, from the latter place, it is found that the Teas produced in *Hoo-kwang* are smuggled out of China proper by various roads, and so the revenue is injured, and the licensed merchants distressed.

**TRYER OF MEN'S HEARTS.**—in Chinese, *She-jin-sin*:—a man who assumed this name and went about selling rolls of yellow silk, with various inscriptions written upon them, has been seized at Peking, and undergone a long examination before the great officers who compose the military council of the Empire; but nothing of a treasonable nature was discovered. All he would confess was, that he sold these yellow scrolls merely to get a livelihood. The Emperor has directed that this "Tryer of hearts" be handed over to the tribunal of punishment, where the poor fellow will, in all probability, be questioned by torture.

**THE TEA PLANT IN WALES.** The following is from the Asiatic Journal of September last. Mr. J. Routsey of Bristol, in a letter to the *Bristol Journal*, says: "Having found the Chinese green tea-plant (*Camellia viridis*) to be more hardy than some other shrubs which endure the open air, in this neighbourhood, I have tried it upon the Welch mountains and found it succeed. I planted it in a part of Breconshire, not far from the source of the Usk, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and higher than the limits of the native woods consisting of alder and birch. It endured the last winter, and was not affected by the frost of May. It has now made several vigorous shoots, and I have no doubt of its thriving very well."

A rather successful endeavour to raise the tea-plant on Java has lately been put a stop to, owing to an insurrection of about four hundred Chinese, employed in the cultivation of tea and indigo and in the rearing of the silk-worm.

The particulars of this insurrection, and of the dreadful punishment which followed, have been published in the *Singapore Chronicle*.

"THE DOG is a sign of dignity both in China and Siam"—says Capt. James Low, in his Essay on Buddhism as given in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Captain's authority for this assertion is "the badge which the portrait of *Van-ta-jin*, in Barrow's travels in China, wears on his breast." The Chinese eat the dog, but we never before heard that they ever did it any other honor, or used it as a mark of dignity. The portrait painter, or engraver must have misled the gallant Captain; and he has rather exposed his rashness in printing the assertion, without further enquiry. Mr. Barrow was at his elbow and could have told him, that

the thing he took for a dog, is a *Bear* of a rather fabulous species, named *Heung*, to whose auspices the Chinese attribute dignity and good luck; and if *Van-ta-jin* did not wear the Bear-badge, it must have been the Tiger-badge; but his rank, we suppose, would entitle him to the distinction of a Bear.

The civilians of China wear Bird-badges on the breast, the crane, the pheasant, the peacock &c. There are ten of them given in the red book: one for each of the nine ranks; and one for those who are as yet non-commissioned officers, or, according to Chinese phrase, "*We-juh-lew*," not yet entered on the flow or tide of promotion.

Military men wear badges of brute beasts, six in number: the first is the *Ké-lin*, no living specimen of which has been seen since the days of Confucius: then comes the Lion,—the Leopard,—the Tiger &c.

**MOHAMMEDAN TOLERANCE.** Anecdote of Akbar Shah, \* Sultan of the Moguls. The eccentric Tom Coryat, who travelled on foot to the Court of the Mogul, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, relates, in one of his letters, the following anecdote of the magnanimity and tolerance of the great Akbar, which corresponds with other reports of his religious sentiments:

"Eobar Shaugh was very pious to his mother, his piety appearing in this particular, that when his mother was carried once in a palankeen betwixt Labor and Agra, he, travelling with her, took the palankeen upon his own shoulders, commanding his greatest nobles to do the like, and so carried her over the river from one side to the other. And he never denied her any thing that she demanded of him but this, that our Bible might be hanged about an ass's neck and beaten about the town of Agra; for that the Portugals, having taken a ship of their's at sea, in which was found the Alcoran amongst the Moors, tied it about the neck of a dog, and beat the same dog about the town of Ormuz: but he denied her request, saying, that if it were ill in the Portugals to do so to the Alcoran, it became not a King to requite ill with ill; for that the contempt of any religion was the contempt of God, and he would not be revenged upon an innocent book."

This act, which a Mohammedan thought profane, was performed by the notorious Fouché, who, in 1798, at Lyons, caused the Bible to be dragged through the mire, at the tail of an ass. (*Asiatic Journal*.)

We extract the following instance of great despatch from the Bombay Courier of June 19th.

"It is remarkable that bills drawn on Baring and Co., from Philadelphia, the 3d of June, 1831, went to Canton, thence to Bombay, and have now reached London by this conveyance in nine months. The course taken seems to point out a decided improvement in our communications with India, and in the present instance the letters might have come much more quickly, as some delay took place both at Cosseir and Alexandria before they were dispatched."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received another letter from "An Englishman." The writer need not have taken the trouble to explain to us on the subject of a letter published elsewhere: as for the opinions expressed in his letter to us, they are those which we should, on the subject discussed, have looked for from "an Englishman"; we have however, our own reasons for not inserting these opinions—*latet anguis in herba*—we beg of our correspondent that he will not misunderstand us.

\* This really great monarch, the sixth descendant of Tamerlane, reigned from 1556 to 1605, during which period he distinguished himself no less as a legislator and benefactor to his subjects, than as a victorious warrior.



AUGUST 16<sup>th</sup> 1832.

We are happy to announce the arrival of the H. C. S. DUCHESSE OF ATHOL from Bombay and Singapore. She has brought on, from the latter place, letters and papers from England to 25th April, received per H. C. S. BUCKINGHAM which had arrived after a quick passage of 34 days.

**THE WEATHER.** A strong Easterly gale was felt in Canton on the 14th. Inst which caused some anxiety to be felt as to the safety of the vessels below. We have it in our power to state, on the authority of letters from Macao and Cap-shuy-moon, that no damage was sustained by any of the vessels at either of those places.

The present state of the atmosphere seems to promise more settled weather than we have had for some weeks.

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the first of April next, letters and parcels forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

No. 3 American Hong, 23rd March 1832.

Gentlemen shipping packages to or from Macao by the above boats, are advised of the necessity of discharging the duties thereon at both places.

## NOTICE.

For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as Consular Commercial Agent for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

## NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late MR. JAMES CANNING, (Steward H. C. Factory,) are requested to present them for liquidation, and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong, 10th. May, 1832.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAO, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHISON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. MAGNIAO & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, and Owners of American, with their Super cargoes &c. calling at

St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper; also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; *Good bills of Exchange negotiated.*

## FRESH SODA WATER.

Fresh Bengal Soda Water just received, and for sale at \$ 4 per dozen, Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## (CIRCULAR.)

Office of American and Foreign Agency, }  
New-York, March 14, 1832 }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having claims, debts, inheritances, public securities, &c. payable or recoverable in any part of the United States, or British America, requiring the intervention of legal proceedings, or otherwise, that this Establishment has efficient and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and towns thereof respectively, through the medium whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto will be promptly and effectively recovered, when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of each particular case, accompanied with the requisite Power of Attorney; the whole to be duly executed before a Notary Public, or other competent civil authority of the place in which the same may be perfected, and certified by an American Consul.

Orders transmitted to this Establishment for the investment of funds in the public securities of the United States, or of any of the states of the Union, or on mortgage of freehold property; and also for the transaction of any business within the purview of a General Agency, will be punctually and faithfully executed. The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; and for all other Agency business the customary Commissions established by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

This establishment is authorized to dispose, by private contract, of a large tract of uncultivated land, lying on the Gulf of Mexico, in East Florida, containing about 4 millions of acres; several Sugar and Cotton Plantations in the same Territory, and in the state of Louisiana; 53,000 acres of land in the Gold District of North Carolina; extensive and valuable hydraulic privileges for manufacturing purposes, on James' River, in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, and on the Mohawk River, at its junction with the Hudson in New-York; and a number of cultivated farms in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Applications, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all communications must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, *Actuary.*

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captn. Lyon, will sail early in October,

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

The "Canton Register" and "Price Current", are published twice a month at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards, Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

AUGUST 16th, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a	148	Catty
Assafetida	....		4 1/2		
Biche de mar	....		9 a	15	
" very superior	....		86 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	....		24 a	25	
Betel nut	....		3		
Birds' nests	....		26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Raras	....		10 a	30	"
Cleves Molucca	....		30 a	32	
" Mauritius	....		20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....		280 a	300	
" ungarbled	....		180 a	200	
Copper, South American	....		15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	....		23.50		
" Japan	....		21 a	22	Pecul
Coral fragments	....		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Tael	6.2 a	9.3	
" Bengal	....		8. a	9.6	
" Madras (old)	....		9.		
Cotton goods British	....				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs.	4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....		3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	....		2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....		1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
blue &c.	....		2		
Cotton yarn N°.	16 a 20		35		Pecul
" "	20 a 30		40		
" "	30 a 40		38		
" "	40 a 50	} not wanted			
" "	50 a 70				
Cow Bessor	....		30		Catty
Cudbear	....		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....		5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritis	....		4		
" Ceylon	....		3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	"		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	"		70		
" " cuttings	"		70		
Fishmaws	....		60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts.	50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....		50 a	56	
" clarified	....		70 a	75	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....		3		
" scrap	....		1 1/2		
Lead pig	....		4 1/2		
Mace	....			none	
Myrrh	....		4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....			none	
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled 5 a	6				
Opium Patna new 810 old nominal 820					Chest
" Benares " 775					
" Bombay " 505					
" Damann "					
" Turkey	....		600		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....		6 1/2 a	6 1/2	
Putchuck	....		14 a	15	
Quicksilver	....		58 a	60	
Rattans	....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	....		1.70 a	1.80	
Rose Maloes	....		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....		none		Pecul
" Lintin	....		6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	....		8 a	11	
" Sandwich island	....		1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	....		1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	....		23 a	24	
" " very fine	....		28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	....		40 a	50 1/2	100
" Seal	....		1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....		45 a	50	each
" Land "	....		5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	....		4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	....	cents	70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	....	4 1/2		
" Swedish in kits	....	5		
Stock fish	....	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	....	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	28 a	30 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates	....	5 1/2 a	5 1/2	Box
Tin, Banca	....	15 1/2		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality	....	14 a	14 1/2	
Woolens, Broadcloth,	....	1.60 a	1.70	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	19		
" Dutch, 40	....	28 "	28 a	80
" broad, 40 by 33	....	28 "	28 a	30
Long-ells,	....	7 a	7 1/2	Pecul
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90 1/2	

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.25		
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	....	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,	....	28 a	30	
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2	....	10 a	10 1/2	
" buds	....	12 a	13	
China root	....	3 1/2		
Cubebs	....		none	
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	....	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge	....		none	
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	....	10		
" red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....		none	
Musk	....	70 a	110 1/2	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	70 a	71	
" " 2d. 1st sort	....	55		
" " 2d "	....	46 1/2		
" " 3d.	....	33 a	34	100
" small	....		none	
" blue Nankin	....	70 a	72	
" Canton	....	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2		Catty
Rheubarb	....		none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....			
" " Tsatlee	....			
" Canton N° 1	Tael	250 a	255	
" " 2		235 a	245	
" " 3		220 a	225	
" " 4		140		
" " 5 { 1 Drs 90				
" " 2 { 2 70				
" " 3 { 3 63				
Sugar raw	....	Tael	5.4 a 5.5	
" Pingfa	....		6.2 a 6.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....		none	
" Canton, 1st sort	Tael	6.8 a	7.	
" " 2d. "		6.4 a	6.6	
Tea Bohea	....		none	
" Congo	....			
" Campoy	....			
" Souchong	....	17 a	28	Pecul
" Peko	....	(old)	none	
" Anko, Souchong	....			
" Hyson	....			
" " skin	....			
" " young	....			
" Gunpowder	....			
" Twankay	....			
" Orange Peko	....			
" Capor	....			
Tortoise shell	....			
Turmeric	....	Sp. Drs.	5 a	5 1/2
Tutepague	....		13	
Vermilion	....	36 a	37 1/2	Box
Whanghees	....	22 a	25 1/2	1000

**BULLION.**

Gold	98 touch	23 1/2 a	24	35	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin—at par—					
Spanish dollars entire		.....		none	
Republican		.....			

## EXCHANGES

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. & Dr. 6 ms. st.  
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs & 100 Drs. 30 ds.  
 Private bills 206 do. do.  
 Bombay 216 & 218 By Rs do. do.

**COMMERCIAL REMARKS.**

A few sales, only, of Cotton have occurred during the past fortnight—the intercourse in this, as well as in every other branch of business, having been seriously interrupted by the prevalence of unsettled and stormy weather: prices have, however, been supported.

The OPIUM market generally has been dull, and prices of the Indian Drug have receded from our last quotations; with the exception of BENARES, which, has advanced to Sp. Dru. 775, under small sales. MALWA has been selling for Cash, at Sp. Dru. 505.

The severe losses, that have been sustained by many of the Boats, in the destruction of several Junks in a late Typhoon, in which it is computed that about 600 Chests of Opium were lost, and damaged, and the damage to the navigation by the continuance of heavy gales of wind, has materially affected the deliveries, which from the 1st to the 15th Inst. amount to 668 Chests, viz:

PATNA	60
BENARES	104
MALWA	123

Owing to the small quantity of TURKEY now remaining in the hands of the importers, the price has considerably advanced, though we have not heard of any sales having been made at our quotation, which is the price demanded.

Some parcels of NANKIN RAW SILK have been received, but as the proprietors are so exorbitant in their ideas of its value, mentioning the rates of Sp. Dts. 420 & 450 for TAYSEAN, and, Sp. Dts. 300 & 350 for TAYSEAN, we understand that the foreign merchants have refrained from treating for any purchases. The color of the Silk is said to be inferior to that of the last year's crop, and reports vary as to the probable supply.

In Straits produce no alteration—but the stocks of BETEL NUT and RATTANS being much reduced, they are a little more in demand.

QUICKSILVER has suddenly declined to our present rates. <sup>10</sup> *note*

The Dutch CAMLERS of large size are now not in request, and their value is reduced to that of the smaller dimensions.

Our advices from Manila of the 20th ult. state SUGAR to have risen to 50 Sp. Drs. 24 per pecul.; and report a sale of MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS, of about 500 peculs, a Sp. Drs. 16½ per pecul.—HEMP Sp. Drs. 6½ per pecul.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August		ARRIVED	FROM
5 Brit.	sh.	Edmonstone,	Hadley, Bombay,
"		Galedonia,	Lyoa,
" Port.		Esperanza,	De Cruz, Bombay & Damaun,
8 Brit.		John Biggar,	Manila (disgasted),
1 Am.	sh.	Italy,	Mc. Beath, New-Varo & Dadia,
"		Ritchie,	
"		Don Quixote,	Johnson, { put back with loss of
"			miscen-mast,
" Spain.	br.	Veloz,	Cuculito, { Manila (with loss of
"			main-mast),
" Port.		Eliza,	Botelho, Goa,
11		Angelica,	Jesuu, Singapore,
15 H. C.	S.	Duchess of Athol,	Daniell, Bombay.
August		SAILED	FOR
1 Am.	sh.	Don Quixote,	Johnson, Manila & Valparaiso,
8		Addison,	Miercken, Philadelphia,
10 Brit.	br.	Spartan,	Sundsen, Manila & St Helena
"	sh.	Cortwallis,	Key, Manila & Bombay,
" Sp.	sh.	Sicafort,	Pienzenaver, Manila,
15 Brit.	sh.	Glenelg,	R. Langley, Batavia & Bombay,
"	br.	Water Witch,	Henderson, Straits & Calcutta,

Per GLENELG (to Batavia), Capt. The Hon. W. F. O' Callaghan, and  
Dr. Paterson.

## NOTICE.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES CANNING (Steward H. C. Factory), are requested to present them for liquidation and those indebted to him to discharge the same.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3 American Hong, 10th. May, 1892.

\* We have not heard that these ships have sailed from Mazo; but suppose that they left on the day stated.

When sending our Price Current to press we are informed of the arrival of the M. C. S. CANNING and LORD LOWTHER. Passenger per latter W. H. C. FLOWDEN Esq. and family. The LADY OF HAMBURG Hamburg ship FLORA and Danish brig MARIA are also said to be in Ap. American ships, supposed to be the NINA, from New York, in the North Roads.

**NOTICE.**

The interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH MAGNIAC  
expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 18th  
February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining  
Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the firm of  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC &amp; Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1892

**NOTICE.**

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Mackwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S

EUROPEAN BAZAR, N<sup>o</sup>. 3, IMPERIAL HONG.

**And at the European Warehouse, Macao.**

A fresh Importation of Balgucne & Co's first growth La-  
fitte and Chateau Margaux Claret, Destournel's Medoc do-  
superior St. Julien do, of Vintage of 1835. Very superior  
*Champoin*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from  
the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh *Seltzer* water;  
*Soda water*; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds,  
and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's,  
Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hoisiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen  
long and short hose; Woodstock and doestkin Gloves, a fresh  
assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do, gent's silk braces with  
springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres;  
Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback,  
diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins. Boat  
cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles;  
patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions;  
a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and  
Gatlie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery  
from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services  
of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dish-  
es; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine;  
Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars,  
&c. &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE at ROBT EDWARDS'S N°. 3 American House

*Perfumery, from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of*

Lavender water; Honey water; Milk of Roses; Naples Soap;  
Essence of Rose; Smelling Salts; Nail, tooth, and shaving  
Brushes; Brown Windsor Soap &c.

**Hosiery**, consisting of: Whole and half lambs' wool hose; White and colored silk-half Hose; Cotton do; Angola Gloves; Flannel; large and small Whitney Blankets; Blue and Black Cloth; drab Kerseymere; Fashionable waistcoating; and fine white Marcella; Huckaback towelling.

"Madeira" Wine "Blackburn's direct from the Island per  
Winchelsea; Gledstane's, and Watts' and Heath's Sherry; a  
few dozens of Superior Chateaux Margeaux, Vintage "1823"  
Cognac Brandy; Old Arrack &c. &c. Hodgson's Pale Ale in  
Butts and Bottle; Barclay's Porter.

Invoice, Folders, Post, and Note Paper; Bills of Lading and Exchange; Ink and quills; Hand, deep sea, and log lines; Marline and Howline; Roping and sewing twine.

Paints of every description, Paint-oil and turpentine, Paint  
Brushes; deck clamps, Scrubbers and shoe Brushes.

Pine and Berkley cheese, Butter, Hams, Biscuit, &c. Red  
and Salted Herrings; Pickled and dried tongues; Pickles and  
assorted Sauces; Sperm candles; dried apples; Superior Havana  
and Manila Cigars. &c. &c. &c.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

MONDAY, 3<sup>rd</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1832.

NO. 13

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the first of April next, letters and parcels forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters . . . . .	10 cents each
Small parcels . . . . .	25 " "
Small packages . . . . .	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square . . . . .	1 Dollar

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

No. 3 American Hong, 23<sup>rd</sup>. March, 1832.

Gentlemen shipping packages to or from Macao by the above boats, are advised of the necessity of discharging the duties thereon at both places.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## FRESH SODA WATER.

Fresh Bengal Soda Water just received, and for sale at \$ 4 <sup>per</sup> dozen, Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Capt. Lyon, will sail early in October.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## GINGER BEER OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY

For sale at one dollar per dozen, returning the bottles. Apply to

JOS. FLETCHER, No. 5 *Powshong Hong*.

N B. Two Iron Chests to be disposed of.

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE SHIP JOHN BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN JOHN WATT,

Will leave Whampoa about the beginning of October next. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

CANTON, August 13th, 1832.

## JOSEPH FLETCHER

begs respectfully to acquaint the public that he has opened a house, at No. 5 *Powshong Hong*, where Commanders, Officers, and Passengers may be accommodated, with Board and Lodging, at \$ 3 per day.

Petty Officers of H. C. Ships will find good and comfortable accommodation at \$ 2 per day.

Dinners provided on the shortest notice. *Mulka-tawnee* and other Soups daily.

CANTON, August 1st, 1832.

## FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR EUROPE.

The HAMBURGH Ship FLOBA, Captain Jacobi. Apply to

E. GERNERT & SOHN VAN BASEL.

CANTON, August 25th, 1832.

## CANTON.

In consequence of MR. FLOWDEN's return to China, he has resumed his place as Chief of the Factory, under a provisional appointment from the Court of Directors to succeed to that office in the event of the retirement of MR. MAJORIBANKS. MR. DAVIS and MR. DANIELL are the other members of the Committee; the number of whom being now limited to three, MR. MILLETT vacates his seat.

MR. FLOWDEN came passenger in H. C. S. *Lord Lowther*; accompanied by Mrs. Plowden and family.

THE REBELLION ON THE FRONTIERS. Reports are numerous concerning the rebellion; and most of them are unfavorable to the Imperial arms: it is, however, scarcely possible to come near the truth on this subject; for the Chinese are, one and all, afraid to speak out. All communication with the disturbed districts is now suspended by order of the government; even letters on business cannot be transmitted. Perhaps this silence and dread of publicity speak more strongly the real position of affairs than we could gather were the usual means of obtaining information available to us. New demands for money and men (previously unestimated) have been recently made on the provincial government; and we hear that 1500 men were ordered to march to the seat of war at the end of last month.

We are told, on good authority, that a non-commissioned officer who left Governor LE about three weeks ago, being questioned as to the war, replied: "I must take care my own—no can speak one word—some man say many year no can finish—some say this year can finish." Such in fact, seems the extent of the information which escapes the prohibition of government.

The best accounts with which we are acquainted, state that Governor LE, annoyed by the rebuke he had received from the Monarch, whom the pagan Chinese regard as their Heaven or God—had himself headed a party of the Imperial troops; attended by his coffin, in charge of a nephew. He seems to have wished for death, but did not like his remains mangled, and therefore provided for their reception and interment. Under such caution no wonder that he did not meet his expected end. He lived to return, baffled and repulsed: since then His Excellency has been attacked by a spitting of blood.

Latest reports state that his health has again improved; but that the Emperor has deprived him of his "button" and peacock's feathers.

THE WEATHER. For several days after the publication of our last, we had cause to fear that we had been premature in the hopes then expressed that more seasonable weather had succeeded to the previously disturbed and threatening state of the atmosphere.

The Barometer exhibited numerous and rapid changes; the Thermometer ranged high (at 9<sup>th</sup> in the shade); and the wind was principally from the N. and NE. quarters. The Chinese, as usual, began to alarm themselves with the certainty of a second Tyfoong and every day of the Chinese moon reputed as a Tyfoong day, was looked upon as sure to bring with it a repetition of the former destruction. We are however happy to say that, with the exception of the hard Easterly gale noticed in our

\* The 1st, 11th, 22nd, 30th, 10th, and 20th.

last as felt here at Cap-shuy-moon, and Macao, on the 14th ulto. we have escaped with a few occasionally hard squalls and frequent very heavy rain. As in the second gale of last year, the storm seems to have extended to a greater distance from the land than the first one: the *H. C. S. Duchess of Athol* experienced on the 14th a very hard gale, the Barometer standing at 28.50; the weather continued boisterous till her arrival at Macao, on the 16th, being then under close reefed top-sails. The Hamburg ship *Flora*, from Singapore, which arrived on the 21st, lost her foremast on the 14th; but was, however, the means of the preservation of three men, the remainder of the crew of a large Junk which was passed at anchor, the sea making a clear breach over her from stem to stern. The *Lady of the Lake*, which left Singapore, bound also to China, the day after the *Flora*, came up inside the shoals along the Cochin-chinese shore and escaped all bad weather. Several other vessels are since in; and we know of none for which any fears need now be felt.

It was reported, for several days after the Tyfoong of the 3rd, that a brig or schooner was to be seen at low water, sunk on the South end of Lantao; but the story seems to have been unfounded.

We have been applied to by several of our readers for information as to the correctness of our report of the height of the Barometer in Canton during the Tyfoong; it at first appearing incredible that it should here have sunk only to 29.10 while at Macao all the Barometers showed a fall below 28°:—we have made strict enquiry, and the result is that we are quite convinced of the correctness of our first report; nor does that from Macao seem less worthy of credit, judging from the number of the observers, and the similarity in the result of the observations. It certainly appears strange that so great a difference should appear in the fall of the Mercury at two places, distant only seventy miles:—yet so it is.

In addition to the numerous disasters which the past month has given us to record, we have to notice the *Isis*, on the 29th ulto, of the Netherlands barque *Sophia*, Capt. Rutter, which had just arrived from Batavia with a cargo of 5000 piculs of rice. She was at anchor in Macao Roads and, during a heavy gale, drove athwart hawse of the *Dona Carmelita*; the chain cable of which caught her rudder, and tore it off, at the same time injuring the stern-post. She in consequence, made so much water that it was found necessary to slip the cables and run her at once on shore to prevent her going down in deep water. The letter from which we learn these particulars states that she was then lying on-shore near the Church of San Francisco with the water up to her deck beams.

By letters from Manila we find that, during the early part of this month, very stormy weather had been felt there; but that no damage had resulted. The last month seems indeed to have been as remarkable for the extent as for the destructive violence of its storms.

**NEW HONG-MERCHANTS.** The aspirant for commercial distinction, *Fuh-tseuen*, whom we noticed in our last as unable to meet the demands for the usual fees previous to being allowed to transact business as a Hong-merchant is, we find, quite *hors du combat*. The fees of the Hoppo and his followers alone amount to about 50,000 Dollars,—none of which, of course, finds its way to the Imperial treasury—of this, it seems, the would-be Hong-merchant has already paid 40,000; but his confidence or his funds having failed him, he must be content to remain in quiet life minus the cash paid; the rule being in these cases, as in the London theatres, “no money to be returned.” The matter of surprise to foreigners is what can be the sufficient motive in the minds of these men to overcome the danger, difficulty, and toil, to which they must be well aware the life of a Hong-merchant will inevitably doom them.

There is also another person, besides the one alluded to in our last, who has applied to be admitted a

member of the Co-hong:—he is, we learn, one of the Linguists, who is well acquainted with foreign business; and it is said, associated with a monied partner. He will not commence business till next season.

## BRITISH MERCHANTS' PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The arrivals from England have brought us much interesting matter respecting the recent discussions with the Chinese Government.

We have refrained, for some time, from dwelling in our columns on this subject; considering it to have been worn quite threadbare, without much appearance of good having been produced, in carrying conviction to the minds of those, from whom alone any effectual measures of a remedial nature can be looked for. We see nothing in the papers before us to induce a more sanguine hope; but they have revived a degree of interest, which we will freely avow, our hopelessness of the cause had for a while laid dormant; and, judging that the same may be the case with not a few of our readers, we are induced to lay before them such remarks as occur to us.

In a former No, some months ago, we took occasion to notice the very satisfactory manner in which Sir ROBERT PEEL presented to the House of Commons, the Petition of the British Merchants, of Canton, on the subject of existing grievances in China. We have since perused in that interesting publication, the *Mirror of Parliament*, a more detailed report of the debate, that took place than is contained in any of the Newspapers; and some of the leading points connected with it are sufficiently remarkable to arrest attention before we proceed farther.

Nothing can exceed the marked consideration which the Petition met with, from the leading members on both sides of the House; and we cannot but again advert to the deep debt of gratitude which the Petitioners owe to SIR ROBERT PEEL for his able and effectual advocacy of their cause. The time and mode of presentation appear to have been chosen with equal good judgment.

Not the least remarkable feature of the debate is the entire concurrence, in the principal prayer of the Petition, expressed by Mr. ASTELL, who may perhaps be regarded as the leading member of the Court of Directors. He says: “I think it is stated truly that it would be highly advantageous, if it were possible to have some authority “or resident either at Pekin or Canton.”

Not so SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, a name of great authority on Chinese affairs; and characterised by the *Edinburgh Review* as “every way deserving of confidence and esteem.” “Approving of the object of the Petitioners he cannot speak with the same commendation of the “means they suggest”—(these means, be it remembered, being nothing else, in the first instance, than the appointment of a diplomatic agent, from His Majesty.) And this is the notable reason of the Honble Baronet's dissent; because, in twice traversing China from one extremity to the other, “he found himself surrounded by an industrious intelligent race, in the enjoyment of most of the advantages “and comforts of civilised life, and a Government, which, “however despotic and arbitrary, is not practically oppressive.” But what, we will ask, has this to do with the question at issue? If the Chinese are really in the enjoyment of so much happiness (which we strongly question) the less justification have they for inflicting so much misery and degradation on foreign traders. And, on this head, we need go no further than the testimony of Sir George Staunton himself in ample confirmation of the allegations of the Petition. In his “NOTICES CONCERNING CHINA” he has told us of “the natural disposition of the Chinese Government to insult and molest “and to extort from foreigners “and that “It is a part “of their present system, to restrict and restrain them “to the utmost to which they will submit”—again he has told us “the oppressive measures of the Chinese Government had become most odious and intolerable.” These quotations must be unnecessary and tiresome to

readers on the spot, because they are truisms, too familiar to all of us: but we are anxious to demonstrate how powerful a witness in favor of the Petitioners, is to be found even in their opponent, Sir George Staunton. With due deference to the Honble Baronet, we will ask if he is quite candid in gravely informing the House of Commons that he has twice traversed the Empire of China; while the manner of his doing so is carefully kept out of view? On the first occasion he was a youth twelve years old; and on both occasions was he not in charge of, and vigilantly watched by, numerous guards, whose duty it was to prohibit all communication with the inhabitants, and who never lost sight of any of his party, who might perchance stray a few paces from the boats in which they were conveyed? Does Sir George forget the scene with Lord Amherst at *Yuen-ming-Yuen*, and the shameless effrontery of the mandarins in flatly contradicting him as to a matter of fact which he had witnessed in the former Embassy? And can he really stand up as the advocate of such a Government?

The argument in favor of the renewal of the East India Company's monopoly, which Sir George deduces from the forbearance of the Petitioners in not demanding its abolition, is not, we think, a fair inference. He might perceive that they were desirous of establishing their cause on broad grounds of equity and justice, which should be equally applicable, whether the monopoly were renewed or not. To introduce the subject would, therefore, have been stepping out of their way into a wide field of discussion, of a totally different nature; open to much controversy among our countrymen at home, and regarding which, it is probable, a diversity of opinion existed among the Petitioners themselves.

The most decided opponent of the Petition is SIR CHARLES FORBES, who, it would appear, was himself in China forty years ago; and on the strength of this, he has favored the House, with a description of the trade, such as, we will venture to say, has not existed, either then or since, except in his own imagination. For proof of this, we will not presume to array the signatures to the petition, against the single assertion of SIR CHARLES FORBES, because it is probable that himself and some others may consider him as outweighing them all. But we refer to the records of Parliament, to Sir George Staunton, and to almost every writer on the subject, without exception, for a refutation of SIR CHARLES FORBES' eulogiums on the practical regulation of foreign trade at Canton.

Where every fact is erroneous, we may be excused the task of correcting them in detail. If, as he states, "the Chinese laws were mildly enforced" and justly too, we should cordially join him, in conforming to them, as we do to those of any country to which we resort. Because their laws are not justly administered, because, on the contrary, the practice of the mandarins is a perpetual and systematic violation of them in regard to foreigners, for this reason do foreigners complain, and British subjects appeal to their country, for the weight of its influence, (which alone is wanted) to secure for them a due observance of these violated laws.

Mr. WARBURTON has been evidently misinformed when he asserts that the Americans have no Consul at Canton—but this is immaterial to the question under discussion; because the American Consul has no power or authority from his government to render him of use to his fellow citizens in their relations with the Chinese.

While correcting errors, we should not omit a misapprehension of SIR ROBERT PEEL himself, who represents the petition as signed by every British subject in China—Two of the unincorporated British Merchants were dissentient; and it is right they should not be lost sight of, in estimating the weight of authority due to the Petition from the signatures attached to it.

**CHINESE JUNK TRADE.**—We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a few particulars respecting the Chinese coasting trade, which have been received from a native correspondent; from whom we have also

obtained a list of most of the Junks that have entered Macao roads, during the last six months. We fear we cannot obtain a similar list for Canton, but we are endeavouring to do so.

To our readers in this country, and even to the majority of our readers abroad, no description of a Junk can be necessary. Any one who has seen such a vessel, can never forget its appearance;—the broad cut-water,—the high, open stern, piled up with mats,—the glaring black and white eyes,\* which enable her to "walk the water like a thing of life,"—the fine spars, which form her masts,—the immense mat sails and bag-like topsails,—in short, the whole unwieldy bulk of a Chinese Junk, must remain vividly impressed on the memory of all who have ever passed the Ladrões. And to any one who has been on board—above all one who has sailed in—a junk, her filth, her confusion, and the want of discipline of her men must be no less remarkable.

These vessels belong chiefly to the provinces of *Fuh-keen* and *Kwang-tung*; though there are many also in the more northern provinces of *Che-keang* and *Keang-soo*. Among the islands in the neighborhood of Macao, to which we are now obliged to limit our remarks, they generally appear with specie or light cargoes; and take away opium, which they sell to the westward, at *Chih-kan*, opposite the island of *Hai-nan*. They return with white and brown sugar, bones and nutshells for manure, dried *li-chis* and *long-ans*, &c. &c. which they either sell at Canton, Macao, and *Keang-mun*; or carry on to the northward to *Ning-po* and *Shang-hae*, in the provinces of *Che-keang* and *Keang-soo*. They usually take back with them a larger or smaller quantity of opium, much of which is consumed by the sailors themselves. From *Shang-hae*, and *Ning-po*, they trade in cotton to the southward.

A few junks leave Canton every year for Cochinchina, Siam, Singapore, and the Indian archipelago. The majority, however, of these vessels are from *Fuh-keen* and the department of *Chau-chow-foo* in *Kwang-tung*, bordering on *Fuh-keen*; and of them many belong to persons residing in Siam and Cochinchina. The number of junks which leave Canton and *Keang-mun* for the Indian archipelago &c. is about twenty. The annual amount of their trade varies from about 200,000 to 300,000 taels. Several of these vessels are lost on their passage, every year, with often from 150 to 200, and even 300 men on board.

The following is an enumeration of the coasting junks trading or touching at Macao and *Keang-mun*, during the 11th. year of TAOU-KWANG, (1831):

From Amoy ** in <i>Fuh-keen</i>	80
From <i>Chang-chow-foo</i> in <i>Fuh-keen</i>	150
From <i>Hwy-chow-foo</i> and <i>Chau-chow-foo</i> in <i>Kwang-tung</i>	300
Trading between <i>Keang-mun</i> and <i>Fuh-keen</i> &c.	300
From Canton to <i>Tein-tsin</i> and the <i>Man-tchou</i> or <i>Leao-tung</i> coast	16

The last of these are large Junks belonging to *Fuh-keen*: their legal trade amounts to about 20,000 taels a year. They leave Canton in the 5th and 6th moons, and return towards the end of the year, in the 11th moon. The others are all smaller Junks, varying from a few hundred to 3,000 or 4,000 peccols.

The principal exports by the *Tein-tsin* Junks are medicines, dried fruits, sugar, piece-goods, glass-ware, embroidered work, &c. Their imports are northern fruits, pears, apples, peaches, dates, raisins, figs, vegetables, peas, wines, cured mutton and venison &c. The imports by the smaller vessels are silk, alum, white lead, betel nut, coco-nuts, crockery, oil, and numerous miscellaneous articles. Their exports from Macao are few, consisting chiefly of tin and pepper, and other Portuguese imports;—

\* *S'pose no can see, how ain walkee?* is the invariable reply of a Chinaman to any question respecting the utility of these painted eyes.

\*\* *Amoy* or *Hea-mun* (in the *Fuh-keen* dialect *Ay-moon*) is in the department of *Tuen-chow-foo*.



[There are several varieties of junks, such as the war junks, at the Bogue and other places, and salt junks that come from *Tsen-pih*, to Canton, which our correspondent has not enumerated; but the salt junks do not touch at Macao. He has forgotten also to mention the regulation which requires the coasting vessels not to go too fast.—Ed.]

#### COMMUNICATION WITH PEKING.

The attention of the Emperor, or, at least, of the higher officers of the country, from whom we may look for a juster decision on the situation of foreigners, and the interests of foreign commerce, than can be hoped for from the local officers of this province (who, viewing such questions only through the medium of their own selfish views, systematically labor to deceive both parties) has been, at length, drawn to these important subjects. We had been in hopes of laying before our readers the documents themselves; but, in their absence, we shall give what we have every reason to believe the facts, publishing in our next, a translation of the Edicts, should we be so fortunate as to obtain them.

They were, we learn, issued by the Emperor in consequence of receiving, from the Foo-yuen of the province of *Shan-tung*, two letters, in Chinese characters, from foreigners in a vessel on the coast, complaining of the modes by which the fair commercial intercourse which should subsist between foreigners and natives of China was thwarted by the local officers, and others here. It can scarcely be doubted that the *Lord Amherst* is the vessel alluded to; and we may thus congratulate ourselves on the accomplishment of one important object of the voyage:—she is reported to have appeared on the coast about the middle of July. The letters were addressed to the Emperor. This answer, as far as we can gather from native informants, was directed to the Governors, Foo-yuens, &c. of the maritime provinces:—it expresses great indignation at their remissness in permitting the foreign vessel to pass; ordering them to drive her off; and to take prisoners any foreigners who may venture to land. The letter to the Canton government demands the cause for which this foreign vessel has set sail; and, we believe, orders that an enquiry be made into the truth of the charges brought in the foreigners' letters against the local officers, Hong-merchants &c.

We cannot but regard this first passage of the barrier which cupidity has contrived to rear between foreigners and the higher authorities of the empire as an important point gained; and the vexation which the accomplishment of this object has caused to our Chinese friends at Canton strengthens us in this our idea. To those not accustomed to view this subject as a near and personal one, the receipt of two affray letters may not seem of importance; but, it must be borne in mind that foreigners in China have ample reason to believe that all the indignities, to which they have been, or are subjected, arise mainly from the ignorance in which the policy of the local officers (who by these means manage to amass large and rapid fortunes out of what should properly flow into the Imperial treasury) has kept, and still labors to keep, the Emperor and his superior officers. We believe that misrepresentation has been actively at work on both sides—that erroneous reports on the characters and views of foreigners have been made to the Emperor; while, on the other hand, those foreigners who have not the benefit, or the misfortune, of local observation, are impressed with an idea that all the disadvantages under which they labor are the will of the "one man," from whom there is no appeal. Our data for judging more favorably of the disposition of the Emperor, though few, are strong; it may, in fact, suffice to recal to the recollection of our readers his short but significant reply to our present Governor Li, on his applying for orders as to the line of conduct he should adopt, when astounded by the bold measure of a handful of foreigners, in his own provincial city, rising under oppression against his whole power. The talismanic words

"Arrange with liberality and manage kindly" speak volumes in favor either of the benevolence with which his celestial Majesty regards "distant foreigners" or of the value which he attaches to their commerce. For these few words in array against all the blusterings, falsehoods, threats, and absurdities, which we have seen fomented by the local officers against foreigners; and it will, we think, be acknowledged that even a solitary unsupported appeal, reaching, unobstructed, the ear of the Emperor, would be likely to work more good than all the petitions or remonstrances which, in the space of a hundred years, could be presented to the local government.

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TRANSLATION OF AN IMPERIAL EDICT, in reply to a memorial from *Wei-yuen-lang*, Foo-yuen and acting Governor of *Fuh-keen*, concerning an English vessel on the coast of that province.

The following Imperial edict has been respectfully received:

"*Wei-yuen-lang* has sent up a memorial,—stating that a foreign ship, having been driven thither by the wind, had anchored within (his jurisdiction):—he therefore requests permission to pluck the buttons from (the caps of) those officers who had failed to preserve a strict guard, and prevent the vessel's approach."

"On the northern and southern coasts of *Fuh-keen* province, the ships of the *Lew-chew* nation alone have been hitherto permitted to hold commercial intercourse. All other foreign ships are not allowed to anchor there. Now it is authenticated that the said acting Governor states, that an English ship had sailed to and anchored in the *Woo-hoo* (or "five tigers") offing. The said province has not hitherto traded with outside foreigners;—how then can it be suffered that (vessels) should approach the land to sell their goods? Even if, in consequence of bad weather, they had been injured, or had lost their cables, the repairs ought to be made with the utmost despatch, and the vessels quickly dismissed and sent beyond the borders of the province."

"The officers, cruising about in the offings of *Hoo-keang* and other places, were unable to carry into effect precautionary measures. This was extremely remiss and careless. Let *Chin-chin-fang* the (naval) *Foo-tseang*, assisting at *Min-an* and *Chin-heen-sang*, the acting (naval) *Too-sze* at *Min-an*,—both have their buttons plucked (from their caps); and let them be compelled to drive the vessel away speedily. If they manage ill, let them be immediately reported to me. Let also the said acting Governor examine clearly respecting the time of the foreign ship's departure from his jurisdiction, and send a prepared memorial of the facts. Respect this!"

The original of this paper is printed, and without date. But there are written on it these words, "the 2nd."—It is, probably, the 2nd of the 7th moon,—July 28th. The places mentioned appear to be in the neighbourhood of Amoy.

#### MEMORIAL RESPECTING THE REBELLION

From *Lie-kang-pin*, Governor of Canton and Kwang-se provinces, a respectful memorial of an attack made on the *Yaou* rebels, in which, after 600 of the enemy had been slain, some gunpowder blew up, and many of the officers and men were, in consequence, killed and wounded.

When passing *Tsing-yuen-heen* on my road here, I sent up to your Majesty a full statement of the reasons of my proceeding to *Loen-chow* to superintend the operations against the rebel *Yaou-jin*. On the 11th inst., I arrived here, and immediately entered into consultation with your minister *Lau-yung-king* (late Commander-in-chief of the provincial troops,) respecting the state of affairs and the circumstances of the rebels. I likewise saw all the other civil and military that were on the spot.

In answer to my enquiries, they all stated that the space occupied by the rebels is above 400 *le* (or Chinese miles; equal to 110 English miles) in circumference; and that the number of tribes, large and small, who occupy this space, is nearly one hundred. These live always among the mountains, and strengthen themselves at all the dangerous passes; whence they often come down for plunder, returning immediately to their fastnesses, without having left any traces whereby to discover their retreat. When these *Yaou-jin* have on former occasions created disturbance, the affair has been very carelessly hushed up, and set at rest, for the time merely. On the present occasion, *Chao-kin-lung* a rebel of Hoonan province, combined, at the close of last year, with the *Yaou-jin* of Canton;—but strict watch being maintained in the mountain districts, no transactions were commenced by these people, until after others were induced, by hunger and want, to join them. They then commenced, early in March, plundering the line of villages, from the military station of *Yu-kaou-sin* onwards, on the west of *Leen-shan* (or *Suy-yaou-ting*). Being routed and driven back, they remained in the hills, collecting additional forces among the smaller tribes, until the 5th of May, when they suddenly appeared on the eastern side of *Leen-shan*. Here, likewise, they were met and repulsed. They therefore passed over to the west; and also began collecting forces, it appears, in the central division of the district. They usually assemble on the mountains, in bands of from one or two hundred to five or six hundred men; the several bands being at no great distance from each other. Thus, they can at one moment unite and form a large body,—and again as quickly separate and disappear;—every opportunity for plunder and devastation is immediately taken advantage of by them.

The eight principal tribes—the *Pa-pas*,—in the central division, have till lately remained quiet; but now three of them, the tribes \* *Keun-leaou*, *Ho-shaou-ping* and *Yew-ling*, have begun to harbour rebels. Of these the *Keun-leaou* is the most powerful and numerous. The small tribes look on the larger ones as their defence and protection; and the large tribes regard the smaller ones as their claws and teeth. Thus, a system of mutual support is established, and predatory incursions are perpetuated.

From these circumstances, it appears, that it is now become an extremely difficult matter to pacify these people; and yet that it is necessary they should be immediately pacified. I therefore came to the immediate resolution of dividing the army into three divisions, and sending them separately, to destroy the rebels in their own mountainous districts; thus preventing their tribes from supporting each other, and reducing them to the condition of a broken reed. I also commanded local officers (one of whom was himself of *Yaou* descent), to gain information on all sides respecting the *Yaou-jin*, their roads, and defiles; and to make a map of the surrounding country.

I, moreover entered again into consultation with *Low-yung-king*, and all the other officers, civil and military, on the spot, in order to decide with them on the most approved plan for attack. The central of the three divisions of the army was again subdivided into five battalions, and sent, under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-chief, assisted by Lieut. General *Yu-tih-peau* and Colonel *Tsin-yu-chang*, to advance against the *Keun-leaou* tribe.

[What follows here is a long and minute detail of the orders given, and of the movements of each body, rendered very dry and uninteresting by an enumeration of names of many small places, which do not appear on the maps. The facts respecting the defeat agree with those detailed in the "Letter" published in No. 11 of the CANTON REGISTER. The only additional particulars worth mentioning are the following.—The mountaineers, as in other places, had a great advantage over the regulars, in being able to shoot at them from behind jungle and rocks, while they themselves were unexposed. They killed and wounded many of the troops, also, by slinging or rolling down stones over them from the tops of the hills.—The firing of the gunpowder in the central division, was effected by the rebels, at the moment when the troops, surprised by their sudden onset, were crowding round the powder barrels for supplies. Many lost their lives in consequence; and on this circumstance is thrown

the chief blame of the defeat.—The other two divisions of the army owed their defeat to their having followed, too precipitately, small bodies of the rebels, and thus being brought unawares into dangerous places, among superior numbers of the enemy.] After detailing this defeat, the Memorial continues, as follows:—

On this occasion the three divisions slew of the *Yaou* rebels 600 men. Of our officers, three superior ones, *Wang-chin*, *Seay-kwo-yung*, and *She-kuk*, were severely killed by fire, stone and spear wounds. And although the two latter perished in consequence of their own too precipitate and heedless exposure of themselves; yet, as they disregarded their personal safety in the public service, it is fitting that I should request for them, equally with the others, a gracious display of Imperial tenderness and favour, towards their surviving families. Of other, inferior officers, about 80 were killed on the field, or have since died of their wounds. Of the wounded, I have yet to obtain returns.

As all the *Yaou* tribes of Canton keep themselves secluded among their high mountains, and fortify themselves on the lofty summits of hills; it follows, that when among narrow, dangerous, defiles, they must be well-acquainted with the country which to our soldiers is new and wholly unknown; and that they must be able to pass, with ease and celerity, over such places as cause our soldiers long and toilsome marches. Likewise, whenever our troops encamp among the hills, or advance to attack, it becomes requisite to have numerous sentinels at considerable distances from the camp, and to send advanced guards to explore the way:—thus, while the rebels are resting, our soldiers are required to toil and labour. The rebels, moreover, can lay ambushes, and see clearly all that is passing in our camp, while we are totally unacquainted with their actual position; so that it is impossible to allure them out of their hills, or to get them exposed to our fire. Further, the roads are so narrow as barely to admit the advance of one man at a time: hence an attack cannot be made with the conjoint force of the whole army. Moreover, the important roads, which previously existed, have been broken up by the rebels, and there is no thoroughfare left. Even if, by climbing over the hills, and leaping the dangerous parts, we could reach the nearest tribes,—the entrances to their fastnesses are so defended by piles of impending rocks which surround them, and by strong and high ramparts of stones and trees, that it is impossible to bring guns to break in a passage.

Hence, if the rebels are not destroyed, their predatory dispositions will be greatly increased; while, to destroy them by getting in and ravaging their strong holds, is next to impossible.

The circumstances in which the affair is involved are truly ones of very great difficulty. I and my fellow-ministers had consulted on the means of destroying these people previous to the month of May last; but while the rebels remained yet unsubdued in Hoonan, it was necessary to preserve a frontier guard in Canton. So that, though the six thousand troops who have been sent hither would, when united, appear a large body;—when separately stationed at a great number of important passes, both large and small, they were scarcely sufficient to perform their duty. Therefore, while keeping up a frontier guard, we did not dare, at the same time to carry on the war. But after I had learnt, in May, that the rebels were entirely suppressed in Hoonan, I left Canton, on the 31st of that month for *Leen-chow*, to examine personally into the state of affairs. When I had consulted with *Low-yung-king*, and all the civil and military officers, on the steps to be taken, I then first called back the outstationed soldiers, to be in readiness for attacking the rebels. I, also previous to the attack, examined and inflicted the punishment of the law, on two of the *Yaou* chiefs, and fifteen other rebels, who had been taken prisoners.

After these preparations, the troops advanced, in several bodies, on the 20th and 21st of June, to attack the rebels. Although they destroyed many of them; yet, in consequence of the firing of the gunpowder, they were unable to bring down their savage spirit. It will therefore be requisite again to assemble forces, and to form other plans for making the rebels feel painfully the effect of extir-

\* These appear to be the names of the mountains which the several tribes occupy.

**BIRTH.** At Maceo, on the 18th of August, the lady of Capt. MACONDRAY of a daughter.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1892.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	4		
Biche de mar	....	9 a	15	
" very superior	....	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25	
Betel nut	.... new	4.60		
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Rarus	....	10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca	....	30 a	32	
" Mauritius	....	20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	280 a	300	
" ungarbled	....	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	....	15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	....	23.50		
" Japan	....	21 a	22	Pecul
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Taels 6.2 a	9.3	
" Bengal	....	8 a	9.6	
" Madras (old)	....	9.		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	....	2		
Cotton yarn N° 16 a 20	....	35		Pecul
" " 20 a 30	....	40		
" " 30 a 40	....	38		
" " 40 a 50	....			
" " 50 a 70	....			not wanted
Cow Bezoar	....	30		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4		
" Ceylon	....	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	....	Pecul 90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	....	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	....	70		
" " cuttings	....	70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....	50 a	56	
" clarified	....	70 a	75	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3		
" scrap	....	1 1/2		
Lead pig	....	4 1/2		
Maize	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	....	5 a	6	
Opium Patna	....	800		Chest
" Benares	....	765		
" Bombay	....	485		
" Damaun	....			
" Turkey	....	600		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....	6 1/2 a	7	
Putchuck	....	14 a	15	
Quicksilver	....	53 a	60	
Rattans	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	....	1.70 a	1.80	
Rose Maloes	....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	none		Pecul
" Lintin	....	6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	....	8 a	11	
" Sandwich island	....	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	....	1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	....	23 a	24	
" very fine	....	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	....	40 a	50	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....	45 a	50	each
" Land "	....	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	....	cents 70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	....	4 1/2	
" Swedish in kits	....	5	Cwt.
Stock fish	....	5 a	6
Spelter	....	4	Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	28 a	30
Tin-plates	....	5 1/2 a	5 1/2
Tin, Banca	....	15 1/2	Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality	....	14 a	14 1/2
Woollens, Broadcloth.	....	1.60 a	1.70
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	19	
" Dutch, 40	....	28 a	30
" broad, 40 by 33	....	28 a	30
Long-ells,	....	7 a	7 1/2
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2. 25		
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11
" oil of	....	2 1/2	Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,	....	28 a	30
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2	....	10 a	10 1/2
" buds	....	12 a	13
China root	....	3 1/2	
Cubeb	....	none	
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100
Galangal	....	4 a	4 1/2
Gamboge	....	85 a	90
Glass beads	....	16 a	22
Hartall	....	12 a	13
Lead white	....	10	
" red	....	11	
Mother of Pearl shells	....	none	
Musk	....	70 a	110
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	70 a	71
" " 2d. 1st sort	....	55	
" " 2nd "	....	46	
" " 3d.	....	33 a	34
" small	....	none	
" blue Nankin	....	70 a	72
" Canton	....	63 a	65
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2	Catty
Rhubarb	....	none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	....	"	
" Tsatiee	....	"	
" Canton N° 1	Taels 250 a	255	
" " 2	Taels 235 a	245	
" " 3	Taels 220 a	225	
" " 4	Taels 140		
" " 5	Drs 9		
" " 5 1/2	Drs 70		
" " 3	Drs 63		
Sugar raw	....	Taels 5.4 a	5.5
" Pingfa	....	6.2 a	6.4
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	none	
" Canton, 1st sort	Taels 6.8 a	7.	
" " 2d. "	Taels 6.4 a	6.6	
Tea Bohea	....	none	
" Congo	....	"	
" Campoy	....	"	
" Souchong	....	17 a	28
" Peko	....	(old) none	
" Ankoï Souchong	....	"	
" Hyson	....	"	
" " skin	....	"	
" " young	....	"	
" Gunpowder	....	"	
" Twankay	....	"	
" Orange Peko	....	"	
" Caper	....	"	
Tortoise shell	....	"	
Turmeric	....	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2
Tutenague	....	13	
Vermilion	....	36 a	37 1/2
Whanghees	....	22 a	25

## BULLION.

Gold 98 touch 23½ a 24. † Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin—at par—  
 Spanish dollars entire } none  
 Republican }

## EXCHANGES.

London ——— † Span. Dollar. 6 months sight.  
 Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. † 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 209 " "  
 Bombay „ 216 a 218 By. Ri. „ „ „

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The deliveries of COTTON during the last month have consisted

of MADRAS 1,782 bales, leaving a stock of 6,948	
BENGAL 874 „	10,305
BOMBAY 6,224 „	55,831
5,680	73,384

which is exclusive of the cargoes of the several Company's ships recently arrived from Bombay and Calcutta;—no alteration in prices, though very considerable sales have been effected since the 24th ultimo.

There has been very little demand for OPIUM during the last week, and the few sales that have been made were at reduced rates. The deliveries during the month amount to 1994 Chests, being principally former time purchases. Two Junks are reported to have been lost on the coast during the late stormy weather, with upwards of 300 Chests of the drug in each. The crew of the one have arrived in Canton—but the other has not been heard of. These losses, added to those formerly reported, amount to about 800 to 1000 Chests, lost and damaged.

We annex a memorandum of the Stock on hand, as appearing by the Lintin returns, on the 1st. September for the two last years, compared with the present.

	PATNA & BENARES.	MALWA.
1st. September. 1830.....onhand.....	3,127.....	7,754
„ „ 1831.....	2,916.....	8,357
„ „ 1832.....	2,578.....	7,661

A few parcels of BETEL NUT have been brought by the late arrivals from the Straits, for part of which Sp. Drs. 4. 60. has been given; but moderate importations, will, it is expected, reduce the price.

The PIECE GOODS in the late importations by the Company's Ships, have met with an unfavorable market. These, as well as most other European productions, are at very low rates.

The NANKIN RAW SILK is daily arriving, but we have not heard of any purchases having been made.

Our EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND has advanced.

BILLS at six months sight, of the description usually required for negotiation in India, are no longer enquired after at s. 4. 1 d per Dollar—s. 4 2 d. has been spoken of for such Bills; but neither in them, nor in others, have we heard of any recent transactions to enable us to give a quotation—our Exchange rate is therefore left blank.

Recent advices from MANILA mention that the market continued favorable for the sale of Manchester goods, although the NORREN and the EARL OF LIVERPOOL had arrived with considerable quantities; which might, in some degree, depress the prices. SUGAR had been sold at Sp. Drs. 3½; and the price then demanded was Sp. Drs. 4 per picul. A series of boisterous weather had much impeded the shipping operations, and the heavy rains experienced would be likely to retard the drying of the SUGAR.

Letters from BATAVIA of the 4th. August, state COFFEE to be much in request; holders refusing to sell at Rs. 20 a Rs. 30. The favorable accounts brought from Europe had occasioned a considerable demand for SUGAR, and Rs. 13 a Rs. 13½ could readily be obtained for good Jacatra; but very little of the present crop had been brought to market. It was supposed that most of this year's production of spices would be sent to Holland through the Maatschappij. They represent the market to be abundantly supplied with BICHE DE MAR and SANDALWOOD, for which hardly any offer can be procured. Bills on England had been sold at Rs. 11½, but had again risen to Rs. 12½ per 2. As the demand for RICE continued, no reduction in price was expected.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August	ARRIVED	From
16 H. C. S.	Canning,	Baylis, London,
„ „ „	Lord Lowther,	Fowler, „
„ „ „	Superior,	Sterling, Liverpool,
17 H. C. S.	Edinburgh,	Marshall, London,
„ „ „	Nile,	Bursley, New York,
19 Sp. „	Comets,	Martins, Manila,
20 H. C. S.	Berwickshire,	Thomas, London & Singapore,
„ „ „	Orwell,	Dalrymple, Bombay,
21 Hamb. „	Flora,	Jacobi, Java & Singapore,
22 Brit. „	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson, „
„ „ „	Dansborg,	Hoskior, East Coast, „
„ „ „	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband, Calcutta,
23 H. C. S.	Macqueen,	Lindsay, „
26 Brit. „	Austen,	Ricketts, Manila,
„ „ „	Potomac,	Condry, Batavia,
28 Brit. „	Doña Carmelita,	Gray, Manila,
„ „ „	Sophia,	Butter, Batavia,
31 Brit. „	Sylph,	Wallace, Calcutta,

### SEPTEMBER

1st H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, Chrystie, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. LORD LOWTHER, W. H. C. Plowden Esq. Mrs. P lowden and family.

SUPERIOR, H. W. Hubbell Esq.

PINANG MERCHANT, Mrs. Younghusband and family.

AUSTEN, Messrs Ricketts, Luthrop, & C. Kierulf.

### AUGUST

	SAILED	For
16 Brit. sh.	Glenelg,	R. Langley, Batavia & Bombay,
17 „ „	bque Water Witch,	Henderson, Calcutta,
28 Sp. sh.	Buen Suceso,	San Juan, Manila.

### PERMITS

Per GLENELG, Capt. The Hon. W. F. O' Callaghan & Dr. Paterson.

## NOTICE.

### FOR THE STRAITS' & BOMBAY.

The ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. Tonts, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FURDONJEE HORNUSJEE

No. 3 French Hong,  
 August 22nd, 1832.

## NOTICE.

### FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captn. Lyon, will sail early in October, For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, TO THE 1st. OF SEPTEMBER, 1832.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value
AUGUST.....	old	71			5	820	4100					Sp. Drs.
	new	143	800	171200	210	775	162750	1565½	500	782750	1994½	1,120,800
4 previous months	old	502			111							
	new	1337		1535805	321		339335	5372		2986330	7643	4,861,470
Consumption to 1st. August.		2053		1707005	647		506185	6937½		3769080	9637½	5,982,270
Stock at Lintin ..	old	404			13							
	new	2173			989			7661½			11240	

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

MONDAY, 17<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1832.

NO. 14

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the first of April next, letters and parcels forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

No. 3 American Hong, 23rd. March, 1832.

Gentlemen shipping packages to or from Macao by the above boats, are advised of the necessity of discharging the duties thereon at both places.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## FRESH SODA WATER.

Fresh Bengal Soda Water just received, and for sale at \$ 4 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>10</sub> dozen, Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captn. Lyon, will sail early in October, For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## GINGER BEER OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY

For sale at one dollar per dozen, returning the bottles. Apply to

JOS. FLETCHER, No. 5 *Powshong Hong*.

N. B. Two Iron Chests to be disposed of.

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE SHIP JOHN BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN JOHN WATT, Will leave Whampoa about the beginning of October next. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

CANTON, August 13th, 1832.

## A PASSAGE BOAT FOR WHAMPOA

Will leave Canton daily at Ebb-tide; and return at Flood. For passage apply to

JOS FLETCHER, No. 5 *Powshong Hong*.

N. B. For Sale—a 4-oared Jolly-boat.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt Tonks, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FURDONJEE HORNULJEE.

No. 2 French Hong, August 22nd. 1832.

## FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR EUROPE.

The HAMBURGH Ship FLORA, Captain Jacobi. Apply to

B. GERNABET & SENN VAN BASEL.

CANTON, August 25th, 1832.

## CANTON.

THE ARMY AT LEEN-CHOW. Any one reading the memorial of Governor LE, \* in our last No, would have supposed that there were only six thousand soldiers now in the insurgent districts—and so the Emperor appears to have understood it. But this, we are told, is a fallacy. The whole force now assembled is double that number; and for their support a further supply of 10,000 taels has been lately sent from the Treasurer's office. It is rumoured, also, that the great merchants and provincial officers have been called on for donations in support of the war. The Hong-merchants, we hear, to supply 20,000 taels; the Salt merchants, 10,000; and the government officers, high and low, 20,000 in all.

On the 12th ulto, a body of troops, on their march from Leen-chow to Kwang-se province, were attacked by one of the Yao tribes and plundered of 23 tents. Their baggage-coolies were first driven away.

The Imperial Commissioners, accompanied by Yu-poo-yun, who is appointed to act as provincial Commander-in-chief, were received by Governor LE, with much formality, on the 14th ulto. Numerous presents have been already sent from Canton to the chief Commissioner He-ngan: of these, the poorest present was that from the Foo-yuen, Choo.

The chief successful officers in Hoo-nan have received hereditary titles, to descend to eighteen generations.

There are several reports of the rebels having tendered their submission. In one instance of their doing so, the officer, sent to treat with them, pushed in too far, and was attacked and driven back by the submissive mountaineers. Report says, also, that the Emperor has commanded their entire extirpation. It is generally believed that Chaou-kin-lung, the former leader, has been killed in battle.

The army has lately been re-inforced by the more hardy and expert soldiery of Sze-chuen and Kwei-chow. These men are said to be well accustomed to mountain warfare.

Hoo-sung-ih, the second of the two Imperial Commissioners, had a much inferior and worse appointed house given him than was allotted to He-ngan, the other officer. Not knowing how to get another, he determined after two or three days to leave it, and live in the camp, on the ground that it was not becoming that they, who were sent to direct the affairs of the military, should reside in a walled city instead of with the army in camp. When he had left, He-ngan and the Governor, fearful that the Emperor should hear of their not being in the midst of the army, followed him.

We publish a translation of an edict, recently received, from which it appears that the report, given in our last, as to the degradation of Governor LE, was correct. His feathers, our readers may recollect, were bestowed on him last year in reward for the suppression of the Hainan insurrection.

(Extract from the Peking Gazette.)

On the 21st. of the 6th. moon (July 18th.) the following Imperial Edict was received.

"Some time back the Yao rebel Chaou-kin-lung created disturbance and insurrection in Hoonan, bor-

\* We have in our possession the Emperor's answer to this memorial. A translation shall appear in our next.



dering on the dependencies of Canton. Afterwards, having combined with the *Yaou* people of Canton, the dependencies of that province were also plundered by them. *Li*, holding office at the head of the province, was unable either to take precautionary measures before the affair broke out, or to repair speedily to *Leen-chow* and personally assume the direction of the army as soon as it had commenced. But he sent *Lew-yung-king* to take command of the troops, thus making a feeble and inefficient officer hold a station of high responsibility, to the ruin of the expedition; so that the army remained at *Leen-chow* unoccupied, losing time and opportunities. His faults and blunders have been numerous as well as heinous."

"The Tribunal of office has passed against him sentence of degradation, according to the law relating to 'officers who have sunk below their station.' Such punishment his offence verily deserved. But the time is now one of pressing importance; for it is yet necessary to subdue and extirpate the *Yaou* rebels, to appoint soldiers, and to consult on plans of attack. Let *Li* therefore,—his feathers having been plucked from his official cap,—have his sentence graciously commuted. Let him be degraded from his rank, but still retained in his office; that it may be seen if he will yet obtain merit (in bringing the affair to a conclusion)."

"*Lew*, holding the high office of Commander-in-chief, when he had proceeded to *Leen-chow*, remained there hand-bound, without making a single effort. The Imperial will has lately been expressed, requiring his retirement. Let him also, according to the sentence of the Tribunal, be degraded from his rank. Respect this!"

THE WEATHER has been in a very unsettled state since the commencement of this month, although it has assumed a more moderate character than before. We have been visited by a succession of heavy rains, most of them of long continuance; and variable winds, ranging round the compass, but mostly from the northward or eastward. The changes in the Thermometer have been considerable; and there has been much cold during the nights. The Chinese expect bad weather about the Equinox; and, we believe, until after that has passed, none of the vessels lying at Cap-shuy-moon will put to sea. From that place we hear that, on the 14th, fears had been entertained in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather. The Barometer fell to 29. 30.

The hull of the Dutch barque *Sophia*, which we mentioned, in our last, as on shore at Macao, has been sold at auction for \$1410.

The British brig *John Biggar* has, also, we hear, been condemned, and is to be sold.

On the afternoon of the 12th inst an affray took place in front of the Dutch Hong, in consequence of some custom house runners attempting to force open some trunks and baggage, which had been brought up in the boat in which the Dutch Consul had arrived from Macao; the business connected with the loss of the *Sophia* rendering his presence necessary in too short a time to admit of a chop being applied for.

The attempt was resisted by a gentleman who was, at the moment, landing with a fowling-piece in his hand; this the party of runners, having only been a few days previously stationed at the factory custom house, fancied, or affected to fancy, was produced with a view to intimidate them. A scuffle ensued; which ended in the gentlemen being knocked down: he was assisted into the house, much bruised, though, we are happy to say, without serious injury.

The principal Hong-merchants were immediately summoned; the facts stated to them; and a bamboo, which had been used by the Chinese in the scuffle, produced. Little notice was paid to the business by the merchants who would not, at first, engage to deliver a petition on the subject inside the City; and, on being told that a party of Dutch sailors

would be brought up for the purpose of delivering it at the City gate, the principal merchant said that this measure would have but little more effect, adding: "You know how little the English factory gained by bringing up a large body of sailors; and how glad they were to take them back again quietly without doing any good or attaining any object." They, at length, promised that the letter should be presented by them, on the following day, to the Hoppo.

The Hong-merchants assembled on the 14th; when the letter, in the Chinese language, was delivered in and received—the chief of the small custom house, and two other principals in the affray, are, we learn on good authority, sent into the city. We do not hear that any answer has yet been received. A remark was made that the Dutch seldom send petitions unless they have reason to complain.

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NEW HONG. A person named *Kew-kein-ming* is, we hear, about to open a new Hong, to be called *Fung-yu*, 'fulness of affluence!' The new aspirant is an uncle of one of the provincial treasurer's subordinate officers, who has attained the highest literary degree, that of *Han-lin*. His father and brother have also had literary promotion. He possesses a moderate income; of which he will have to pay, to the Hoppo and others, somewhat above 30,000 dollars ready cash. He is 38 years of age.

The other Hongs, which we have lately mentioned, are none of them likely to be established this year.

*Fuh-tseuen*\* is going to retrieve the affairs of his Hong, by introducing into it the linguist *Achow*, who has already obtained leave to retire and assume the management of the Hong. The head of this Hong is himself totally unfit for business. We are told that the quondam linguist, *Ayew*, whom he lately had with him, confused his affairs very much, during the short time he was employed.

As connected with the above, we publish the following official reply from the Hoppo to the linguist *Hwang-yuen* (*Achow*).

Extract of a paper from the Hoppo's office.

"Since the said linguist has other means of procuring a livelihood, and prays for leave to take away his name from the list of official servants; he is allowed, as he requests, to retire from service. But, as the entrance of new vessels into port renders linguists at this time necessary, the said official servant must diligently search and choose a trustworthy man, whom he may ask to supply his place. Thus it may be!"

8th moon, 12th day. (Sept. 6th, 1832.)

THE HOPPO, CHUNG, has already been continued at Canton three years; it was therefore confidently expected, and sincerely hoped, that he would be removed this year; for he is a hard master to the Chinese. He has succeeded, however, in getting re-appointed for a fourth year.

PIRACY is now very justly a subject of much complaint against the Canton Government. The Bogue fleet would certainly be much better employed, in clearing the coast of the marauders who now so much infest it, than in protecting the Chinese opium smugglers whom it is their sole business to suppress. The pirates have gone so far as to dig up graves, and carry away the coffins, in order to extort ransoms from the relatives of the deceased individuals.

OPIMUM. The Hoppo is reported to have said, that if the Emperor would follow the suggestion made to him by the Canton authorities (of permitting the import of opium, under a small duty) he would not only add greatly to the legal commerce of the port, but also to the revenue receipts.

\* *Fuh-tseuen* denotes 'the source of happiness'. Some wag has suggested that the name should be altered to *Ho-tseuen*, which signifies 'the source of misery'.

## THE "LORD AMHERST."

This vessel returned on the 6th inst from her voyage of observation along the eastern coast of China. We cannot, of course, pretend acquaintance with the details of an expedition undertaken for particular objects; but we gather sufficient to enable us to state that much useful information has been gained. Amoy, Fuh-chow-foo, Ning-po, Formosa, Chu-san, Shang-hae, Corea and the Archipelago were visited in succession; and, on the return voyage, the *Lord Amherst* remained for a few days at the Loo-Choo Islands. By the people they were hailed as friends; flattered and feared by the Mandarins; and obeyed, whenever their demands were insisted on. The truth is the celestial empire is very weak in physical force; and fierce only in its edicts which are irresistible.

A striking exemplification of the miserable state of the Chinese naval force may be derived from the fact of a merchant ship, manned by Lascars, proceeding for months, from port to port, along the coast, in direct defiance of the Imperial orders, followed up by the degradation and loss of rank of some of the officers in command, without a single attempt being made to drive away the 'barbarian' intruders. At one port, it is even said, an attempt was made, by the offer of a pecuniary bribe, to induce our voyagers to retire from the coast.

Sanguine hopes were entertained of opening an intercourse at Corea; which, however, ended in disappointment.

The merchants were every where found eager to purchase British manufactures; but, owing to the opposition of the Mandarins, we believe that sales were effected only at the port of Fuh-chow-foo (the capital of Fokien) and even there to a limited extent.

It is commonly reported that at least one of the gentlemen directing the expedition of the *Lord Amherst* will give to the world the details of the voyage; and of all the valuable and curious information which, they, no doubt, must have acquired.

## BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

We promised, in our last, some remarks on the papers respecting Chinese affairs recently received from England; as a commencement to which, we reprint

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM THE HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE, dated 13th of January, 1832.

"We were not insensible to the difficulties you would have to encounter on assuming the charge of the factory under our orders of the 26th May 1830, arising on the one hand from the notion, which the suppression of the former committee might engender in the minds of the Chinese, of a disposition on the part of the committee to yield more implicitly to the will of their government; and on the other from the opposition you might at first meet with from the British private merchants to a more conciliatory line of conduct, such merchants having so decidedly supported the views of your predecessors. But, after making every allowance for the circumstances in which you were placed, we cannot approve of the support which you gave to a continued disobedience of the laws prohibiting the residence of females at Canton, although repeatedly urged to obey them, both by the hong-merchants and by the edicts of the viceroy.

The commerce between Great Britain and China is too important to be put to hazard without the most urgent and imperative necessity, and on no account upon considerations of a personal nature. It is of essential moment to the Indian as well as to the home revenues, both as regards the state and the East India Company, as well as to the regular supply to the British public of an article of general consumption.

We sought that trade originally; the advantages which it has yielded have induced us to exert every measure to secure its continuance. Those exertions have been attended with success, and though late events had led to the expressions of opinions in favor of a more decided and less pacific course of policy, we are by no means prepared to adopt or to act upon such opinions.

To attempt to maintain a purely commercial intercourse, such as that with China, by force of arms, would in a pecuniary point of view, be any thing rather than a matter of profit, even if justice and humanity could allow us for a moment seriously to contemplate such a step. We

\* We think it will be apparent, to any one acquainted with Canton, that the Court of Directors must have considerably over-rated the influence of the British private merchants, who have, in fact, never been desirous to bring their opinions to public notice unless when, by so doing, they thought that they might possibly add weight to the remonstrances of the representatives of their country; and who have purposely refrained from any public manifestation of dissent; so as in no case to present to the Chinese a picture of the handful of Englishmen here divided among themselves; than which, we are convinced, few things could prove a greater cause for triumph to the Chinese, and of consequent oppression to foreigners.

(EDITOR)

cannot in fairness deny to China the right which our own nation exercises as she sees fit, either by prohibiting, restraining, or subjecting to certain laws and regulations, its commercial dealings with other countries. China must be considered free in the exercise of her affairs, without being accountable to any other nation; and it must be remembered that she has rejected every effort made by us, as well as by almost every other European state, to form a commercial intercourse with her upon those principles which govern commercial relations with other countries.

It is a notion too commonly entertained and acted upon by you, and encouraged by foreign merchants residing at Canton, that nothing is to be gained from the Chinese by obedience to their laws and edicts, but that much may be obtained by intimidation. You may have succeeded for the moment in setting the government at defiance, but that government has not only taken the first opportunity to assert its dominion, but also, with a view of making you feel the consequences of disobedience, it has almost invariably deprived you of some advantages which it had either tacitly or avowedly yielded to friendly remonstrances. The proceedings as to Macao in 1809, and those now under review, fully bear out this observation.

We cannot pass over, without remark, the proceedings of the British private merchants resident in China. We waive for the present the question as to the circumstances under which those parties have become residents in that country; but we are forcibly struck with the terms in which they have addressed the Chinese authorities, and, we must add, the unwarrantable freedom with which they comment upon the laws and regulations of an empire, to which they have voluntarily resorted, and that for their own advantage."

In venturing to question the soundness of some of the opinions above expressed, we trust that we shall not be considered wanting in the respect justly due to the rulers of our Indian empire, by whose liberal sufferance, under the existing provisions of the legislature, we are in common with others, as British subjects, permitted the liberty of residing at this place. It is not, however, so much with a view to advance opinions of our own, as to show, from the evidence of others, and chiefly from that of members of the Honble Company's factory, what the nature of our intercourse with China really is; and what the safest mode of carrying it on. The Court of Directors appear, like many others, to have completely misapprehended the views of those who advocate a firm line of policy, in attributing to them a wish "to attempt to maintain a purely commercial intercourse by force of arms." It is true that anonymous opinions to this effect have been published in Canton; though, in justice to the British merchants, we must add by no member of their body; and that we believe such opinions have been generally disapproved of by the great majority of the British community; whose doctrine, on the contrary, has always been that the necessity of a recourse to violence is best prevented by a firm bearing and resistance to oppression, as the surest safeguards against the constant collisions resulting from the spirit of encroachment, which a submissive line of policy never fails to excite. In the Petition to Parliament it is merely said; "Even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this government, while obedience and conformity to its arbitrary laws have met only with the return of severity and oppression"—an historical remark, intended to illustrate the character of the government, but not to recommend violence. Although the Court observe that late events have led to the expression of these opinions, the opinions themselves are by no means new. So long ago as 1791, Mr. William Fitzhugh, of the Hon. Company's China establishment, recorded his opinion, as follows, in reply to questions in writing proposed to him by the Court:—

"I cannot but think that great advantages might be drawn from it, if an ill-founded apprehension for the loss of our trade did not deter us from urging pretensions to such privileges as would make our trade to that country safe and honorable, which I am sorry to say, it is not at present."

We have before us another interesting and important evidence as to the state of affairs here, in a letter (dated 16th of November 1816) from a former respected Chief of the Factory, SIR THEOPHILUS METCALFE, to the chairman of the Court. This, though somewhat long, and not throughout equally relevant to the question under discussion, is yet too good to admit of its being, in any way, curtailed; we give it at full length, requesting the particular attention of our readers to it.

"THE American Consul called on me late this evening, to say, a fast sailing American vessel would be despatched per Amsterdam tomorrow. To write a public opinion on the result of Wednesday night would be committing ourselves; but as exaggerated reports now flying about will reach

England, it will prove satisfactory to you to receive some particulars from me. On the arrival of the *Alceste*, a Mandarin with a blue button went on board at Lintin, stating himself to be deputed from the Viceroy; he was civilly received. Captain Maxwell requested him to convey his wishes to the Viceroy for entering the Bogue, and fair promises were given. In a day or two another Mandarin visited the *Alceste*, who declared himself to be deputed by the Viceroy. On Captain Maxwell observing he had already communicated with an officer of rank, who had promised to convey his wishes to the Viceroy, he was informed the first Mandarin was not authorized in what he had done or said. Captain Maxwell instantly requested some proof by which he might ascertain on what authority he himself visited the ship. The reply was given in strong assurances, and as a proof, he would instantly return to the Viceroy, and bring such an answer. Captain Maxwell desired him to fix a day, and he named five days hence, to which the Captain objected, as being too long, but at length agreed, and describing his ship in distress from bad weather, stated the necessity of proceeding into smooth water within the Bogue. This man departed, promising to return with a reply. Captain Maxwell remained quiet six days, receiving many insults to the British flag. Provisions were only to be procured by the compradores at night bringing them on board. Armed boats, though keeping some distance, were stationed round her. These removed themselves in a few days, but were met again near Chunpee. The time being expired, the *Alceste* weighed anchor, and proceeded to Chunpee. She found stationed here a flotilla of boats, the Commander of which sent a low Chinese to order him to anchor, or a gun would be fired. The words had scarcely passed his mouth when the threat was put in execution, and they fired several guns without shot. Captain Maxwell received it as a salute, and returned it with blank cartridge. Shortly, however, shot passed by from junks and the fort. You will readily, sir, conceive the feelings of the Captain of a British man-of-war, who in this spot was committing no act that could give offence, for the ship was below the place where the men-of-war usually anchor. One shot fired over the Chinese Commandant's head silenced these warriors, and Captain Maxwell feeling pity for the men, acting most probably under strict orders, did not continue. The wind failing, and tide nearly down, the *Alceste* was compelled to anchor; and here I must observe, that a merchant told me this morning that this step was reported to be in consequence of the active exertions of the squadron. In the evening the wind proving favourable, Captain Maxwell weighed anchor, for, having found the Chinese so determinedly hostile, it became necessary to support the honour of the flag, and to maintain the privilege granted to the *Lion*, by instantly proceeding within the Bogue. The moment she weighed, a signal was made from the boats, and lights displayed at all the forts, with a sharp cannonade from four forts, containing probably 80 or 100 guns, two of which have been lately erected. Several shot struck the *Alceste*, two of which are at present in her bows, and it was impossible to carry forbearance any further. Captain Maxwell when sufficiently near the forts, about half a musket shot, poured in his broadside; the lights disappeared in a moment, and little more was heard from those on the starboard side; but a fort on the larboard, against which the guns could not be brought to bear, continued its fire for some time. The *Alceste* anchored at second bar without further molestation, and Captain Maxwell arrived in Canton this morning. Thus far is a short statement of the movement of the *Alceste*, which will undoubtedly give rise to many reports. We have now from the inferior Chinese accounts from three to forty men killed; but from the manner in which the senior merchants behaved yesterday, when they declared their ignorance of any firing having taken place, and their readiness to place the ship in any port, if she would retire in one day, I am led to believe they will not admit the firing, and that they would willingly hush up the encounter. This England cannot consent to, and believe me, sir, the acts of a Viceroy will ever continue arbitrary and unjust, if not properly resisted. The trade only requires a check on his conduct, and the extortion of other Mandarins at Canton, and I trust the cautious, judicious and firm conduct of Captain Maxwell on this occasion, will lay the foundation of placing the Company's trade on a steady footing; and receive that support from the Ministers and Court of Directors as will convince the Chinese the blood of Lord Anson still flows in the veins of Englishmen. I might be told, as President of the Factory, these are not the sentiments I should promulgate; in reply, I assert they are the sentiments held in private by every man

who has visited China in the last twenty years, and it is only to be regretted, the constant victories gained by a few *Supracargoes* should not have carried such conviction, as to make these sentiments more agreeable. I am aware they are not to be stated in a public letter, but as throughout life I have never disguised my opinions, I feel it my duty to convey them in some manner. I have lost my most worthy father, and have not the honour of being intimately known to any Director. That father introduced me to you, and taught me, sir, to respect your character to a degree that has induced me, in a mixture of public and private, to convey the actual state of things in China.

"Now, my good sir, to the part we have taken in regard to the *Alceste*. With the merchants I have declined all interference, and referred them to her Captain. But, as was my duty, I privately warned Captain Maxwell of the character of those he had to deal with. If he did not think the privilege established by the *Lion*, viz. entering the Bogue, a sufficient point to be attempted whilst any risk of discussion existed, I suggested a plan of proceedings for remaining without the Bogue; but if he conceived the Ambassador wished, and his own judgment determined him that it should be insisted upon, I then pointed out the fallacy of negotiation, and that in China the act must be performed, and afterwards discussed. Had any formal application been made, it would have been refused; not upon the laws of China, but the arbitrary pleasure of an hostile Viceroy, and any proceeding contrary to his expressed will and pleasure would have proved very serious. As it is, I do hope the Viceroy will discover his error throughout, and that no evil consequences may arise to our trade. In a fortnight I hope we may despatch some of our ships with the result. From present appearances, I should boldly say, there is no cause for apprehension, but if I am mistaken, I should beg to plead, that the man who can, in China, decidedly prophecy the acts of the morrow, is unborn. A few more words on myself. If these ideas should be held as too strong, I have only to request I may be judged by my public acts, and I feel confident that no chief under whom I have served will scruple to say, the Company never had a more zealous servant. Throughout my conduct in this present discussion, I condemn myself for forbearance; at the same time, I act from instructions, and have only the alternative of endeavouring to convince the Court, that absolute submission is not necessary. I trust I never shall be the cause of losing the trade, or, I hope, give the Company real cause to be offended with me. Again apologizing for intruding myself on you

I remain &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS J. METCALFE.

(Minutes of Evidence)

(To be continued)

## CANTON REPOSITORY.

If it was not without regret that we witnessed the relinquishment of the *Canton Miscellany*, we may congratulate the public and ourselves on being more than indemnified by the publication of a new monthly periodical, entitled the *Chinese Repository*, which has now arrived at its fourth number. For originality of thought, plain unaffected good sense, and temperate reasoning, it bids fair to outstrip all its contemporaries; while, in the inferior merit of neatness of getting up, it cannot be excelled.

We have been particularly struck by the following remarks of the Editor, in his introduction to the first No., as to the abstract right of the Chinese to exclude foreigners from their country.

"The Empire of which, as residents, we form constituent atoms, stands at this moment, in the midst of the earth, a stupendous anomaly; and, beyond all controversy, presents the widest, and the most interesting field of research under heaven. By what right of inheritance, by what favourite law of 'justice and propriety', a very large portion of the earth's surface is made impassable, it is not easy to understand; we can only record it, (and we do it with peculiar emotions,) that such is the fact. A vast domain, stretching from east to west more than three thousand miles, and from north to south two thousand and upwards, constitutes the 'middle kingdom'; and, with the exception of the Russian establishment at Peking, consisting of only ten persons, and a very narrow place at Canton and Macao, foreigners can by no means be permitted to enter and reside in it."

"Time was when they might, and did traverse the country in every direction."

The chief part of the hitherto published Numbers consists of Mr. Gutslaff's adventurous voyage, in a Chinese Junk, to the northern extreme of China. It is



characterized by all the raciness and vigour of the author's mind. One of the principal objects of the *Repository* is stated to be the comparison of observations, made by ancient authors as to the state of China, with its condition at the present day: this is indeed a rich field and, judging from the philosophical spirit in which the first articles are written, as from the sound and candid criticism which illustrates the subjects discussed, we look for much valuable and curious information from this portion of the work.

Part of each No. is devoted to information of an exclusively religious nature; and with this spirit the greater part of the work is tinged; but without reference to any peculiar views, and confining itself to the great truths of the Christian religion.

To any of those who recollect the mass of religious and miscellaneous information, connected with the East, which the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* was formerly the means of giving to the world, it will be sufficient to observe that ample pledge is given that in the *Repository* will be found a worthy labourer in the same good cause. We most cordially wish it every success.

### MANILA.

We find that, at Manila, the weather has been as unfavorable as in China; during the month of August much squally weather was experienced; most of the vessels in the bay drifted, and some ran foul of each other but without sustaining material damage; a ponton with rice, and several boats with cargo, we, however, hear, went to the bottom. The rains are said to have been so heavy and uninterrupted, for several days, that the river, a little above the town, overflowed the country to a considerable extent: it was, in consequence, feared that many of the sugar-planters would suffer great loss. The bad state of the weather had put a complete stop to business; and the wood work of the houses being, from the previous hot weather, warped and open, admitted the rain to such a degree as to render it almost impossible to find a dry room, and very difficult to find even a dry place for a bed.

By a letter of the 15th of August, we learn that there were then twenty-eight vessels in the harbor waiting for cargoes. A vessel (the *Aganora*) had just arrived, from London and Havre, with machinery; but for what use we are not informed.

The Danish ship *Sjden*, bound from Manila to Batavia, has, we understand, been totally lost on a shoal in the Mindoro sea. The particulars of this disaster we are not as yet in possession of; but we hear that no lives were lost.

### THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We publish the following sketch, of the actual state of these Islands, from the pen of a gentleman already favorably known to the public. It will be found to be written in a moderate and impartial tone, quite free from the party violence with which this subject has unfortunately often been approached; and which is probably the chief cause of the apparently irreconcilable counter-statements which have been given to the world by those interested in the support of either side of the question.

To perceive what the Missionaries have effected, it is necessary to look at the state of the Sandwich Islanders before their arrival; and we do think that any one who attentively considers this state, and the opposition which laziness, ignorance, and bigotry always offer to improvement, will agree with the writer of the following remarks in according full and free praise to those men who have effected the change. Whether they may now, in their endeavors to change the character of the people, be acting advisedly, is a question too long to enter upon here. The author of the following memorandum, who was living on the spot, in friendly intercourse with all, should be able to offer a sound opinion; and he is unfavorable to

the attempt: his own views for the future government of the island seem to be far in advance of the condition of the people; they are sound and enlightened:—we, however, doubt their practicability.

#### MEMORANDUM.

It is hardly necessary to observe, because it will be admitted by all who reflect on the subject, that the advantageous geographical position of the Sandwich Islands, their great fertility, salubrious climate and safe commodious port, render them of considerable importance to the commercial world; that, as they become better known, so they will be more frequented by foreigners; that Honolulu can scarcely fail to become a depot for European and India Goods, whence they will be reshipped for the new States of Spanish America, and the North West Coast; and that the increasing Whale Fishery, and other commercial speculations, will all contribute to augment the trade of the place.

This, therefore, being the natural order of things, it can barely be supposed that foreign nations will permit so important, a source of commerce to be impeded, or seriously molested, by capricious and arbitrary measures of the native rulers; especially as the presence of a single Ship of War would be amply sufficient to protect foreigners from oppressive measures made known by the town crier, as is now the case; and ensure to them that liberty and free traffic, which have been promised to them by former as well as by the acting authorities.

If then the natives wish to retain the Government in their own hands and become a nation; if they are anxious to avoid being dictated to by any foreign Commanding Officer that may be sent on this station; it seems to be absolutely necessary that they should establish some defined form of Government, and a few fundamental laws that will afford security to property, and such commercial regulations as will serve for their own guidance; as well as for that of foreigners;—if these regulations be liberal, as they ought to be, commerce will flourish; and all classes of people will be gainers.

Supposing the King from his youth or other causes, to be unfit to govern of himself, would it not be prudent for the Chiefs to assemble; and, having been made acquainted with the dying injunctions of Tameha-maha the first, for them to nominate a council composed of three individuals, of which the queen Dowager Kaahmann might be President, and to establish, as a fundamental law, that no decree should be promulgated, or important transactions of state take place, without the consent of this council; which would, in fact, be placing the power in the hands of Kaahmann, whose firmness of character renders her, perhaps, the fittest person to wield the reins of Government. All laws made should, of course, be printed and circulated, not only to the several Governors of Islands, but to the foreign Consuls residing at the capital.

For the performance of this duty a Secretary of State would be required, who might also be Secretary to the Council, and he should be the organ of all official communications with Government; and, of course, chosen from the most enlightened and trustworthy persons.

I am of opinion that one of the first objects of the new Government ought to be to ameliorate the condition of the people; to do away gradually with all the actual despotic feudal system; and thus convert the degraded serf, as the Kanakas now may be styled, into industrious and respectable citizens. It is a mistaken idea of the present rulers to fancy power and dignity arise from the King being sole owner of all lands: this is indeed the root of all evil, for whilst no one has a field that he can call his own, or which is liable to be taken away at the caprice of the King or influence of his favorites, the temporary occupier will never cultivate it properly; much less will he think of forming plantations when such industry would tend to place in jeopardy the fruits of his labours.

The question of how a beginning is to be made may arise. Having formed the executive as proposed, something like the following might be attempted:—let the Government, that is, the King, with the consent of his Council, declare a portion of the land, now possessed by chiefs, to belong to them and their heirs for ever; half a dozen Kanakas on each Island might also be granted small tracts in the same way on condition that they gave one tenth of the produce to the King, and that they, or their dependants, bestowed one day's labor in every week in favor of the local or general Government, provided such services are required: a few desecrating Kanakas might be thus rewarded every year, and care should be taken to select them from those who are married, and have brought up a certain number of children which alone would tend, more than any thing else, to increase the aboriginal population which there is too much reason to believe will otherwise become extinct; at all events, it would be the means of creating a middle class of society, composed of free men, whose fidelity might be depended upon, since it would be their interest to support the Government that protected them. It is true that, in the course of two or three generations, the Chiefs would lose much of their absolute power; but, on the other hand, they would gain by becoming rich proprietors not altogether dependant as before upon court favor; in fact, all conditions of society would be benefited.

As foreigners are not allowed to purchase land, their places of residence might easily be confined to Honolulu and one or two other ports, so that they could be prevented from seriously injuring, by bad example or otherwise, the morals of the natives at large.

Commerce should be encouraged, all restrictions and excessive charges being highly impolitic; and then the circulation of money would be considerable; the natives would find a ready market for their produce; they might be made comparatively both wealthy and happy; and Government would assume a dignity of character hitherto unknown to it.

As nothing is more capable of bringing a new Government into disrepute than enacting laws which are not enforced, it is of vital importance to enact only such as can and ought according to the principles established by civilized nations, to be obeyed.

The late attempts to prevent foreign residents from drinking wine and spirituous liquors at their own tables, to close the Billiard-room, and to take away the horses of those who should ride out on a Sunday for innocent recreation, appear to me despotic and vexatious, and to emanate rather from sectarian enthusiasm, not to say intolerance, than from justice or sound policy: instead of these fruitless, arbitrary measures, it would have been, it appears to me, much more advisable to have allowed the sale of spirituous liquors, on certain conditions only, by granting licenses to a few persons, known for their good conduct, as is the case in other countries; to have prohibited gambling in the Billiard-room, making the

owner of the establishment responsible for any breach of the law; and to have enforced a fine upon such as should break the Lord's day by improper conduct; agreeably to the practice in the most civilized and most religious nations.

Too much in my opinion cannot be said in praise of the respectable members of the missionary Society, established at the Sandwich Islands, for their persevering efforts to civilize, educate and Christianize the natives, efforts which, from ocular demonstration, I can state have been crowned with a degree of success truly astonishing to the unprejudiced observer. The veil which previously kept this heathen people in darkness has been removed, and they assiduously study, and begin to understand, the divine truths of the Christian religion without which no people can be truly civilized or happy, a fact, proved by history, that the most malicious unbelievers cannot contravert.

Great, however, as is the praise due to these well-deserving teachers of the Gospel, it is, I think, to be regretted that their evangelical zeal sometimes carries them to extremes by enacting, or by their influence causing to be enacted, certain restrictions on society which I conceive ought to be attributed rather to over-righteous opinions peculiar to their sect, than to true religion.

The natives had formerly numerous games such as running, throwing the spear &c. but these have either been prohibited or discountenanced so efficaciously as to cause their prohibition, by the missionaries, under the pretext of being too nearly allied to idolatry, as an excitement to gambling, or as time ill-spent which ought to be employed in religion: now this strikes me to be drawing the cord too tight, and the consequence is that all innocent and manly recreative sports have ceased; that even swimming is no longer amusement; that from not bathing so frequently as formerly the people become more filthy and filthy every day; in short that they have lost much of that voracious character and dexterity at athletic exertions for which, in former times, they were so distinguished. It is well known that a too constant application of the mind to one exclusive object, whether religious or otherwise, often bewilders and impairs the human faculties.

Will it not therefore be well for the missionaries to consider the probable consequences of obliging the natives to devote too much of their time and thoughts to evangelical avocations least they should, in the end, assume the garb of hypocrisy instead of becoming charitable Christians?

HONOLULU, ISLAND OF WOAHOO.

J. M.

#### ORDER FROM CHUNG, THE HOPPO,

Against ships' boats carrying up and down articles chargeable with duty.

An order from his Excellency Hoppo Chung, to the Hong-merchants, and to the linguists *Tsae-mow* (Atam) and the others, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted with its contents.

It appears that foreign merchants, going between Canton and Whampoa in small ships' boats bearing flags, ought, according to law, to be closely searched. But, formerly, it having been represented that the *Tas-pans*, that is, the chief men among the foreign merchants, when going up and down in boats, carry with them only their own personal baggage, and not any goods chargeable with duty; and the Hong-merchants and linguists having become securities on their accounts; it was permitted, in consideration to them, that they should be searched only in passing the two custom house stations at Whampoa and *Trung-seun*: they were remitted examination at every other station on the way. Thus indulgent liberality was displayed, and a great distinction shown.

In progress of time, I have heard, illegalities grew out of this. All foreign merchants, making pretext of this regulation which permits foreign chief men to pass without examination, do now, every one of them, place flags in their boats; and they conceal in them dutiable goods, in order to evade the payment of duties thereon. When bringing baggage up from Whampoa, also, they neglect to inform the persons who have the surveillance of the vessels there, what they are bringing; and when they reach their Hongs, where they should be re-examined, they further disobey the laws, by not waiting to be searched. Many such illegalities they are guilty of; which is really most detestable!

Successive proclamations have on former occasions been issued, containing plain orders, in reference to the above-named illegalities. But they still have not been wholly put a stop to. Therefore, as the foreign vessels are now, at this time, successively entering the port, I, besides directing secret enquiry, examination, seizure, public proclamation, and strict interdiction, do also unite the above circumstances, and issue this order. When this order reaches the said merchants and linguists, let them, in obedience to it, immediately transcribe and enjoin it on the said foreign Captains of ships.

Hereafter, foreign chief men or *Tas-pans*, when going up and down, are, as formerly, to be searched only at the two stations at Whampoa and *Trung-seun*; they are not to be examined at every station on the way. The said foreign chief-men must, at the same time, pay implicit obedience to fixed regulations, looking to their own respectability; they must not secretly carry with them any dutiable goods, by which they will bring on themselves trial and punishment.

All other boats, of every class, must, according to the regulations, suffer themselves to be examined at all the stations they pass, on their way up or down. Nor are they to be allowed at all to have flags hoisted, for thereby much confusion is occasioned. When putting baggage on board the boats at Whampoa, also, they must not secretly conceal therewith any duty-able goods. And at Canton, they must obey the regulations, and submit to have every thing searched by the custom-house officers.

Should any dare to disobey these restrictions, and should the Hong merchants and linguists fail to transcribe and enjoin this order, and to inculcate it impressively—so that illegalities continue to be committed—when once the keepers of the custom-houses have reported such facts; or when, by secret enquiry, they have been found to exist;—the foreign merchants endeavouring to evade the duties shall immediately have signal punishment inflicted on them; the foreign Chief men, also, shall be no longer remitted examination at every pass. Thus shall condign punishment and correction be manifested. The said Hong merchants and linguists, likewise, shall, one and all, receive the reward of their offence. If any custom-house men, knowing such facts, shall dare to receive bribes for connivance thereat; and not truly act up to their duty in searching boats; when found out, they also shall be severely punished. Decidedly, no indulgence shall be shown. Tremble hereat! A special edict.

TAOU-KWANG, 12th year. 8th moon. 5th day.  
(August 30th 1832.)

PEKING. It is somewhat remarkable, that, while down here we have had such a wet summer, there has been very little rain at Peking; so that the Emperor has himself been sacrificing, and praying for it, at the temples. Towards the end of the fourth moon, however, there was a fall of about three inches; which has elicited many expressions of Imperial gratitude to the 'Black Dragon deities'.

DIED, lately, on his way from Peking to his native province, *Chin-jo-lin*, late President of the Criminal tribunal. He was a native of *Fuh-keen* province, and was brought at an early age to Canton; where, after his father's death, he was reduced to beggary. Eventually, he became Judge of Canton, afterwards Fooyuen, then Governor of Hookwang and Szechuen, successively,—and, finally, President of the Criminal tribunal at Peking; from which office his ill health compelled him to retire last year.

#### LATEST FROM THE REBELLIOUS DISTRICTS.

The following intelligence has reached us too late for insertion in our first page. It seems to throw discredit on the reports, which have been for some time prevalent, as to the submission of the mountaineers.

LIEUT.-GENERAL TSANG, who was in advance of the main army, with a small body of men, about the 30th. of last month, had received the offers of the rebels to deliver up their arms, on condition of pardon being granted to the majority of them: but after waiting about twelve or fourteen days, without any symptom of their promise being fulfilled, the General found it necessary to proceed farther, into the mountainous country; when he perceived that they had other intentions than those of submission; and he therefore withdrew to some distance, until stronger support should arrive. This was on the 4th. inst. The despatch from Governor LI, detailing the particulars, arrived on the 10th, at Canton.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1882.

IMPORTS.

Amber .....	Sp. Drs. 8	14	Catty
Assafetida .....	4		
Biche de mer .....	8	15	
Bees' wax .....	24	25	Pecul
Betel nut (new) .....	4	4	
Birds' nests .....	26	40	Catty
Camphor Birus .....	10	30	
Cloves Molucca .....	30	32	
Mauritius .....	20	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled .....	260	290	
" ungarbled .....	180	200	
Copper, South American .....	15	16	
" at Lintia for exportation .....	23.50		
" Japan .....	21	22	Pecul
Coral fragments .....	30	50	
Cotton: Bombay .....	Tael 7	10	
" Bengal .....	8.5	10.5	
" Madras (old) .....	9.5		
Cotton goods British .....			
Chintzes 28 yds. ....	Sp. Drs. 2	4	
Longcloths 40 yds. ....	3	4	
Muslins 20 yds. ....	2	2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds. ....	1	1	
Monteith's Bandannoes scarlet .....	2	2	
" blue & co. ....	2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 16 a 20 .....	35		Pecul
" " 20 a 30 .....	40		
" " 30 a 40 .....	38		
" " 40 a 70 .....	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar .....	30		Catty
Cudbear .....	25	26	
Catch Pegue .....	5	6	
Ebony Mauritius .....	4		
" Ceylon .....	3		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul .....	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 .....	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 .....	70		
" " cuttings .....	70		
Fishmaws .....	60	75	
Flints .....	Cu. 60		
Gambier .....	Sp. Drs. 1	1	Pecul
Ginseng crude, ....	60	65	
" clarified .....	70	80	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch .....	2	2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under .....	3		
" scrap .....	1		
Lead pig .....	4		
Mace .....	none		
Myrrh .....	4	18	
Nutmegs .....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10: ungarbled .....	5	6	
Opium Patna .....	800		Chest
" Benares .....	765		
" Bombay .....	400		
" Damaun .....	400		
" Turkey .....	585	590	Pecul
Pepper Malay .....	7		
Putchuck .....	15	16	
Quicksilver .....	38	60	
Rattan .....	2	3	
Rice .....	1.60	1.90	
Rose Maloes .....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa .....	none		Pecul
" Lintia .....	6	6	
Sandalwood Indian .....	8	15	
" Sandwich island .....	1	7	
Sapanwood .....	1.60	2	
Sharks' fins .....	22	24	
" very fine .....	28	40	
Skine Rabbit .....	40	50	100
" Seal .....	1.80	2	
" Sea Otter .....	45	50	each
" Land .....	5	6	
" Beaver .....	4	6	each
" Fox .....	70	90	
Snails (for small supply) .....	Sp. Drs. 30	30	Pecul

Steel English .....	Sp. Drs. 4		Pecul
" Swedish in kits .....	5		Cwt.
Stock-fish .....	5	6	Pecul
Spekter .....	4		Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver .....	28	30	Catty
Tin-plates .....	6		Box
Tin, Banca .....	15		Pecul
" Straits, 1st quality .....	14	14	
Woolens, Broadcloth, .....	1.60	1.70	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in .....	19		
" Dutch, 40 .....	28	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33 .....	28	30	
Long-ells, .....	7	7	
Scarlet cuttings .....	80	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2: here .....	Sp. Drs. 2	25	
Aniseed star .....	10	11	Pecul
" oil of .....	2		Catty
Bamboo canes .....	14	16	1000
Brass leaf .....	45	46	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton, .....	28	30	
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2 .....	10	10	
" buds .....	12	13	
China root .....	3		
Cubebs .....	none		
Dragons' blood .....	80	100	Pecul
Galangal .....	4	4	
Gamboge .....	75	85	
Glass beads .....	16	22	
Hartall .....	12	13	
Lead white .....	10		
" red .....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells .....	none		
Musk .....	70	110	Catty
Nankens, Company's 1st .....	70	71	
" " 2d. 1st sort .....	55		
" " 2nd .....	46		
" " 3d. ....	33	34	100
" small .....	none		
" blue Nankins small, (9 yds. 12 ins) .....	70	75	
" large (10 1/2 " 13 " .....	80	85	
" Canton .....	63	65	
Oil of Cassia .....	1		Catty
Rhubarb .....	(none yet arrived)		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam .....			
" Taitlee .....			
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1 .....	Tael 250	235	
" " 2 .....	235	245	
" " 3 .....	220	225	
" " 4 .....	140		
" " 5 { 1 Drs .....	90		
" " 5 { 2 .....	70		
" " 5 { 3 .....	63		
Sugar raw .....	Tael 5.4	5.5	
" Pingfa .....	6.2	6.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew .....	none		
" Canton, 1st sort Tael .....	6.5	6.7	
" " 2d. .....	6.4	6.5	
Tea Bohea .....	none		
" Congo .....			
" Campoy .....			
" Souchong .....	17	28	Pecul
" Peko .....	(old)	none	
" Anko Souchong .....			
" Hyson .....			
" skin .....			
" young .....			
" Gunpowder .....			
" Twankay .....			
" Orange Peko .....			
" Capar .....			
Tortoise shell .....			
Turnerick .....	Sp. Drs. 5	5	
Tutenague .....	13		
Vermilion .....	24	30	Box
Whanghees .....	23	25	1000



# BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. 23½ ..... \$ Tael.  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin ..... at par  
 Spanish dollars entire .....  
 Republican ..... } none

# EXCHANGES.

London \$ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills: suitable for negotiation in India—s. 4.24.  
 Other Bills, nominal.  
 Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. \$ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 209  
 Bombay „ 216 a 218 By. Ra. „ „ „

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** There has been much activity in the market since the date of our last publication, which has produced a rise in price of three to four mace per picul. Some of the cargoes, brought on by the commanders and officers of H. C. Ships, have realized, for the Bombay, an average of Taels 9. 3, taking their private purchases and the Company's proportion together; and Taels 10. 5 for the Bengal staple, being all Company's—including these sales, it is supposed that about 20,000 Maes have been sold during the past week. The extreme of our quotations is for the best qualities in the Company's investments; but no part of these has, we believe, been as yet disposed of.

**OPIMUM.** Very little demand exists for PATNA and BENARES; owing, it is alleged, to the low price of MALWA, in which description of the drug there have been extensive operations during the past ten days; as also many small purchases for Cash; which has advanced the price to our present quotations.

The deliveries to the 15th amounted to 1268 chests viz:

PATNA, old,	46
new,	97
BENARES, new,	97
MALWA,	1099

**TURKEY OPIMUM** is selling, in single piculs, at Sp. Drs. 585. It is in very limited demand.

Owing to the small importations of SANDAL WOOD, the better description of this article has much improved in price.

Some sales of CAPER TEA, in 10-catty boxes, have, we understand, been made at 24 Taels; and some of common SOUCHONG, at 19 Taels, per picul; but nothing, sufficient to establish prices, has as yet, occurred.

No transactions in NANKING RAW SILK have hitherto taken place; and, consequently, no rate of prices can be fixed.

STRAITS' PRODUCE, seems firm at our several quotations, which, under moderate importations, may be maintained.

The supply of CHINTZES has been so very considerable this season that, sales are rendered very difficult, and prices have fallen very much.

As TIN has frequently been resorted to as a means of remittance to Europe, it may be useful to give an extract from a letter, which we have just seen, received by the last arrival from England, on the subject of this metal.

"The price of TIN is from s. 57 to s. 63 per Cwt.—this price is lower than usual, and it has arisen from many parcels, which arrived from Singapore and the Straits, being found adulterated with Spelter and Lead. In some blocks the Spelter had been so artfully introduced that it formed the interior mass, with a layer of very fine Tin encircling it; which was not discoverable without cutting into the centre of the block; the consequence was the foreign buyers have been shy in their purchases; and the dealers in English Tin, who are the Agents for the Cornish miners, and who used to uphold the price of foreign Tin for their own interest, abstained from buying, at the same time."

We have observed a corroboration of the above in the London Price-Currents of the day.

Our last advices from MANILA present but an unfavorable view of the market at that port for BRITISH PRIZE GOODS.

In English BAR IRON there had been some transactions at Sp. ¾ per picul: Swedish Iron Sp. 6¼ per picul. OF STEEL an over supply.

Produce of the Islands is quoted as follows: SUGAR on the advance; Sp. Drs. 4 and 4½ had been paid.

COTTON (screwed) Sp. Drs. 11½; HEMP 7½; COFFEE none in the market; & MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS 16½.

H. M. S. CURACOA arrived at Manila on the 1st Inst.

# NOTICE.

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The ship LORR CASTLEBACH, Capt. Tonks, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FURDONIER HORMUZIER

No. 3 French Hong, August 22nd, 1832.

# NOTICE.

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Capt. Lyon, will sail early in October, For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

# NOTICE.

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The ship JOHN BARNES, Capt. John Watt, will leave Whampoa about the beginning of October next. For Freight apply to

FRANKIE PESTONJIE

Canton, August 12th, 1832.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM
8 Brit. sh.	Mercury,	Calcutta,
" H. C. S.	Asia,	"
" " sh.	George the Fourth,	Bombay,
4 Sp. sh.	Brillante,	Manila,
5 Brit. buq.	Lord Amherst,	Loe Choo Islands,
" Am. sh.	Israel,	Boston,
" br.	John Gilpin,	Baltimore & Benavia,
6 Brit. sh.	Mermaid,	Bombay,
" Sp. br.	Triunfo,	Manila,
" Port. sh.	Conceicao,	Timor & Batavia,
8 Brit. buq.	Elizabeth,	Java & Singapore,
" " sh.	Earl of Clare,	Bombay,
10 Sp. sh.	Victoria,	Manila,
" br.	Constante,	"
11 Brit.	Indian,	"
12 H. C. S.	Earl of Balcarras,	London,
15 Brit. buq.	Falcon,	Calcutta,
16 H. C. S.	London,	Madras,
" Am. sh.	Panther,	Manila,
18 H. C. S.	Abercrombie Robinson,	Bombay
	Innes,	

## PASSENGERS.

Per LORD AMHERST, H. H. Lindsay Esq. and Rev. C. Outstaff.  
 H. C. S. ASIA, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Alexander and children,  
 Miss Barywell, Nath. Alexander, J. Donnelly,  
 and J. Cragg Esqrs.  
 SYLPH, Mrs. Lane.  
 ISRAEL, Mrs. Wimberley and Rev. C. Wimberley.  
 JOHN GILPIN, C. Bradford Esq.  
 H. C. S. LONDON, Madmes Hudleston and Underwood, Miss Hight-  
 gomerie; Capt. Ker and Underwood; Messrs  
 Hudleston and Ellis.  
 FALCON, Mrs. Ovenstone and child.

SEPTEMBER	SAILED		FOR
9 Mex. br.	Gabriela,	Aguire,	San Blas,
12 Am. sh.	Don Quixote,	Johnson,	Lima & Valparaiso

# NOTICE.

## A PASSAGE BOAT FOR WHAMPOA

Will leave Canton daily at Ebb-tide; and return at Flood. For passage, apply to

JOSEPH FLETCHER

No. 5 Powhsang Hong.

N B. For Sale—a 4-oared Jelly-boat.

# NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 16th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 20th June, 1832.

# NOTICE.

## FOR AT SALE MARKWICK & LANE'S

## EUROPEAN BAZAR. N° 3. IMPERIAL HONG.

And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balmguerie & Co's. first growth La-fite and Chateau Margeaux Claret, Desjournel's Medec do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior Champaign; a small quantity of fine old Hock, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland Whiskey; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. Hosiery in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woolen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cashmires, Vestings, quilts and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen, and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles, patent lamps of great variety; Stationery of all descriptions; a variety of Perfumery from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, twine and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

## IMPORTS.

OCTOBER 2nd, 1852.

## IMPORTS.

Amber	.....	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14 1/2	Catty
Assafetida	.....		4 1/2		
Biche de mar	.....		8 a	15	
" very superior	.....		36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	.....		24 a	25	
Betel nut (new)	.....		4 a	4 1/2	
Birds' nests	.....		26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Barus	.....		10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	.....		30 a	32	
" Mauritius	.....		20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	.....		260 a	290	
" ungarbled	.....		180 a	200	
Copper, South American	.....		15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	.....		23.50		
" Japan	.....		21 a	22	Pecul
Coral fragments	.....		80 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	.....	Tails	7.5 a	10.	
" Bengal	.....		8.5 a	10.5	
" Madras (old) 10. 3	(new)		11		
Cotton goods British	.....				
Chintzes 28 yds.	.....	Sp. Drs.	2 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Longcloths 40 yds.	.....		3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	.....		2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	.....		1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	.....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	.....		2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> .	16 a 20	.....	35		Pecul
" "	20 a 30	.....	42		
" "	30 a 40	.....	38		
" "	40 a 70	.....	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar	.....		30		Catty
Cudbear	.....		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	.....		5 a	5 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	.....		4 a	5	
" Ceylon	.....		3		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul		90		
" 2nd 12 a 15	"		80		
" 3rd 18 a 25	"		70		
" cuttings	.....		70		
Fishmaws	.....		60 a	75	
Flints	.....	Cts.	50		
Gambier	.....	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	.....		60 a	65	
" clarified	.....		70 a	80	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	.....		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	.....		3		
" scrap	.....		1 1/2		
Lead pig	.....		4 1/2		
Mace	.....		none		
Myrrh	.....		4 a	18	
Nutmegs	.....		none		
Olibanum, garbled 10; ungarbled	.....		5 a	6	
Opium Patna	.....		795		Chest
" Benares	.....		760		
" Bombay	.....		500		
" Damaun	.....		500		
" Turkey	.....		595		Pecul
Pepper Malay	.....		7		
Putchuck	.....		15 a	16	
Quicksilver	.....		58 a	60	
Rattans	.....		2 1/2 a	3	
Rice	.....		1.60 a	1.90	
Rose Maloes	.....		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	.....		none		Pecul
" Lintin	.....		6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian	.....		10 a	16	
" Sandwich island	.....		1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	.....		1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	.....		23 a	24	
" very fine	.....		28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	.....		45 a	50 1/2	100
" Seal	.....		1.80 a	2.	
" Sea Otter	.....		45 a	50	each
" Land	.....		5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	.....		4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	.....	cents	70 a	90	
Sralts (for a small supply)	.....	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60 1/2	Pecul

Steel English	.....	Sp. Drs.	4 1/2		Pecul
" Swedish in kits	.....		5		Cwt.
Stock fish	.....		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	.....		4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	.....		28 a	30 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates	.....		6		Box
Tin, Banca	.....		15		
" Straits, 1st quality	.....		14 a	14 1/2	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth.	.....		1.60 a	1.70	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	.....		19		
" Dutch, 40	.....		28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33	.....		28 a	30	
Long-ells,	.....		7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	.....		80 a	90 1/2	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2: here	Sp. Drs.	2. 25			
Aniseed star	.....	10 a	11		Pecul
" oil of	.....	2 1/2			Catty
Bamboo canes	.....	14 a	16 1/2		1000
Brass leaf	.....	45 a	46 1/2		Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,	.....	28 a	30		
Cassia (outside) 7 a 7 1/2	.....	10 a	11		
" buds	.....	12 a	13		
China root	.....	3 1/2			
Cubebs	.....	none			
Dragons' blood	.....	80 a	100		Pecul
Galangal	.....		3 1/2		
Gamboge	.....	75 a	85		
Glass beads	.....	16 a	22		
Hartall	.....	12 a	13		
Lead white	.....	10			
" red	.....	11			
Mother of Pearl shells	.....	20 a	22		
Musk	.....	70 a	110 1/2		Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	.....	70 a	71		
" 2d. 1st sort	.....	55			
" 2nd "	.....	46			
" 3d. "	.....	33 a	34		100
" small	.....	none			
" blue Nankinsmall, (9 1/2 yds. 12 ins)	.....	70 a	75		
" large (10 1/2 " 13 " )	.....	80 a	85		
" Canton	.....	63 a	65		
Oil of Cassia	.....	1 1/2			Catty
Rhubarb	.....	50 a	55		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	.....				
" Tsatlee	.....				
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1	Tails	250 a	255		
" 2	.....	235 a	245		
" 3	.....	220 a	225		
" 4	.....	140			
" 5	.....	90			
" 6	.....	70			
" 7	.....	63			
Sugar raw	.....	Tails	5.4 a 5.5		
" Pingfa	.....		6.2 a 6.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	.....	Sp. Drs.	11 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort	Tails	6.7 a	6.8		
" 2d. "	.....	6.5 a	6.6		
Tea Bohea	.....		none		
" Congo	.....				
" Campoy	.....				
" Souchong	.....	17 a	28		Pecul
" Peko	.....	(old)	none		
" Ankoï Souchong	.....				
" Hyson	.....				
" skin	.....				
" young	.....				
" Gunpowder	.....				
" Twankay	.....				
" Orange Peko	.....				
" Capar	.....				
Tortoise shell	.....				
Turmeric	.....	Sp. Drs.	5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	.....		13		
Vermilion	.....		34 a	35 1/2	Box
Whanghees	.....		22 a	25 1/2	1000

## BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. 23½ ..... 4/ Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin ..... at par  
 Spanish dollars entire ..... } none  
 Republican .....

## EXCHANGES.

London 4/ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4/24.  
 Other Bills, s. 4/4  
 Bengal Co's. 207 Sn. Rs. 4/ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 209  
 Bombay „ 216 a 218 By. Rs. „ „ „

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** The report of a partial failure of the Nanking crop (on which report every reliance is to be placed) has had the effect of supporting the market. Many sales have been made during the past fortnight; and the MADRAS, of Company's quality, imported by the LONDON, has been sold at 11 Taels per picul, which has enabled the proprietor of the old staple to make a sale at the price (Chinese) of Taels 11. 8 for a proportion of his stock.

The stock remaining is estimated at about 138,000 bales consisting of { 45,000 BENGAL } which includes the investments of the Hon. Company.  
 { 85,000 BOMBAY }  
 { 8,000 MADRAS }

There has been lately a brisk demand for COTTON PIECE-GOODS principally for LONG-CLOTHS; and COTTON YARN of numbers from 18 to 20; but without producing any material alteration in price.

**OPIMUM.** As many time engagements were entered into for MALWA about the middle of the last month, the price for that description of the drug has been brought to Sp. Drs. 500 per chest; and it remains firm; though the market has, for several days, been very dull.

Some enquiries have been made for PATNA and BENARES, and a few small sales have been made; but the dealers seem to be suspending their principal operations till the arrival of several Junks, shortly expected.

A parcel of SPELTER has been brought by one of the H. C. Ships; but the price here is so very low that it will, in all probability, not be landed, but returned to England.

Of the late arrivals, some PEPPER has been sold, at Sp. Drs. 74, and the last parcel of BETEL-NUT at Sp. Drs. 4. 70, per picul. TIN is very dull of sale.

Some RHUBARB has just arrived; and the supply of the season will, it is supposed, be 600 to 1000 piculs.

About 1000 piculs of MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS are shortly expected; for these the parties are asking Sp. Drs. 20 to 22 per picul.

Our quotations of OLIVANUM must be viewed as nominal; as the importations of the season have been considerable, and no sale or price has yet been declared.

The holder of CAMPHOR is still asking Sp. Drs. 28 to 30 per picul.

## NOTICE.

### FOR THE STRAITS' & BOMBAY.

The ship LOBB CASTLEBROUGH, Capt. Tonks, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FURDONJEE HORNUIZER

No. 2 French Hong,  
 August 22nd, 1832.

### FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Capt. Lyon, will sail early in October, For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

### FOR THE STRAITS' & BOMBAY.

The ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. John Watt, will leave Whampoa about the beginning of October next. For Freight apply to

FRANJEE PESTONJEE.

CANTON, August 13th, 1832.

### FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The barque TROUGHTON, Capt. Thomson, will be despatched in all October, receiving her cargo at Lintin. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 15th, 1832.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### SEPTEMBER

### ARRIVED

### FROM

17 H. C. S.	Abercrombie Robinson,	Innes,	Bombay,
" Neth. sh.	London,	Smith,	Madras,
" Span. br.	Batavier,	Jooen,	Batavia,
" Am. sh.	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila,
18 H. C. S.	Neponset,	Hunt,	Boston,
19 Brit. sh.	Dualra,	Hamilton,	Calcutta,
23 " "	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay,
" Sp. "	Hannash,	Jackson,	" "
" Brit. "	Paz,	Castro,	Manila,
23 Neth. sh.	Troughton,	Thomson,	Singapore,
" " "	Thetis,	Limon,	Cheribon,
" " "	Pleiades,	Ross,	Indramayo.

### PASSENGERS

Per INDIAN, G. Marshall Esq.  
 H. C. S. BALCARRES, Messrs Comyn and Bramston.  
 BATAVIER, Messrs Gernaert and Jaular.  
 HANNAH, Mrs. Jackson.  
 H. C. S. DUNIRA, Capt. Christie and Bufts;  
 and Lieut. Bridgeman, Bengal Artillery.  
 PANTHER, S. P. Sturgis Esq.  
 ANN, J. Rangell Esq.

\* The arrivals of these ships were, in our last, dated erroneously.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

### FOR MANILA AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP EDMONSTONE, E. HADLEY, COMMANDER,  
 Will leave Whampoa about the 10th proximo. For Freight apply to  
 FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

### FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HANNAH, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER,  
 Will leave Whampoa about the 5th of November next. For Freight apply to  
 FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

### FREIGHT FOR MANILA AND JAVA.

THE NETH. SHIP THETIS, CAPTAIN LIMON,  
 Will sail on the 7th of October. Apply to  
 B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.

September 28th, 1832.

### FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA.

THE NETH. SHIP PLEIADES, CAPTAIN ROSS,  
 will take freight for the above port direct. Apply to  
 B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, 30th September, 1831.

### FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail the middle of October. For freight apply to  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON, September 8th, 1832.

## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, TO THE 1st. OF OCTOBER, 1832.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value
SEPTEMBER .....	old	93			1	900						Sp. Drs.
	new	210	795	240885	187	760	195020	1567	490	767830	2008	1,113,795
Five previous months		2053		1707005	647		506185	6937		3768080	9637	5,982,270
Consumption to 1st. October		2356		1947890	785		611205	8504		4536910	11645	7,096,005
Stock at Lintin, ..	old	312			13							
	new	2946			1036			6797			11104	



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

WEDNESDAY, 3<sup>rd</sup> OCTOBER, 1832.

NO 15.

## CANTON.

The arrival of the gentlemen composing the Hon. Company's factory is daily looked for in Canton. Fourteen of the ships of the season have arrived; two of which (Company's own), the "*Canning*" and "*George the 4th*", will, it is understood, be despatched on the 16th Inst. Six others are named as intended to follow, for the first regular despatch, on the 16th of November.

Preparations have been made for hoisting the flag in front of the Factory as usual. It has been struck since the Foo-yuen's memorable visit last year.

The operations of the season will, there is every reason to apprehend, be carried on in quietness. Howqua, the senior Hong-merchant, acts upon his determination, formerly announced by us, of not taking any part in the business of the year: he secures no ships; and holds no contracts for teas; but it is rumored that he contemplates a return to active life, and that the next season will find him as busily engaged as ever.

### CHANGES IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

**GOVERNOR LE.** We hear that LE is ordered up to Peking immediately; and that he has already delivered over the seals to the chief commissioner *He-ngan*, who is to act until *Loo-kwan*, now Governor of Hoo-kwang, comes to take the office of Governor. *Loo-kwan* was Foo-yuen of Canton immediately previous to *Choo*. LE's property has been taken possession of by the Judge and Treasurer; it being under temporary confiscation.

We also hear it reported that *Choo*, the Foo-yuen, is about to retire on the plea of sickness; but, more probably, from fear of being involved in the disgrace of the Governor.

**THE REBELLION.** The latest arrival from *Leen-chow* is a copy of a despatch forwarded to Peking, by the Imperial Commissioners *He-ngan* and *Hoo-sung-ih*, on the 20th ulto. It contains a detail of all the skirmishes that have taken place, and the advantages gained by the Chinese, since the arrival of the commissioners at *Leen-chow*, on the 15th of August. The contests with the rebels have been numerous, but of too little importance to afford any interest. It is sufficient to state, that, up to the date of the despatch, considerable advance had been made into the mountainous districts. But the effective force had been so much reduced, owing to the incapacity of a large portion of the Canton troops, and the separation from the main army of numerous look-out and garrison parties, that instead 11,000 men (which is the amount of troops now there), they could only muster 4 or 5,000 at a time. Directions had therefore been sent to Hoo-kwang, for a reinforcement from that province of 3000 able-bodied men; with which addition of force it is expected to bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

The mountaineers had already, in several instances, proffered submission to the Chinese; "but", say the Commissioners, "they cannot be depended on; for they are a wild, wolfish, faithless set, they have no constancy in their line of conduct, and they can only be made to know fear, but never to submit to the laws."—The rebels had therefore been told, that, to obtain peace, it was requisite that they should deliver up their head men and weapons; but this they appear very much averse to.

We hear it said, that the Hoppo has been directed to retain the sum which he annually forwards to Peking, that it may be applied to the expenses of the army, at *Leen-chow*. The total expense of the war, from its commencement in March, until now, is supposed to be about 2,100,000 taels.

### IMPERIAL REPLY TO GOVERNOR LE'S MEMORIAL respecting his defeat, at *Leen-chow*, 10th July 1832.

LE and others have presented a memorial, respecting an attack made on the *Yaou* rebels, in which, some gun-

powder having blown up, many of the officers and troops were in consequence killed and wounded; stating, also, that further plans for exterminating the rebels are now in preparation.

I the Emperor, look anxiously, every day, for news of victory. But the memorial which has arrived from LE, although indeed it states that the troops, having advanced in three divisions, slew six hundred of the rebel *Yaou-jin*, yet adds, that three principal officers, *Wang-chin*, *Seay-kwo-yung*, and *She-kuh*, besides eighty inferior ones, have lost their lives in the attack. In perusing this memorial I have, indeed, been filled with uncontainable wrath and indignation. The memorial consists of prolix repetitions and empty words, with many untruths, and much incompleteness.

The Canton *Yaou* rebels had combined with the Hoonan rebel *Chao-kin-lung*, in the 12th moon of last year, and it was in the second moon of this year that they began depredations along the line of *Yu-kaou-sin*, west of *Leen-shan*. Had early measures, then, been taken to extinguish the rebellion, how could they have formed themselves into three divisions, and have taken up six or seven different stations!

Against the central division of the rebels, *Lew-yung-king* advanced, with Lieut.-General *Yu-tih-peau* and five battalions of soldiers under his command: after having fought for twelve hours, without any advantage, he encamped a little, for the purpose of rest, with the intention of proceeding again the next morning. But, during the second watch, the rebels attacked the encampment; and when *Yu-tih-peau* rushed out on them and many soldiers ran to the powder barrels for ammunition, they threw fire into the camp, which caused an explosion of the powder and put in ablaze materials that they had thrown thereon, so that many of our men perished either from the fire, or in trying to escape it. This is truly a most extraordinary transaction; it must have been the work of some treacherous vagabonds who sought to plunder the camp by night; and our troops, by their unguardedness, fell readily into the snare of the rebels, so that many officers have thereby been killed and wounded. This indeed merits most indignant hate!

What is stated, again, concerning the roads in the eastern division being broken up by the rebels, is clearly a work of some months past. During that period, the officers and soldiers on guard there never shot a single arrow; so that the rebels, left to act as they pleased, broke up all the important roads, and left no thoroughfare among the mountains. Such being the case, what is the destruction of six hundred rebels! The gain is in no way adequate to the loss.

Try to think! In that province six thousand government troops have been assembled. This is no small force—yet, previous to the 3rd moon, the rebels not being then suppressed in Hoonan, it was not dared to risk any attack in Canton, and the rebels were therefore suffered to break up the roads, and prevent all advances except by climbing the hills, leaping the dangerous parts, and thus coming straight up to their fastnesses! And, even in that case, the entrances of those fastnesses are found so defended by impending rocks, and strong and high ramparts of stones and trees, as to render it impossible to bring guns and force a passage through them.—The chief excellency in military movements consists in speed and celerity. On what principle does any one wait to see rebellion entirely repressed in a neighbouring province, before he will advance against it in his own?

LE is ignorant of military tactics. What has he been doing to be thus taken, hand-bound, and without a single plan? His request, to be suffered yet a little time, what kind of language does it express? The said governor and his colleagues, as they have, in the first instance, been but at play, how can they be allowed still to delay and procrastinate!

It is authenticated that (the commissioners) *He-ngan* and *Hoo-sung-ih*, and (the governor) *Loo-kwan* have reported, that Lieut.-General *Ah-tsing-ah* has been sent by them to his new appointment in Canton, with five hundred veteran Hoonan troops; and that Lieut.-General *Tsan-shing* with other five hundred troops, has also been sent across the frontier of the province.

My will has been already declared, that *Yu-poo-yun* take temporary command-in-chief of the Canton provincial troops. *Yu-poo-yun* has long been in service, advancing step by step from the ranks; and has perfect knowledge of military tactics. Let the said Governor and his colleagues wait till *Yu-poo-yun* has reached Canton, and then immediately consult with him as to the measures to be adopted. Let the rebels be speedily exterminated, and not one of the race left. Perhaps the said governor may atone for his past faults; but let him not by fresh delay bring on himself heavy criminality. Tremble! Take heed! Respect this!

**WRECKS ON THE COAST.** A letter from the chief magistrate of Hainan states, that the Vice admiral of that island, with four junks, was cruising along the coast, on the 10th. ulto; when a storm arose, and his whole squadron was lost, with all hands on board.

**MACAO.** The hull of the British brig "*John Biggar*," condemned in consequence of damage sustained in the Typhoon of the 3rd of August, has been sold at auction for 1100 dollars.

**WHAMPOA.** The Company's ships assembled at Whampoa are, we are happy to hear, unusually healthy this year.

**Accident.** A boy belonging to the H. C. S. *Abercrombie Robinson* fell overboard from a sampan alongside that ship a few days since; and, as usual in cases of accident in this river, immediately went down.

**Capture of a foreigner.** We hear that a gentleman from one of the Company's ships, while in a boat at a small distance from the fleet, and quietly engaged in sketching the scenery along the banks, was pounced upon by some Mandarins (as they are misnamed) and conveyed to a chop-house (a very different sort of place from an English one) where he was eased of his portfolio of drawings, and we believe of some clothing; besides ten Dollars as the price of his liberation. It was stated that his hands were tied behind him, and that he was beaten; but this has been contradicted. We hear that most of the articles purloined have since been recovered.

**THE WRATHER.** During the latter half of last month a few days of hard blowing weather were experienced at the mouth of the Estuary. The season is now, however, fast settling into cold, which during the nights is considerable. The Northerly monsoon seems to have already set in, earlier than usual; and the Chinese are prophesying a severe winter.

The outside fleet, consisting of about twenty five vessels, will remove on the 20th Inst. to the winter station, off the Island of Lintin.

#### THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

Of the many curious papers, issued by this government, which we have, from time to time, published, we know few more curious than the following one, or of any more worthy the attention of an observer of this country in its relations with foreigners and their commerce.

Whether this exhibition of tyranny and imbecility be the offspring of the jealousy of their fellows, or the cupidity of their superiors; whether projected as a means of repressing the activity and emulation of the four Hong named, or only with a view of easing the merchants of part of the fruits of their industry; whether meant to be acted upon, or only put forth as a matter of form; it shows, in no slight degree, the helpless condition of the "Mandarin merchants"; and, as a necessary consequence, of the foreigners whose interests are confided to them.

In order "to manifest truth and sincerity," as the Hoppo, quaintly, and somewhat oddly, has it, he requires that each of the Hong should, within three days, find two rich merchants to enter into bonds for them; and in

default of so doing (no very probable thing for any "rich merchants" to do in opposition to the monopolising interests of the old Hong and the displeasure of the Hoppo) they are to be deprived of the right to which their diligence and conduct have fully entitled them "that their remissness and delay may be prevented."

It will be observed that all this sudden zeal for the interests of foreign commerce is exhibited, not because there is any doubt as to the responsibility of the Hong; but because they are "striving in all the affairs of trade to get the precedence and to have cargoes reported under their names" no very wonderful thing in young merchants advancing in opposition to the weight and influence of the old established Hong. The fact is that, with a single exception, the situation of these privileged traders has, of late years, materially changed. The class of people who formerly purchased cargoes in a bargain, and expended a fortune at a feast; has now passed away; and, in their place, is rising a class more useful; and, though with less appearance of wealth, yet quite as secure as their predecessors, who after dazzling by a display of riches and prosperity, for a few years, at length sunk into poverty and oblivion; many of them to close their career in banishment and wretchedness. Instead of these intriguing politicians of a former day, men of actual business are now taking the station which alone they should fill—that of brokers, or middlemen between the foreign and the native dealer. From their not being so deeply engaged in commercial speculations on their own account, they are not so liable to the frequent and heavy squeezes (as they are termed) by which their predecessors were made to disgorge part of the profits from foreign trade\* again to be set to suck their fill, to be again squeezed at the proper time. This seems to us to explain the secret of the present Edict—what cannot be cajoled out of these new Hong, by applications for loans, or other excuses for extortion, it is sought to wring from them by a threat which speciously conceals itself behind an affected care for the security of the foreign trade; for, supposing the remote possibility of any rich merchants venturing to become sureties for a Hong-merchant—can any one suppose that, in case of failure, the foreign trader would be one dollar the better for it? Certainly not—it would afford an additional opportunity for a squeeze, and there the matter would rest.

The position of a Hong-merchant presents a curious anomaly:—put forth as men of importance and influence when in connection with foreigners; exposed to oppression and pillage on any pretext however slight; never sure of preserving even a moderate share of the fruits of their labors; and compelled to continue the line once begun till the grave receives them, or till repeated extortions have reduced them to bankruptcy; we are more than astonished that any men, possessed of property and their sound senses, can be yet found to accept of the office, as it is termed.

With regard to the following *Chop*, nothing has, we believe, yet been done; and, for the sake of our commerce here, as well as for the Hong-merchants themselves, who, by their fair dealing and good conduct, have merited and gained the good will of foreigners, we hope that this first attempt upon their purses will be unsuccessful.

**ORDER FROM THE HOPPO CHUNG,**  
concerning the four new Hong of 1830, requiring them each to find sureties of one or two respectable and substantial merchants. (Dated 23rd, received 27th September, 1832.)

Chung, by Imperial appointment, commissioner of duties, at the port of Canton, &c. &c. commands the old

\* In connection with this subject we reprint the following extract from a letter (of date 30th Nov. 1818) from the Select Committee to the Court of Directors.

"The Hoppo is said to have apprised the Junior Merchants of the intention of the Salt Merchants and other public bodies to tender considerably larger sums on this occasion than were offered in the 50th year, and hinted his expectation of their body proving equally liberal. It was asserted by many that Pingqua endeavoured to persuade the Hoppo against urging such a request, and that his Excellency, irritated by his hesitation, reminded him of his ready compliance with a pecuniary demand in the preceding season, when his fears were excited, and hinted that measures of intimidation must again be resorted to. This threat had its due effect, and the sum of 200,000 instead of 200,000 taels was ultimately offered, though not without some opposition from one of the Merchants who was, however, brought into the measure by the argument of his personal interest not being affected, as, in fact, the contribution would be paid by the foreign trade."

Hong-merchants to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents hereof.

It appears on record, that, in the 9th year of *Taou-kwang* (1829), the former Hoppo *Yen* presented a memorial, and received permission (from the Emperor), to invite new merchants to make trial of business, for one or two years; and, if they could really trade with equity and justice, and pay the duties without default, then, according to old regulations, to take the bonds of one or two merchants, in suretyship for them.—In that case alone they may be allowed to take the responsible station (of Hong-merchants).

Now *Heng-tae*, *Chung-wo*, *Shun-tae* and *Yun-wo*, these four hongs, requested to be allowed to make trial of business, at various periods in the 10th year of *Taou-kwang*. They have now reached the limited period of two years:—it is, therefore, incumbent, in accordance with the regulation, to take securities occupying the station of merchants, thereby to make manifest truth and sincerity.

I have already commanded the four new merchants, to pay obedience to the regulations, settled by reference (to the Emperor;) within five days to obtain the true and substantial suretyship and bonds of one or two rich merchants; and to present the bonds at my office, to be fully established; that I may be enabled to communicate to the Board (of Revenue), and that the merchants may thus be able to take their stations of responsibility. If they do not find true and substantial suretyship and bonds, the said merchants are not permitted to secure any English Company's ship which may enter the port, this year,—that so remissness and delay may be prevented.—This order is on record.

Now it appears, on examination, that, at present, the foreign ships are gathering thick and numerous; but the said new Hong-merchants, instead of obeying the Imperial regulation, and hastening to procure the suretyship and bonds of rich merchants, are, on the contrary, striving in all the affairs of trade to get the precedence; and to have cargoes reported under their names. If they should hereafter incur debts from non-payment of duties, whereby foreigners will be involved, the consequences will be very heavy. Thus *Mow-shang* hong owed 2500 taala on account of the charges of measurement, and *Tu-kune* hong cheated a foreigner of some gold watches. Although they have been sent to the *Heen* magistrate, to be imprisoned and prosecuted, yet these things were not guarded against before hand. Should there perhaps be among the new merchants, some who will have the daring presumption to trample under and subvert things,—how are the Imperial regulations to be met, and responsibility fixed on individuals!

I again command the said new merchants, within three days, to obtain the true and substantial suretyship and bonds of rich merchants, and to deliver the same at my office, to be fully authorized;—then they may be permitted to secure ships, and to report goods landed. Besides this, I unite the above circumstances and issue this order. When it reaches the said old Hong-merchants, let them immediately enjoin it on the Company and on the foreigners of every nation, to be obeyed. They must wait till the said new merchants have found securities before they trade with them. Oppose not! A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 12th year, 8th moon, 29th day.

**NEW HONGS.** We still hear reports of new aspirants for the office of Hong-merchant; but we imagine little trust is to be placed in such reports. The only new merchant we are enabled to speak of with certainty, is the late linguist *Achow*, who, as will be seen by the following paper, is about to take the management of *Fuh-tseuen* Hong, making only a slight alteration in the characters of the Chinese name, which, however, occasions no difference in the English pronunciation. It is to be hoped that "happiness complete" will turn out better than "the source of happiness", which has proved a sad misnomer.

Two orders, apparently from the *Pooyuen*, permitting the late linguist *Achow* to take the place of *Wang-ta-tung* in *Fuh-tseuen* hong; and allowing *Wang-ta-tung* to retire, taking an inferior station in the hong.

A prepared statement from the literary graduate by purchase, *Hwang-heo-hae*, states:

"That the said graduate has heretofore been engaged in the transaction of foreign commercial business; and is well-acquainted with the foreign language. And that now the merchant of *Fuh-tseuen* hong *Wang-ta-tung*, being ill, and about to retire from the situation of merchant, the said graduate is desirous of taking up the business, in his own name," &c.

Since the said graduate is a substantial person, and thoroughly practised in foreign affairs, he is permitted to take up *Fuh-tseuen* hong (i. e. "the source of happiness"), changing the name to *Fuh-tseuen* (i. e. "happiness complete"). Let *Hwang-heo-hae* immediately try the management of *Fuh-tseuen* hong ("happiness complete"), as head merchant of it; and all the duties, and public business, let him transact conjointly with all the other merchants, without the least remissness or delay.

As *Wang-ta-tung* will no longer be head merchant, the retention or dismissal of mercantile partners, and superintendants, must depend on the said graduate; and any unsettled transactions which he may have had must not concern the said graduate.

Wait, till I have communicated fully with the Hoppo, and have given directions to the *Nan-hae-heen* to be obeyed. That will do.

The other order is in substance much the same as the foregoing, but allowing *Wang-ta-tung* to remain as assistant in the Hong.

## BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

(Continued from our last.)

As a general proposition it is impossible to deny the soundness of the opinion expressed by the Court of Directors that "we cannot in fairness deny to China the right which our nation exercises, as she sees fit, either by prohibiting, restraining, or subjecting to certain laws and regulations, 'its commercial dealings with other countries'". The "non existence, however, of 'certain laws and regulations'; the systematic perversion of such laws as even do exist; the undefined and arbitrary footing under which the trade is now conducted, subject to the whim, caprice, and exorbitant exactions of the constantly changing local authorities; these are the ground-work of the complaints of foreigners against the present system, complaints which will never be silenced, but go on increasing till a remedy be applied. Proofs of the opinions above advanced will be found in the following extracts from the records of the Court.

### EXTRACT OF COMMITTEE'S DESPATCH OF 22nd FEBRUARY, 1814.

"Carrying on an extensive commerce, sufficient to excite the rapacity of the officers of government, protected by no laws, but on the contrary such regulations as are made, so vague and undefined as to admit of any interpretation that a corrupt and despotic government may be disposed to give them, our only hope of preventing the recurrence of these attacks is by a firm and decided resistance."

### SELECT COMMITTEE'S DESPATCH 16th JANUARY, 1815.

"From the officers of the Chinese Government we know by experience neither rectitude of conduct or liberality of sentiment can be expected; when an officer enters on his situation his attention is not excited to a due and just performance of it's duties, but to the profits that may accrue from it."

### MR. ELPHINSTONE TO THE CHAIRMAN DATED 23rd FEBRUARY 1815.

"From the communications that have been made to the Honble the Secret Committee, more particularly in the last and present season, the anxious and difficult situation in which the Select Committee are placed cannot fail to appear. It will be seen that the extensive trade carried on, sufficient to excite the views and designs of interested persons, is wholly unprotected by any laws or regulations. From the systematic venality and corruption of the officers of Government those who should be the protectors of the trade are found to be leagued against it."



"In the situation in which the trade is placed, it is liable to be interrupted at the caprice of an individual; and should the viceroy for the time chance to be rather more ignorant, and, at the same time more violent in disposition," than his predecessors, a complete interruption to the trade must inevitably ensue."

The minutes laid before Parliament abound with similar evidence, which it would be irksome and endless to quote.

The Court further observe: "China must be considered 'free in the exercise of her affairs, without being accountable to any other nation'. Most assuredly, we say, so long as she abstains from acts of injustice and oppression to the subjects of other nations; but why, it may be asked, should British subjects submit in China to any indignity or insult which would not be tolerated in France or in any other civilized state? Or why should the arrogance of semi-barbarism prove an apology for endless and fruitless submission?"

"That a great, generous and warlike nation, such as Great Britain, should incur the possibility of having her national honor slighted, if not tarnished, by any nation under the sun, far less by a semi-barbarous people, experience has rendered less a matter of surprize than of regret. It cannot be altogether a matter of indifference, what opinion shall be entertained of her by so large a portion of the human race, as that occupying the countries between the Ganges and the Yellow Sea. Neither is national honor a mere sound, or but an empty name—for in this sound rests the strength of kingdoms, the safety of nations. It is this that fans the flame in the patriot's breast, it is this that nerves the soldier's arm—it is this motive, more than any other, that converts the man into the hero."

"Britain may well command the esteem, if not the homage, of such nations. An open, manly and disinterested conduct, on the part of her subjects, is alone sufficient to establish such an opinion. But, while the success of commercial enterprise is alone regarded, national honor will be left to shift for itself."

Such is the language of an eloquent writer, the late Dr. Finlayson, when treating of our relations with the Cochín Chinese; and we may, with the same truth, assert the converse of his proposition, by saying that, when national honor is not maintained, commercial enterprise can never prosper.

(To be continued.)

#### LOSS OF THE "SIJDEN".

The following translation of an official letter, from the late commander of the *Sjiden* to the Governor-general of the Philippines, having furnished us with a detailed account of the loss of that vessel, we lay it before our readers. Both ship and cargo were, we learn, insured.

"I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency with full particulars of the total loss of the Danish ship '*Sjiden*' on the Appo shoal."

"On the 7th of last month I got under weigh with the said ship, from this port, bound for Batavia; and, on the following morning, was outside the Corregidor. From that time till the 10th I experienced a continuance of bad weather, with hard squalls from SW; losing one top-sail (and fore-topmast staysail) and splitting a second; I in consequence found myself compelled to put into the harbor of Mariveles (Id of Luzon) on the 11th. The sails were repaired; and we remained at anchor till the 18th, when I got under weigh, and, during the night, continued working in the great channel. On the 20th a strong SW wind; lost the fore-top-mast stay-sail: in the evening, calm. On the morning of the 21st, frequent squalls, wind NW to WSW; during the evening and night it blew, with furious squalls, from WNW. On the morning of the 22nd the storm came on again:—at 3 P.M. in a squall, entirely lost a new top-sail. At 1 the following morning, came on a most tremendous storm, the Barometer falling to 29.40 wind WNW to NW: at 9 entirely lost the main-sail; took in the mizen top-sail and foresail; reefed, and afterwards furled, the main top-sail; and set the *mata-obidos*. On the 23rd, sent down

top-gallant yards; a dreadful storm and squalls, with fighting, and a frightful sea; the ship laboring heavily; at 5, made ready to go about; when breakers were seen to leeward extending from S to SE: immediately wore, set the jib, main-top-sail and mizen top-sail; did not set the fore top-sail, it being torn. When it was found that, under all this sail, the ship gained nothing, but was getting nearer and nearer to the shoal (which I took for the N extreme), I determined to bear up, to save the ship and crew; and I directed the ship's head N for half an hour; then ENE for another half hour; then E for 15 minutes; afterwards kept an ESE course; from 8 to 8.30 SE; keeping then a S. course; at 9 the sea was discovered, from the top and deck, breaking to leeward;—I tried to wear; but, before the ship could get about, she struck the rocks with such force that it was thought she would immediately go to pieces. We saw, within the shoal, less sea;—cut away the main-mast and foremast to lighten the ship to try if she would pass over; but we found that the water was already up to the (third) lower deck and that the hold was filled. At 3 A.M. a heavy sea carried away two boats; at 5, found the ship in halves; ordered the crew to get out the launch and long-boat; and at 9 A.M. of the 24th, left the vessel and steered for an island, near the shoal, bearing SSW two leagues. Remained within the shoal with the launch and long boat, on account of bad weather, till the following day, when, the weather being rather favorable, we set out towards the SE ward and soon made the Island of Mindoro;—arrived on the 25th at the village of San Blayan, where we were received by a Spanish priest—having hoisted the Danish flag, and shown the padre my passport and a letter which Mr. W. Kierulf had given me for Zamboanga, we were allowed to land. Returned the same night on board with a view to save any thing; and, on reaching the ship, found all the plate on deck; some pieces in the sea; trunks and drawers open and the linen stolen. Suspected a sea-cunny, a native of these Islands, who made his escape the moment we arrived on shore, and went to a neighbouring village—I think that he immediately went on board, in a canoe; but, as we arrived so soon, he was disturbed while plundering the plate. Fifteen Dutch sailors have behaved most infamously, on board as on shore; they compelled me to give up their licences, or passes from the Dutch government, and would not acknowledge my authority; of which I informed the padre, who, to insure tranquillity, put them in prison. The following day I spoke to them; and, for the good conduct of seven of the fifteen above named, I became answerable to the padre: they returned me their passes, and were released from prison—the padre secured the other eight, recovered from them their passes, and gave them to me. A Dane among them behaved in an insubordinate manner to the boatswain, for which he was put in prison. The four steersmen (sea cunnies) natives of these Islands insulted me grossly, calling themselves Christians, saying that they would not recognise authority in a Protestant; and that they were more than the Captain. The Revd. Padre punished them in my presence, and put them in prison. I gave them over to him, as discharged by me. The *Lascars*, with the exception of a little drunkenness, behaved well. The remainder, including my two officers, and twenty five men, whom I have brought with me to this capital, have displayed the best possible conduct by obeying me, and doing all that they could in saving the crew and some wine and provisions, until their arrival here. I have left in the village of San Blayan fourteen *Lascars*; eight European seamen; and five ditto, natives of the Philippines; this makes, including the twenty eight individuals, yesterday arrived, in all, fifty five men, the crew of the vessel, from Captain to cabin-boy."

"I cannot close my description, most Excellent Sir, without declaring the infinite thanks which I, and all the wrecked people, owe to the most Revd. Padre Don Augustine Serga, who has behaved to us in so singularly generous and attentive a manner that never, through life, can I forget his kindness—wherever I may find myself, I will speak in praise of his truly generous conduct."

May God preserve Y. E. many years.

(Signed) JOHN BURN.

Commander of the Danish ship "*Sjiden*."

DIED, at Macao, on the 22nd ulto, the lady of Dr. KIERULF of Manila.

\* For a proof of the correctness of this view we need but refer to the conduct of the Foo-yuen last year, and the consequences which were near resulting therefrom. (EDITOR.)

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

OCTOBER 3<sup>rd</sup> 1832.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of **MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC**, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, **WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON**, under the Firm of **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**MAGNIAC & Co.**

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## FRESH SODA WATER.

Fresh Bengal Soda Water just received, and for sale at \$ 2 <sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> dozen. Apply to

**ROBERT EDWARDS.**

No. 3, American Hong.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship **CALEDONIA**, Capt. Lyon, will sail early in October. For Freight, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE SHIP **JOHN BANNERMAN**, CAPTAIN JOHN WATT, Will leave Whampoa about the beginning of October next. For Freight apply to

**FRAMJEE PESTONJEE**

CANTON, August 13th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship **LORD CASTLEREAGH**, Capt. Tonks, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

**FURDONJEE HORMUZJEE.**

No. 2 French Hong, August 22nd. 1832.

## FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR EUROPE.

The HAMBURG ship **FLORA**, Captain Jacobi. Apply to

**B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.**

CANTON, August 25th, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The **MERMAID**, Capt. Evans, to sail the middle of October. For freight apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

CANTON, September 8th, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The barque **TROUGHTON**, Capt. Thomson, will be despatched in all October, receiving her cargo at Lintin. For freight apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Canton, September 15th, 1832.

## FREIGHT FOR MANILA & JAVA.

THE NETH. SHIP **TRETIS**, CAPTAIN LIMON,

Will sail on the 7th of October. Apply to

**B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.**

September 29th, 1832.

## BYRON GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 1st. No. of this splendid work, containing five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by **Corbould, Stothard, &c.** are on sale at

**MARKWICK & LANE'S.**

Price in 4to ..... \$ 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
in 8vo ..... \$ 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

## NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to have a boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to **C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.**

No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 29th. 1832.

## FOR SALE.

An English-built six-oared Gig, 42 feet long, copper fastened. Apply to **C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.**

No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 29th. 1832.

## NOTICE.

The PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PASSAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of October next, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—*Letters*, 10 cents each; *parcels*, from 25 to 50 cents each.

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—

For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, ..... \$ 30

For one passenger to Lintin or Macao,

touching at Cap-sing-moon, ..... 35

For every additional passenger, ..... 5

The "Union" and "Sylph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Sylph", \$ 8 per day.

"St. George", ..... 5 "

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praya Grande. Applications for passage to be made

At Macao, to **MARKWICK & LANE.**

At Canton, to **ROBERT EDWARDS.**

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarin, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, September 27th, 1832.

## FOR MANILA AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP **EDMONSTONE**, E. HADLEY, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 10th proximo.

For Freight apply to

**FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.**

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP **HANNAH**, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 5th of November next.

For Freight apply to

**FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.**

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

## HAVANNA SEGARS.

Of a superior quality, for sale at \$ 4 <sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> lb. by

**ROBERT EDWARDS.**

No. 3, American Hong.

### NOTICE.

For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as Consular Commercial Agent for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

### NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper; also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; Good bills of Exchange negotiated.

### NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at ROBT EDWARDS'S, N° 8 American Hong:

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weather shoes, from Stunt. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland; Very fine Irish linen; 10½ damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half Hose, colored and plain. Very Fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts. from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Piat Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Batavia Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havanna and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles. &c. &c. &c.

### FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA.

THE NETH. SHIP PLEIADES, CAPTAIN ROSS, will take freight for the above port direct. Apply to B. GERNABET & SENN VAN BASSEL. Canton, 20th September, 1831.

### NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S

EUROPEAN BAZAR. N° 3. IMPERIAL HONG,

And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux Claret, Destrutiel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior Champaign; a small quantity of fine old Hock, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland Whiskey; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. Hosiery in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; Stationary of all descriptions; a variety of Perfumery from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

### NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot, are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya-grande, Macao.

The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT", are published twice a month at No. 3. Creek Hong. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards's, Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5.

WEDNESDAY, 17<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1832.

NO. 16.

## CANTON.

**THE HONG MERCHANTS.** We are glad to have it in our power to announce that the attempt, noticed and commented on in our last, as made by the Hoppo on the four Hong established in 1830, has been promptly and effectually put a stop to by the Foo-yuen, in consequence of a representation made on the subject by the President and Select Committee. Had this been allowed to pass unopposed, a sum, which the foreign trade must, of course, have supplied would, in all probability, have been forced from the Hong-merchants.

We purposely abstain from mention of the attempt, now being made by the Hoppo and his worthies, to squeeze a new Hong-merchant for the crime of securing a ship against which an ill-supported charge of receiving smuggled goods has been recently brought. We will give the result and full particulars in our next.

**GOVERNOR LE.** The fate of this statesman is an exemplification of an old Chinese adage,

*Shin tsai te hwang peen,  
Yeu joo kung hao mien.*

"He whose person is placed near an Emperor,  
Is like one who sleeps with a tiger."

It is curious enough that foreigners, whose consistent enemy the late governor has been, have a sort of feeling in his behalf; whilst the natives, generally, rejoice at his downfall; or, at the best, have no feeling of compassion for him.

The immediate cause of his disgrace is the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure, (intended to effect the suppression of the rebellious highlanders of *Lien-chow*), without success. His commissariat was miserable. The troops received money instead of rations; and the money was so diminished by their paymasters, that the men i. e. those who did not die on the road—arrived half famished; and were required to go to battle immediately; but, as one of our Chinese friends remarked, "how can men fight with hungry bellies"? Even the water at the foot of the hills, they were not allowed to drink, lest it should be poisoned. Thus the accidents of war killed more than the sword. Further, *Le* has spent an immense sum of money, some say two millions of Taels, on this highland war.

When the Governor's family in Canton received news of their father's disgrace, they wept the whole day; and, by the old gentleman's hasty letter, being directed to return to their native home in *Keang-se*, they began to pack up.

We observe, from the daily court circular, that the Foo-yuen *Choo* visited the Governor's house, as a call on the third son, since the disgrace.

People imagine that *Le* will not live to reach Peking. But he is said to be in custody of those who are bound to prevent suicide. His case is one of many, by which the uncertainty of temporal prosperity is strongly exemplified. Two years ago he was loaded with Imperial favors, peacock's feathers, &c. and made one of the council of six. And now he is cast down to the dust of the earth, despairing even of life. "Reason's glory" who has very properly a great sense of the value of money, is particularly annoyed that he could not carry on a cheaper warfare. If *Le* lives to see "the Dragon" and can pay three-tenths of the expenditure, it is said he may possibly be forgiven.

**LOCAL OCCURRENCES.** *Le*, the Port Admiral, has returned from Peking, and resumed his station.—The court calendar almost daily notices the capital punishment of criminals; but no detail is given of their offences or behaviour.—A Peking Gazette, received to-day, states at length the case of a madman having been executed, by the slow and ignominious process, for having caused the death of his grand-father, by striking him with a piece of board.

Governor *Le*'s family, in a number of large boats, left

Canton on the evening of Friday, the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. The boats were decorated with the usual ornamental flags and streamers, but the flag, at the mast head of the principal one, on which the rank and office of the late Cabinet Minister were inscribed, was furled, and the letters did not appear. A heavy-armed cutter followed in the train for protection.

There is an Imperial Order in town, dated at Peking, Sept. 15<sup>th</sup>, in which *Le*'s degradation is prefaced by the charges brought against him. They are remissness, rashness, and sending false reports. By his remissness, in the first instance, the military operations had been protracted to more than half a year. By his rashness, the imperial troops fell into the snare of the enemy. And by his false reports, the Emperor was not aware of the real state of things. The Imperial Commissioner *He-gan* was therefore ordered to send a separate report. He informed the Emperor, that, of the 6000 troops sent from Canton, there were none accustomed to climb hills; and a great many of them were opium smokers; and, although the numerical force was considerable, the actual power was next to nothing. From this statement the Emperor infers, that heretofore *Le* had neglected the army. *Le* and his military friend General *Lew* are both ordered to repair immediately to Peking, to be delivered over to the Board, for trial and the "punishment of their crimes."

*Yung-gan*, the careless general who, during the last Tartar rebellion, was ordered to Peking and sentenced to death, has, by the Emperor, in consideration of the services of his ancestors, had his life spared; but is sent into exile and subjected to hard labour.

Governor *Loo*, our new ruler, is said to be created a nobleman of the first rank; in addition to his former title of "under guardian of the Prince." He is a native of *Pih-che-le* or Peking province: attained the literary rank of *Tsin-ze*, and was from thence appointed to the Board of revenue. From that situation he was sent out to the provinces, first to *Nan* and *Shao* districts in Canton, as *Tao-tai*, and subsequently, about three years ago, as Foo-yuen. He has the reputation of talent, and despatch in business; and has a fine person. His resident family at his home, consists of 140 mouths—all of whom depend on *Loo* for rice to eat.

We lately inserted a translation of an Imperial edict, ordering the degradation of certain officers in the neighbouring province of *Fuhkeen*, who had failed to keep an European vessel or vessels off that coast. The vessels having been "driven away," those officers are now, we find, restored to their rank.

**RIVER PIRATES.** A few days since, the long boat of the *Lord Ankerst* was despatched from Cap-shuy-moon to Macao. The officer in command, mistaking the land, lost his way among some of the islands; and applied to a Chinese boat, apparently, we understand, a government row-boat, (or Mandarin boat, as such are often named by foreigners) to point out the direction to Macao. This the other undertook, offering to pilot him there; and, after sailing with the long boat for some time, the Chinese hauled alongside and plundered her of all that she contained; but without injuring or offering violence to any of the people. Among the articles stolen are several bags of Korean seed rice, which the *Lord Ankerst* had procured in her recent visit to that country.

It is strongly recommended that all boats proceeding among the islands should be, at least in appearance, armed; any show of opposing force will be found effectual. We are much mistaken if the greater part of the robberies in the river, of which we hear, should not be laid to the credit of the small class of government boats, which prowl about, acting the parts of the pirates and smugglers whom they are commanded to extirpate; but whom in reality they are too wise to meddle with.

**ACCIDENTS AT WHAMPOA.** One of the few instances which we remember of the preservation of life, in cases of men falling into the river at Whampoa, occurred a few nights since. A seaman, on board one of the H. C. Ships, while walking the fore-castle in his sleep, stepped overboard: an alarm was given, and ropes thrown over, the end of one of which he fortunately seized while passing the ship's quarter.

We have frequently heard nautical men and others trying to account for the fatal result of almost all the accidents on the Canton river; most of them ascribing it to a strong counter-current which they suppose to run near the surface, and to which they attribute the eddies and whirlpools which are felt in this river more than in any other that we know of. Outside the Bogue and, more particularly, towards the mouth of the Estuary, among the Islands, these eddies run so strong as to force a ship, even with a strong breeze, completely round; and to carry her along against her helm. The Chinese pilots call this *chow-chow* water; and believe it the effect of the meeting of the tide and the current of the river.

Whatever be the cause, accidents on this river, from upsetting of boats or falling overboard, are very generally fatal. The same is, we believe, noticed in many of the larger rivers (such as the rivers of Guyana &c.) which discharge themselves into the sea after a short course; and, as the same cause as we have above mentioned is usually assigned, it is more than possible that it may be the correct one.

**THE TRIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS** of candidates for the second degree of literary rank, that of *Keu-jin*, closed on the 11th ult. when the Fonyuen returned to his office, from the *Kung-yuen*, or *Keu-jin's* hall, where he had been residing as president, nine days. On the 9th, one of the examiners, who had been smoking opium, fell asleep, with a lamp burning near his side. When he awoke he found several of the candidate's essays, which he had been examining, destroyed; they having caught fire from the lamp.

**WHITE LEAD.** We perceive, in the Gazette, an edict requiring greater diligence in preventing the export of White Lead from the coast of Canton. In the usual absurd way, bonds are to be given, annually, by men, with whom falsehood and perjury are seldom regarded as crimes, declaring that no White Lead has been exported, during the year, from the places where they are severally stationed.

#### VOYAGES OF ADVENTURE ON THE COAST OF CHINA.

The march of intellect, which seems now to be accelerating in Europe to a race, is a march unknown to the Celestial empire. The symptoms of another march are however developing themselves among us: enterprise, in its most useful and honorable direction, as tending to civilise and bring into more immediate and friendly contact the members of the great family of mankind, is on the march: and will, we doubt not, bear down before it all the obstacles, which ignorance and ill-concealed weakness have built up, and which European nations, who have weakly joined in considering the Chinese race of people not governed by the same natural laws as their fellow men, have been content to regard as impassable. We are well aware of the small degree of interest, which, in Europe, or even beyond our own immediate boundaries, any subject connected with China can excite. To an English newspaper, a "good murder" is a far more promising subject, and "a dreadful accident" would, in any case, dispute the palm with intelligence from this country, even though it should be of a nature to influence our commerce or affect our national honor. Had such apathy not existed, it would have been impossible that the strong contrast between adventurers of former and of modern times could have escaped notice. The ardent vigor which led the early voyagers to these then unknown countries, enabling them successfully to combat the difficulties which they met with, seems to have expended itself in the accomplishment of its purpose; and all that the men of a later day have brought to add to the acquisitions of their precursors has been a most scrupulous regard to the rules of international law in their dealings with a nation which recognises none

and a timid obedience to the mere *pro forma* orders of a weak and imbecile government, which would not venture even to issue them unless encouraged by the strange delusion which has brought the proud and powerful nations of the western world to bow at the throne of an empire which humbles Europeans, as it makes war, by proclamation.

But the tide seems to have at length turned—men of commercial enterprise have begun to doubt the truth of their time-hallowed belief:—they resolved to try whether the obstacles were not more imaginary than real, and the first trial has dispelled the long-cherished illusion. The information which has oozed out to the public, relative to the expedition of the *Lord Amherst*, proves clearly that the people of China are—what no man of sense ever doubted them to be—ready and willing to exchange the products of their fine country for foreign articles of use and luxury, at as cheap a rate as may be practicable; in other words, that natives of *Fo-kien*, *Che-keang*, *Shan-tung*, or *Pe-chih-le* provinces would gladly receive foreign vessels in their own ports, and thereby avail of the natural advantages which they possess, rather than be dependent on the port of Canton, which now possesses the ridiculously exclusive privilege of furnishing the whole of this vast empire with foreign productions, under all the disadvantages of immense expense of transport, coupled with the heavy clog of the extravagant and iniquitous system under which the foreign trade at Canton labours.

The recent visit of a small vessel (the *Kronberg*, of 90 tons), up the coast as far as N. lat. 30° furnishes us (were such necessary) with additional evidence of the anxiety with which the Chinese of the maritime provinces wish for their and our emancipation from a system, which it is astonishing could have been suffered to grow to its present state. We speak advisedly, when we say that every one, with whom the gentlemen engaged in the above expedition came into communication, was anxious and willing to trade. It will be asked, what then is required if both parties are well disposed to this traffic? The answer is obvious—*merchants can but point the way: it is for the nation or, in other words, for the effective of the nation,—the government—to ensure the object.* A commercial treaty with this country, properly asked, could not, and would not, be withheld—we say properly asked,—for a succession of Embassies, with want of confidence in themselves and their cause, and with presents which they allow to be called *TRIBUTE*, would bring down the result which was to have been expected to former Embassies, and which they met with—failure and contempt.

We shall recur to this subject, and trust that the kindness of some of our friends, possessing information connected with it, may enable us to lay before our readers some details of the late expeditions up the east coast of China.

#### NEW ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY.

We beg the attention of our readers to an Advertisement containing a Prospectus of an *English-Chinese Dictionary*, which the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff is about to publish. The intimate acquaintance, which this gentleman possesses with the various dialects of the Chinese, is so generally known, that we can add nothing to the confidence which his name, as Editor, will command for the work. It is to be more compendious in form than any of its predecessors, but containing most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary; while its moderate price will soon place a Dictionary of the English and Chinese languages within the reach of all. The want of this has been long felt: Dr. Morrison's large and valuable work being unfortunately, though necessarily, not so generally procurable as its established high character as a standard book could make us wish it.

**A TRAVELLING STORY.** We have been somewhat amused by the following; affording, as it does, a tolerably fair specimen of what is published to the world as "news from Canton." It is to be hoped, for the honor of our country, that our trans-Atlantic brethren did not give credit to the statement.

*From Canton.*—Capt. — of the ship — from Canton whence she sailed, on the 11th November, states that the difficulties which had arisen between the British and Chinese, were adjusted, in consequence of the former having submitted to the pretensions of the Chinese, and that a vessel had been sent to Calcutta, with this intelligence to prevent the sailing of a British fleet from thence for Canton, which, it was believed, was ordered to sail thither on the first news of the difficulties reaching British India.—*N. P. Courier.*

**DUTIES ON PIECE GOODS.** We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the translation of an Order from the Hoppo, which will not be found without interest when it is noticed, that it gives the successful result of an appeal from the underlings to whom the classification of goods for the payment of Duties is confided. They are universally a low ignorant class of people to whom it has been too much the fashion to give way. We trust that this example of opposition followed, as it has been, by success, will be acted upon by others under similar circumstances.

*From the Hoppo CHUNG,* in reply to the Hong merchants, concerning duties to be levied on some Cotton Piece Goods, of which musters had been given them by Mr. JARDINE.

*Chung,* by Imperial appointment Commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. in reply, officially, to an authenticated petition.

It has been found, on thorough investigation, that, in the regulations, the duty on first quality of calico is put down at five mace per piece; the duty on second quality of calico, at 2 mace 2 candareens per piece; and the duty on cotton palampores, at 2 mace per length.

Now, it is authenticated, that the *Keang-heo* (or Indian) merchant, *Jardine*, has sent a book of cloth musters, to be delivered to me by the merchants, requesting inspection thereof and orders thereupon.

I, the Hoppo, have minutely examined the musters three or four times.—This description of cloth, though the material thereof is coarse, is yet, as appears on enquiry, foreign. And the patterns of coloured flowers, ground on it, are, also, the same as those of cotton palampores. But cotton palampores have hitherto had 1 chang 2 covids to a length; while the length of this description is 7 chang 5 covids. Hence, if the duty be levied on the same scale as on cotton palampores, the charge made will be too great,—which is not the way to manifest the Imperial cherishment of tenderness. And, if the duty be levied as for second quality of calico, at only 2 mace 2 candareens per piece, the charge made will then be too small,—which is not the way to enrich the revenue. I, the Hoppo, have now decided on a medium, and have determined, that this description of chintz, although it's colours are not of first quality, yet the quality of it's threads are exactly like cotton. Let it therefore be rated according to first quality of calico, at 5 mace duty per piece. It will then not reach to one half what it would, if rated in proportion to cotton palampores. This is done to shew tender compassion and gracious favour.

As to cotton palampores hereafter imported, they must still be charged the same duty as formerly. They must not be dragged under the regulation respecting chintzes, in the hope of gaining a reduction thereon.

Enjoin these orders, immediately, that they may be obeyed. That will do. The cloth musters are sent at the same time.

(The original is without date, but the merchant's note of form, accompanying it, is dated June 23rd 1832.)

**FUH-KEEN.** The Censorate at Peking has reported to the Emperor, the case of a poor widow, who, after seeking in vain, for four years, to have the murderers of her only son brought to punishment, has at length sent her nephew with a petition, to Peking. The Censorate was unable to obtain any information from the nephew, on account of his speaking only a local dialect; but, from the mother's petition, it appeared, that the robbers, by whom her son was murdered, were so powerful, that the police officers dare not attempt to seize them.

**HETERODOX SECTS.** We have frequently had to mention the punishment of persons, professing to establish new sects, which are considered by the Government of a depraved and heterodox class. One of these sects, called the 'Wonderful association,' was noticed some time back, in the 1st No. of the '*Chinese Repository*.' *Wang-tau-tow-tze*, alias *Wang-fa-chung*, the leader of this sect, has undergone the sentence of strangulation; and his associate *Tang-pa-urh*, alias *Ne-mang-ah*, being above sixty years of age, and therefore too old to be executed, has fallen under the new law for the transportation of sectaries.—He is to be transported to Ele, and there made a perpetual slave to the army, without the possibility of being included in any general pardon.

**THE LAST CASHGAR WAR.**—*Yung-an*, who was Resident at Cashgar, during the last war, in 1830-31, when that city was invaded by the Andzijan, has been, for some time past, awaiting his sentence, having been brought to trial, for the weakness, dilatoriness, and cowardice which he manifested, at the commencement of the invasion. He has at length been condemned to suffer decapitation; but his majesty, recollecting the services rendered the dynasty, in Thibet, Turkestan, and Szechuen, by the celebrated General A-kwei whose great-grandson *Yung-an* is; and not forgetting either *Yung-an's* father *Na-yen-ching*, who, though now in disgrace, has long been a faithful servant of the dynasty, he has commuted the sentence to hard labour in the dreary region of Kirin.

**IMPERIAL TRAVELLING.** When the Emperors of China are borne about the streets of Peking, all passages and cross streets are required to be hung with curtains; that no one of low rank may sacrilegiously look on, or approach too near to, the person of him who occupies the seat of 'the son of heaven'; and, when travelling from place to place, the commonalty are always obliged to keep at an awful distance from the Imperial procession. But these occasions afford the people a better opportunity of appealing to the supreme authority than they can have at any other period, when majesty secludes itself within the precincts of the palace. And hence, in China, where so much oppression exists, such opportunities seldom pass over without being taken advantage of. In the Gazettes, we find notice made of two individuals, who, on the return of *Tau-kuang* in April last, from the tombs of his ancestors, stationed themselves at places where the procession was to pass, in order to present complaints of unredressed grievances. The men were taken into custody, and examined; the complaints which they made were, in both cases, of a trivial nature; and it is probable that their audacity has not escaped unpunished.

**KOKO-NOR.** In some parts of the colony of Koko-nor, bordering on Thibet, it has been customary to change the troops entirely every two years; but this plan is found very inconvenient, on account of the inexperience of the new troops, during the first year of their stay there. It is directed, therefore, that only one half shall remove each year.

**GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.** The premier Pootsin, has been memorializing respecting the state of the Manchou troops at Peking. From his memorial it appears, that every fifth year there is a grand review of the soldiers of the eight standards; when sixteen persons chosen from among the princes and great officers, are appointed to preside. The review consists chiefly in observing the strength of the men, in pulling different sized bows.

**LAOS.** A tribute-bearer from this country has lately been at Peking, with the decennial tribute of his prince. The Laos tribute supplies the elephants which are sometimes carried, at a great expence, overland to Peking; these are always used for bearing the sacrificial vessels, in Imperial processions, to and from the temples.



## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

- We have been, by the kindness of a friend residing at the Sandwich Islands, put in possession of the following Tables, showing the amount of foreign tonnage at the Islands during each year, from 1824 to 1831, and the vessels belonging to the Islands.

Year.	ENGLISH				AMERICAN						Under other foreign flags		ANNUAL TOTAL			
	Whalers		Merchant		Total		Whalers		Merchant		Total					
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1824	15	4798	2	500	17	6298	50	15,698	16	8163	66	18,851	5	1830	88	26,479
1825	18	7765	2	400	20	8165	37	11,539	19	4077	56	15,616	3	950	79	24,731
1826	11	4853	2	410	13	5264	67	21,892	21	3906	88	25,888	6	1112	107	32,964
1827	16	6505	2	334	18	6839	66	21,201	16	3685	82	24,984	7	1721	107	35,514
1828	26	9772	5	891	31	10,663	90	31,188	26	5841	116	37,029	8	2313	155	50,003
1829	31	8172	6	1109	27	9371	87	31,087	21	5210	108	36,297	4	1003	130	46,971
1830	16	6938	10	1693	26	8675	77	26,860	28	4072	100	30,932	3	615	120	40,122
1831	23	8667	7	1262	30	9859	58	21,560	25	4588	83	26,148	5	1172	118	37,179

The decrease in the amount of American tonnage may be accounted for by the number of vessels going to the neighbouring island *MAGUI*, where at one time, at the end of 1881, there were 25 ships at anchor, at one time and place. At *HONOLULU*, the port of the island of *WAHOO* (situated at the South side of the island) there is great facility for refitting or repairing vessels: at the end of 1881 two vessels, of 180 and 190 tons, were hove down, caulked, and coppered, in five days.

LIST OF VESSELS OWNED AT AND SAILING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Belonging to

Foreigners		Natives	
Names	Tonnage	Names	Tonnage
Louisa	220	Nao	165
Volunteer	220	Becket	145
Convoy	165	Waverley	145
Diana	200	Missionary Packet	40
Chinchilla	145	Young Thaddeus	50
Harriet	65	York	50
Unity	50	Pakil	40
Macquider	50	Boston	50
Griffin	180	Byng	40
Danile	180	Papuke	40
Victoria	00		
Crusader	150		
Loriot	150		
Alpha	100		
Tons	1865	Total 34 Vessels	2820 Tons

**INDEPENDENT STATES IN CHINA**, in the ninth century. During the period of the Tang dynasty, there were six foreign states, called *Chaou*, in what is now the province of Yun-nan. One of these, called the *Southern Chaou*, obtained dominion over the other five, and was honoured by an alliance with the Chinese dynasty Tang. In the year 879, A. D. the governor of western *Ling-nan* (now Kwang-se) sent an envoy, named *Yun-keen*, to the prince of southern *Chaou*, to induce him to pay tribute, but without success. The following account of the reception of the envoy, and of his interview with the prince, is taken from Chinese history.

"When *Yun-keen* had reached the city of *Chen-shen* (now *Yun-nan-foo*), the *Peaou-sing*, or prince, gave him an interview, when he said to him, through an interpreter: 'The letter I have received is to induce me to give tribute of the products of my country; but I have already sent to form a treaty of alliance with 'Tang, either on terms of equality, as elder and younger brothers, or, at least, as uncle and nephew. Why should I, then, pay tribute?' To this *Yun-keen* replied, 'You, prince, have received from Tang, the six *Chaou*, united in one: the favor shown to you has been very great; do not then let a little anger cause a continuance of war on the frontier. Prince, if you wish to improve your former friendship, why will you forsake the ancient service paid by your ancestors? To obey your ancestors is piety; to serve a greater nation, justice; to cease from war and strife benevolence; and to distinguish between names and things, propriety. These four constitute virtue (or bring down virtue and kindness). Can you desist from exertion to obtain them?'—The envoy's arguments did not succeed; but the prince, or *Peaou-sin*, treated him kindly, gave him 'wooden tablets' (two pieces of wood, painted black, with characters on them, and the letter between them); and sent him back safely. He would not, however, *fang peaou, ching kung*,—present a letter with uplifted hands, and declare himself 'a tribute bearer'—We would ask:—Have Europeans been equally decided; against adopting the name of tribute?—Or have they not rather presented *peaou*—'statement offered to a superior,' and suffered themselves to be announced as *Kung-she*,—tribute bearers?

**DIED**, at Manila, on the 26th of September last, Raphael Daniel Baboon, Esq., Merchant at Madras, deeply regretted by all his friends.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

TEMP. - BAR.

night. noon.				WIND.	
1	76	85	29.90	Fine weather, moderate breeze	E a SE.
2	76	86	29.96	" "	SE.
3	78	88	29.75	" sultry, " "	" "
4	76	83	29.75	First part, heavy rain, thunder and lightning; mid. and lat. unsettled, with rain at times; light breeze	" "
5	74	79	29.80	Most part, rain; and, at times, a fresh breeze	" "
6	74	81	29.90	Fine weather; light breeze	" "
7	75	84	29.95	" light variable air	NE a SE.
8	78	85	29.90	first and mid. parts, light air, " "	N a NW.
				latter, rain, thunder and lightning;	" "
				moderate breeze	SE.
9	74	88	29.85	first and mid. part, light breeze; " "	N a NE.
				latter, rain, thunder and lightning	N a NE.
10	73	81	29.90	First part fine; middle and latter, unsettled, with rain; variable	NE a SE.
11	76	82	29.96	Cloudy, with light rain at times; light breeze	E.
12	76	84	29.80	Fine weather; latterly, a fresh breeze	N.
13	78	84	29.70	" moderate breeze	N a NE.
14	78	83	29.66	" fresh breeze	N a NNW.
15	74	78	29.50	Cloudy, with rain, most part; moderate breeze	N.
16	69	74	29.40	Most part rain; variable light breeze	N a SE.
17	71	78	29.40	Fine weather; light, variable	N a NW.
18	71	82	29.90	Unsettled, rain at times	SE.
19	71	83	30.	Fine weather, light variable	N a SE.
20	76	81	30.	First part, cloudy; mid. and latter rain thunder and lightning; variable	" "
21	74	81	29.90	Unsettled weather; frequent rain, light & vble	" "
22	76	83	29.90	Mostly, fine weather; moderate breeze	SE.
23	74	84	30.00	Fine weather light breeze	E a SE.
24	76	84	30.00	" "	" "
25	78	85	30.06	First part fine; rain in middle part with a light breeze; latter cloudy with lightning; a fresh breeze	N.
26	78	88	30.00	Fine weather, fresh breeze	" "
27	79	89	30.05	" "	" "
28	87	89	30.06	Fine weather first and middle parts; latter cloudy, with a strong breeze	" "
29	86	75	30.16	" "	" "
30	85	72	30.10	Most part cloudy; moderate breeze	" "

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

**OCTOBER 17th, 1892.**

**IMPORTS.**

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 1/2	Catty
Assafetida	....	4 1/2		
Biche de mar	....	8 a	15	
" very superior	....	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees-wax	....	24 a	25	
Betel nut (new)	....	4 a	4 1/2	
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Barus	....	10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca	....	30 a	32	
" Mauritius	....	18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	260 a	290	
" ungarbled	....	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	....	15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	....	23.50		
" Japan	....	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Taels 8 a	10.4	
" Bengal	....	8.5 a	10.5	
" Madras (old) 10. 3	(new)	11		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 2 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	....	2		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	....	35		Pecul
" " 20 a 30	....	42		
" " 30 a 40	....	38		
" " 40 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar	....	30		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	....	5 a	5 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4 a	5	
" Ceylon	....	3		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	....	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	....	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	....	70		
" " cuttings	....	70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....	60 a	65	
" clarified	....	70 a	80	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3		
" scrap	....	1 1/2		
Lead pig	....	4 1/2		
Mace	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10: ungarbled	....	5 a	6	
Opium Patna	....	780 a	775	Chest
" Benares	....	760		
" Bombay	....	500 a	495	
" Damaun	....			
" Turkey	....	700		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....	7		
Putchuck	....	14 a	15	
Quicksilver	....	58 a	60	
Rattans	....	2 1/2 a	3	
Rice	....	2 a	2.20	
Rose Maloes	....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	none		Pecul
" Lintin	....	6 a	6 1/2	
" Indian	....	10 a	16	
" Sandwich island	....	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	....	1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	....	28 a	24	
" very fine	....	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	....	45 a	50 1/2	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....	45 a	50	each
" Land "	....	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	....	70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	....	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60 1/2	Pecul

Steel English	....	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2		Pecul
" Swedish in kits	....	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	....	5 a	6 1/2	Pecul
Spelter	....	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	32 a	35 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates	....	6		Box
Tin, Banca	....	15		
" Straits', 1st quality	....	14 a	14 1/2	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	....	1.60 a	1.70	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	....	19		
" Dutch, 40	....	23	28 a	30
" broad, 40 by 33	....	28 a	30	Piece
Long-ells,	....	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90 1/2	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2: here	....	Sp. Drs. 2. 25		
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	....	1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,	....	28 a	30	
Cassia (outside) 7 1/2 a 7 1/2	....	10 a	11	
" buds	....	14 a	15	
" (new)	....			
China root	....	3 1/2		
Cubebs	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecu
Galangal	....		3 1/2	
Gamboge	....	75 a	85	
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	....	10		
" red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....	20 a	22	
Musk	....	70 a	110 1/2	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	....	70 a	71	
" " 2d.	....	55		
" " 2nd sort	....	46		
" " 3d.	....	33 a	34	100
" small	....	none		
" blue Nankins small, (9 1/2 yds. 12 ins)	....	70 a	75	
" large (10 1/2, " 13, " Canton	....	80 a	85	
" Canton	....	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb	....	50 a	55	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	....			
" Tsatlee	....			
" Canton N°. 1	Taels	260 a	265	
" " 2	....	250		
" " 3	....	225 a	230	
" " 4	....	140		
" " 1 Drs	....	90		
" " 2	....	70		
" " 3	....	63		
Sugar raw	....	Taels 5. a	5. 4	
" Pingfa	....	5.8 a	6. —	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	Sp. Drs. 11 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort	Taels	6.6		
" " 2d.	....	none		
Tea Bohea	....	12 a	15	
" Congo	....	20 a	28	
" Campoy	....	28 a	30	Pecul
" Sonchong	....	19 a	35	
" Peko	....	38 a	60	
" Ankoï Sonchong	....	18 a	20	
" Hyson	....	none		
" " skin	....			
" " young	....			
" Gunpowder	....			
" Twankay	....			
" Orange Peko	....	20 a	21	
" Caper	....	20 a	22	
Tortoise shell	....			
Turmeric	....	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	....	13		
Vermilion	....	34 a	35 1/2	Box
Whanghees	....	22 a	25 1/2	1000

Gold 98 touch .. 23½ ..... \$ Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin ½ a 1 per cent. prem.  
 Spanish dollars entire ..... } none  
 Republican .....

London \$ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4/3.  
 Other Bills, s. 4/4  
 Bengal Co's. 207 Ss. Rs. \$ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 209  
 Bombay .. 216 a 218 By. Rs. " " "

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.** Considerable activity prevailed during the early part of this month, and extensive sales were effected at a slight advance on previous prices, but there has been little done since.

The chief operations of late have been confined to the transactions between the Committee and the Hong-Merchants, who have purchased the Company's BOMBAY Investments at rates according to quality of Tn. 9. 2 to 10. 4 averaging about Tn. 9. 8, and BENGAL at 10. 5 per picul.

**OPIMUM.** The clearances from the 1st to the 8th Inst. were trifling, only 337 chests, but the arrival of some Junks has since occasioned a considerable activity, and the returns on the 15th Inst. amounted to 1178 chests consisting of 263 chests, Patna 132, Benares and Malwa 783. A few time sales have been made of Malwa, constituting the principal business in the drug. Patna and Benares are still dull, being pressed on the market at reduced rates.

In consequence of the stock of Turkey being greatly diminished, the price has advanced to Sp. Drs. 700 per picul, and for the few remaining piculs, considerably higher rates are demanded.

Our market for PIECE GOODS has again become dull: the supply of every description of these manufactures has been great this season, and remunerating prices, we understand, cannot be obtained for the importer. Handkerchiefs, Chintzes, and various other printed articles are at unusually low prices.

The stocks of LEAD, IRON and STEEL are extensive, and no improvement in prices can be expected.

WOOLLENS remain without variation, but well assorted colours and qualities of cloth are generally in demand.

**TIN PLATES** are in no request, the market being supplied much beyond the wants of the place: the importations of this season have fallen short of those of last.

**CANTON RAW SILK** has advanced, the production of the several crops having fallen very short of the usual supplies.

No purchases have yet been made of NANKIN RAW SILK, the holders not relaxing in their demand for high prices, while intending purchasers hang off in expectation of a material reduction.

A few lots of Mother Cloves have been sold at Sp. Drs. 18 per picul.

Some LONG PEPPER has lately been imported, for which not more than Sp. Drs. 6 to 6½ per picul has been offered; it is not in demand here.

The late demand for CASSIA has occasioned a further advance of price, and the dealers are now asking Sp. Drs. 7½ to 7¾ per picul.

In COTTON YARN, some private sales have, we are informed, been made of the numbers 20 to 36 at 41 Sp. Drs., and the Company are in treaty for the sale of their low numbers up to 38, for which Sp. Drs. 37 per picul have been offered; they having already disposed of the qualities above number 40, at 40 Sp. Drs. per picul, these have since been sold to an European for exportation.

The GREEN TEAS are not yet arrived.

The BETEL NUT, per "Windsor," is not yet sold, and we have not heard that this cargo has made any sensible alteration in the market.

By our late advices from MANILA, SUGAR had risen to Sp. Drs. 4½ per picul.

The Singapore reports describe that place as being over-loaded with PIECE GOODS and COTTON YARN, and the few sales, that were making, were at very low prices.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER	ARRIVED	FROM
1 Brk. bque.	Red Rover,	Clifton,
2 Dan. br.	Kronborg,	Lind,
" Am. sh.	Flavies,	Hunt,
6 " "	Walter,	Faulk,
" " "	Oneida,	Huddleston,
9 H. C. S.	Charles Grant,	Manderson,
12 H. C. S.	William Fairlie,	Blair,
Port. br.	Tenerario,	"
13 H. C. S.	Windsor,	Proctor,
" Netts. sh.	Hoktai,	Rough,
" Am. "	Mary,	Cristianson,

### PASSENGERS

Per KRONBORG, James Innes Esq.  
 H. C. S. CHARLES GRANT, Sir. C. Grey, Messrs Holdsworth, Jackson, Colquhoun, and Shand.

RED ROVER, J. Higginson Esq.

H. C. S. WINDSOR, (from Pissang) Revd. Mr Jones.  
 H. C. S. WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Mrs. Apin and child, Capt. Apin, Lieut. E. W. Scott, Beng. Artillery, and Mr. Chas. Toussaint.

OCTOBER	SAILED	FOR
1 Sp. br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,
3 " "	Cepitela,	Eguaras,
4 " "	Triunfo,	Salado,
6 Brk. bque.	Mercury,	Holmes,
" " "	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,
" " br.	Indian,	Ravenscroft,
12 " sh.	Futay Salam,	Keys,

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

### FOR THE STRAITS' & BOMBAY.

The ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. Tonks, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FURDONJER HORNMUZIER.

No. 3 French Hong,  
 August 22nd, 1832.

### FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Capt. Lyon, will sail about 23th October. For Freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

### FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HANNAH, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 5th of November next. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

### FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. John Watt, will leave Whampoa about the 20th of October next. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

CANTON, August 13th, 1832.

### FOR MANILA AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP EDMONSTONE, E. HADLEY, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 20th proximo. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

### FREIGHT FOR MANILA AND JAVA.

THE NETH. SHIP THEETIS, CAPTAIN LIMON,

Will sail on the 29th of October. Apply to

B. GERHAERT & SONS VAN BASS.

September 26th, 1832.

### FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA.

THE NETH. SHIP MERIADE, CAPTAIN ROSS,

will take freight for the above port direct. Apply to

B. GERHAERT & SONS VAN BASS.

Canton, 20th September, 1831.

### FOR BATAVIA.

The Netherlands ship CHARLOTTE, Capt. Harms, will leave Lintin forthwith.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 15th, 1832.

### FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail in all October. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON, September 2th, 1832.

### FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The barque TROUGHTON, Capt. Thomson, will be despatched in all October, receiving her cargo at Lintin. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 13th, 1832.

The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRIZE CURRENT", are published twice a month at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

**IMPORTS.**

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1832.

**IMPORTS.**

Amber .....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 1/2	Catty
Assafetida .....	4 1/2		
Biche de mer .....	8 a	15	
" very superior .....	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax .....	24 a	25	
Betel nut (new) .....	4 a	4 1/2	
Birds' nests .....	26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Barus .....	10 a	30	
Cloves Motucca .....	30 a	32	
" Mauritius .....	18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled .....	260 a	290	
" ungarbled .....	180 a	200	
Copper, South American .....	15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation .....	23.50		
" Japan .....	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments .....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay .....	Tael 8 a	10.4	
" Bengal .....	8.5 a	10.5	
" Madras (old) 10.3 (new) 11			
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds. ....	Sp. Drs. 2 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Longcloths 40 yds. ....	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds. ....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambries 12 yds. ....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c. ....	2		
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 16 a 20 .....	35		Pecul
" " 20 a 30 .....	42		
" " 30 a 40 .....	38		
" " 40 a 70 .....	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar .....	30		Catty
Cudbear .....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue .....	5 a	5 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius .....	4 a	5	
" Ceylon .....	3		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 .....	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 .....	70		
" " cuttings .....	70		
Fishmaws .....	60 a	75	
Flints .....	Cts. 50		
Gambier .....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, .....	60 a	65	
" clarified .....	70 a	80	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch .....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod, 1/2 inch & under .....	3		
" scrap .....	1 1/2		
Lead pig .....	4 1/2		
Mace .....	none		
Myrrh .....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs .....	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled, .....	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna .....	765 a	770	
" Benares .....	750		Chest
" Bombay .....			
" Damann .....	515		
" Turkey .....	720		Pecul
Pepper Malay .....	7 1/2 a	8	
Patchuck .....	14 a	15	
Quicksilver .....	58 a	60	
Rattans .....	2 1/2 a	3	
Rice .....	2 a	2.20	
Rose Maloes .....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa .....	none		Pecul
" Lintin .....	6 a	6 1/2	
Sandalwood .....	10 a	16	
" Sandwich island .....	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood .....	1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins .....	28 a	24	
" very fine .....	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit .....	45 a	50 1/2	100
" Seal .....	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter .....	45 a	50	
" Land .....	5 a	6 1/2	each
" Beaver .....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	
" Fox .....	cents 70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply) Sp. Drs. 20 a		60 1/2	Pecul

Steel English .....	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2		Pecul
" Swedish, in kits .....	5		Cwt.
Stock fish .....	5 a	6	
Spelter .....	4		Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver .....	32 a	35 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates .....	6		Box
Tin, Banca .....	15		
" Straits, 1st quality .....	14 a	14 1/2	Pecul
Woolens, Broadcloth, .....	1.40 a	1.50	Yard
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	14 a	15	
" Dutch, 40 .....	26 a	28	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33 .....	26 a	28	
Long-ells, .....	7		
Scarlet cuttings .....	80 a	90 1/2	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1 1/2 a 2: here, Sp. Drs. 2. 25			
Aniseed star .....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of .....	1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes .....	14 a	16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf .....	45 a	46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton, .....	28 a	30	
Cassia (shipped outside) 9 .....	12 a	13	
" buds .....		15	
China root .....	3 1/2		
Cubebs .....	none		
Dragons' blood .....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal .....		3 1/2	
Gamboga .....	75 a	85	
Glass beads .....	16 a	22	
Hartall .....	12 a	13	
Lead white .....	10		
" red .....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells .....	20 a	22	
Musk .....	70 a	110 1/2	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st .....	70 a	71	
" " 2d. 1st sort .....	55		
" " 2nd .....	46		
" " 3d. ....	33 a	34	100
" small .....	none		
" blue Nankin, small (9 1/2 yds. 12 ins)	70 a	75	
" large (10 1/2 " 13 " )	80 a	85	
" Canton .....	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia .....	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb .....	50		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam .....			
" " Tsatlee .....			
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1 .....	Tael 260 a	265	
" " 2 .....	250		
" " 3 .....	225 a	230	
" " 4 .....	140		
" " 1 Drs .....	90		
" " 2 .....	70		
" " 3 .....	63		
Sugar raw .....	Tael 5 a	5.4	
" Pingfa .....	5.8 a	6. —	
Sugar Candy Chinchew .....	Sp. Drs. 11 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort, Tael 6.6			
" " 2d. ....	none		
Tea Bohea .....	12 a	15	
" Congo .....	20 a	28	
" Campoy .....	28 a	30	Pecul
" Souchong .....	19 a	35	
" Peko .....	38 a	60	
" Anko Souchong .....	18 a	20	
" Hyson .....	55 a	60	
" " skin .....	26 a	30	
" " young .....	45 a	50	
" Gunpowder .....	64 a	66	
" Twankay .....	30 a	32	
" Orange Peko .....	20 a	21	
" Capér .....	20 a	22	
Tortoise shell .....			
Turmeric .....	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague .....	13		
Vermilion .....	34 a	35 1/2	Box
Whanghees .....	22 a	25 1/2	1000

## BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. \$ 231 ..... Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin 1.1 per cent. prem.  
 Spanish dollars entire ..... } none  
 Republican ..... }

## EXCHANGES.

London & Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills suitable for negotiation in India 4/3.  
 Other Bills, s. 4/4  
 Bengal Co's 207 Sa. Rs. & 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 209  
 Bombay " 216 & 218 By. Rs. " " "

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.**—Our market has lately been very dull, and although no sales have been made at reduced rates, yet 2 or 3 mace per picul are spoken of as the probable decline of price. The stock on the 1st inst. was 85,404 bales, consisting of 59,148 BOMBAY, 29,076 BENGAL, and 7,180 MADRAS, which is exclusive of the cargoes of the H. C. S. MARQUIS CAMDEN, and of the CAMBRIDGE, and HERCULES, lately arrived.

**ORANGE.**—The clearances in the past month have been very extensive, amounting to 2,880 chests. The departure of the annual Orange Junk, as well as some others, has created much activity; and sales of MALWA, in small lots, have been made at Sp. Drs. 510 and 515 per chest, cash; but there is little or no demand for PATNA or BENARES.

The Company's investments of WOOLLENS have been sold at mace 11:5, since which, the market has been much depressed, and prices have declined to our present quotations.

Eight dollars per picul for a moderate parcel of PEPPER might now be obtained; but it would, most likely, fall under any considerable importation.

The last Cargo of BETEL NUT was disposed of at Sp. Drs. 4½ per picul.

No alteration in our market for BRITISH PIECE GOODS.

TIN is very dull.

CASSIA is very scarce, and our present quotations are demanded.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment of Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH MAGNIAC expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM SPROUT BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

Batavia, 1st September, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail in all November. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP SANNAN, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Whampoa about the 5th of November next. For Freight apply to

FRANJEE PASTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

## FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

THE CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa early in December.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

THE MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail in all October. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 8th, 1832.

THE Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both £ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER	ARRIVED	FROM
13 Am. ship	Jeannette,	Pearce, Manila,
14 Sp. "	Diana,	Escarate, "
16 Am. "	Tromont,	Sturgis, Batavia,
18 " barque	Mary Fazier,	Pelham, Manila,
" H. C. S.	Marquis Camden,	Larkins, Bombay,
23 Am. ship	Panama,	Griswold, New York,
24 " "	Morrison,	Bardin, Philadelphia,
" " "	Florida,	Howland, New York,
" " "	Cleopatra,	Evans, New York
" " "		& Manila,
26 H. C. C. S.	Barossa,	Wilson, London,
28 Brit. ship	Cambridge,	Barber, Bombay,
" " "	Hercules,	Wilson, Madras,
" Am. "	Commerce,	Fleming, Philadelphia.

### PASSENGERS

Per RED ROVER.—Mrs. Clifton and family.  
 MARQUIS CAMDEN.—Mrs. G. Luke and Edward Luke Esq.  
 CAMBRIDGE.—Lancelot Dent Esq.

OCTOBER	SAILED	FOR
20 Brit. ship	Helen,	Lungley, Bombay,
" " barque	Sylph,	Wallace, E. Coast,
" " "	Falcon,	Ovenstone, Calcutta,
23 Am. ship	Potomac,	Condry, Cowes,
25 H. C. S.	George the Fourth,	Barrow, London,
" H. C. S.	Canning,	Baylis, "
26 Neth. ship	Pleiades,	Ross, Batavia,
" Sp. brig	Velos,	Cuculla, Manila,
" ship	Paz,	Castro, "
27 Brit.	Charles Forbes,	Willis, Bombay,
28 " barque	Pinang Merchant,	Youngusband, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS

Per GEORGE THE FOURTH.—John Ellis Esq.  
 CANNING.—Rev. G. H. Vachell.  
 FALCON.—Mrs. Ovenstone and child.  
 PLEIADES.—Captains Ross and Rutledge, Messrs. Lloyd, Cherriman, and part of the crews of the two Dutch ships "Fair Armenian" and "Sophia."  
 SYLPH.—Rev. C. Gutzlaff and Alex. Robertson Esq.  
 PINANG MERCHANT.—Mrs. Youngusband and family.

## ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, TO THE 1st. OF NOVEMBER, 1832.

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
OCTOBER .....	86			6							
{ bld	532	770	475860	270	750	207000	1980	500	993000	2880	Sp. Drs.
{ new											1,675,860
Six previous months	2356		1947890	785		611205	8504		4536910	11645	7,096,005
Consumption to 1st. Nov.	2974		2423750	1061		818205	10490		5529910	14525	8,771,805
Stock at Lintin ..	201			11			4787			8062	
{ old											
{ new	2491			682							

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

OCTOBER 17<sup>th</sup> 1832.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## FRESH SODA WATER.

Fresh Bengal Soda Water just received, and for sale at \$ 2 & dozen. Apply to

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captn. Lyon, will sail about the 25th of October. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE SHIP JOHN BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN JOHN WATTS.

Will leave Whampoa about the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

CANTON, August 13th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. Tonks, will positively leave Whampoa on the 25th of October next. For Freight apply to

FURDONJEE HORMUZJEE.

No. 2 French Hong, August 22nd. 1832.

## FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR EUROPE.

The HAMBURGH ship FLORA, Captain Jacobi. Apply to

B. GERNAERT & SENN. VAN BASEL.

CANTON, August 25th, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail in all October. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON, September 8th, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The barque TROUGHTON, Capt. Thomson, will be despatched in all October, receiving her cargo at Lintin. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 15th, 1832.

## FREIGHT FOR MANILA & JAVA.

THE NETH. SHIP THETIS, CAPTAIN LIMON, Will sail on the 20th of October. Apply to

B. GERNAERT & SENN. VAN BASEL.

September 29th, 1832.

## BYRON GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 1st. No. of this splendid work, containing five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by Corbould, Stothard, &c. are on sale at

MARKWICK & LANE'S.

Price in 4to ..... \$ 14  
in 8vo ..... \$ 14

## NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to have a boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.

No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 29th. 1832.

## FOR SALE.

An English-built six-oared Gig, 42 feet long, copper fastened. Apply to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.

No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 29th. 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PASSAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of October next, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—Letters, 10 cents each; parcels, from 25 to 50 cents each.

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—

For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, ..... \$ 30

For one passenger to Lintin or Macao,

touching at Cap-sing-moon, ..... 35

For every additional passenger, ..... 5

The "Union" and "Syph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Syph", \$ 8 per day.

"St. George" 5 "

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praya Grande. Applications for passage to be made

At Macao, to MARKWICK & LANE.

At Canton, to ROBERT EDWARDS.

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarins, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, September 27th, 1832.

## FOR MANILA AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP EDMONSTONE, K. HADLEY, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 20th proximo.

For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HANNAH, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 5th of November next.

For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

## HAVANNA SEGARS,

Of a superior quality, for sale at \$ 4 & lb. by

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## NOTICE.

For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America,

**WILLIAM CARROL**

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as *Consular Commercial Agent* for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

St. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

## NOTICE.

**WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.**

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper; also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; *Good bills of Exchange negotiated.*

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at ROBT EDWARDS's, N° 3 American Hong.

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weather shoes, from Stunt. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland; Very fine Irish linen; 104 damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half-Hose, colored and plain. Very Fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Pint Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Batavia Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havanna and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles &c. &c. &c.

## PROSPECTUS

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr. Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing. To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

READER, BY CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

## FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA.

THE NETH. SHIP PLEIADES, CAPTAIN ROSS, will take freight for the above port direct. Apply to  
B. GRENAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.  
Canton, 29th September, 1831.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S  
EUROPEAN BAZAR, N° 3. IMPERIAL HONG,  
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth La-fitte and Chateau Margeaux Claret, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior Champaign; a small quantity of fine old Hock, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland Whiskey; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter-Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. Hosiery in Silk, Einen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins. Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; Stationary of all descriptions; a variety of Perfumery from Smith and nephew, Bristow and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

## FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The ship LORD AMHERST, Capt. T. Rees, will sail from Lintin in all this month.

WHITEMAN & Co.  
Canton, 7th October, 1832.

## FOR BATAVIA.

The Netherlands ship CHARLOTTA, Capt. Harms, will leave Lintin forthwith.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
October 15th, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of MR. WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.  
Batavia, 1st September, 1832.

The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT", are published twice a month at No. 3. Creek Hong. Subscription for both £ 12 per annum. Single No. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards; Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 5. SATURDAY, 3<sup>d</sup> NOVEMBER, 1832. NO. 17.

## NOTICE.

THE interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 13<sup>th</sup> February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.  
Canton, 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT ROYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.  
Batavia, 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1832.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon, or being indebted to the late Firm of LIBBY, FRANK and Co. of Canton, are hereby requested to send their accounts to Mr. JESSE CRAGG, who was appointed Trustee of the said Estate, at a Meeting of Creditors, held on the 29<sup>th</sup> ultimo.

Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1832.

## NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to have a boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL, No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 20<sup>th</sup>, 1832.

## FOR SALE.

Fresh Soda Water, at two dollars per dozen. Bottles returned. Apply to

C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL, No. 6 Imperial Hong, Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1832.

## HAVANNA SEGARS.

Of a superior quality, for sale at \$4 & 15. by ROBERT EDWARDS, No. 3, Amoy Street Hong.

## FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa early in December.

WHITMAN & Co.  
Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HANNAH, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER, Will leave Whampoa about the 5<sup>th</sup> of November next.

For Freight apply to FRANKIE PESTONJEE, Canton, September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail in all November. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail in all October. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
CANTON, September 8<sup>th</sup>, 1832.

## CANTON.

The rebellion is now considered as almost concluded. It is some time since our native commercial friends informed us that it was eight tenths finished, and we may now safely add one tenth to the Imperial side. In Peking, however, considerable attention is still paid to the subject, and in some of the latest Gazettes are long Imperial edicts in reference to it. The sudden fall of Governor Lu from his high station in office &c. in Imperial favour, has likewise turned observation towards it from other parts.

A late Peking extract informs us of an unsuccessful attempt, made by the mountaineers in Kwang-se, to join those who are in rebellion in Hoo-nan; which was put down by Ke fan, the Poo-yuen of that province. The date of the affair is so far back as last September. From the names of the mountaineer chiefs, they appear to have been relatives of Chaou-kin-lung, the Golden Dragon. The despatch sent up by Ke fan to the Emperor, is in the usual Chinese style of bombast; but at the same time shows clearly that the government did not overcome the mountaineers without considerable difficulty. The number of rebellious mountaineers was 4000 or 5000; but some of these appear to have been peaceable, until they saw the party who had set off for Hoo-nan butchered by the Chinese. The strength of the government force does not appear; but it is stated to have been less than that of the rebels. His Imperial Majesty highly approves of the conduct of Ke fan and his subordinate officers; and permits the whole expense of the military movement in Kwang-se, (140,000 taels) to be paid from the Government purse.

LOCAL.—GOVERNOR LE. Reports concerning this time-serving and dishonest statesman, are very numerous and various. Some travellers, from the north, say they saw his boat going on with blue-painted lanterns—the insignia of death. Others say he has, half way to Peking, received orders not to shew his face there; but to proceed immediately to Ele, on the borders of Russia, to be a convict put to hard labour. We have seen nothing official, since he left the unfortunate highlands of Leen-chow.

Governor Loo, the magnate LE's successor, is to leave the hills on the 6<sup>th</sup> of November, and may be expected in Canton about the 10<sup>th</sup>. The Kwong-heep, or general of police, with the Nei-tai, or Judge, are to precede him a few days.

On Sunday, the 14<sup>th</sup> of October, an offensive proclamation, against natives serving foreigners, was posted up in the streets of Macao by the Chinese resident magistrate, called the Tio-tang. The principle was laid down, that, by the laws of the Empire, no Chinese subject should serve a barbarian foreigner; but, least of all, nurses for infants and women servants for families. The order was peremptory, and no time allowed for wet-nurses to have their places supplied. Some European ladies felt the inconvenience considerably. But the order, like many others, seems to have been intended only to annoy, till a fee or bribe was paid to be allowed to disregard it. If it were asked—“what is the object of Chinese legislation concerning foreigners?”—the answer we think should be—“to get as much money as possible out of their pockets; and to degrade them in the eyes of all natives.”

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of October, seven men suffered the penalty of death, as pirates, in the district of Heang-shan. It was an act of the local government, without reference to court.

The rebellion has ceased, all at once, simply, as it would appear, by letting the rebels alone. The highlanders stay inside their hills, and the Imperial troops retire. It is however rumored, that government is going to build a new town at the foot of the hills to hem in the mountaineers.

On the 30th ultimo, a fire broke out in the middle of the day at *Sia ming*, a part of the suburbs about a mile to the westward of the Factories, which is famous as the local of innumerable gambling houses and others of still worse repute. We published, in February last, an account of a fire at the same place which occasioned great loss of life. This seems to have been attended with similar consequences: the houses, which are of wood, built on piles over an extensive mud flat, were consumed as rapidly as to render escape by land or water equally impracticable. Large bands of robbers resort, on these occasions, to the scene of destruction and are a tid to find their most valuable booty in the seizure of the unhappy inmates of these dens of vice, whom they remove for subsequent sale. The number of these banditti is sometimes so great as to overawe the police.

**THE BARQUE "AGNES," CAPTAIN THOMAS.**—A report has, within the last week, partially obtained in Canton of the loss of this vessel. When we state that she is said to be lost on the *Barrier Riffs*, on a passage from Canton to Sydney, and that her crew are described as reaching Manila in their boats, in the month of October, we presume that it will be superfluous in us to assert that the story is utterly absurd.

The facts of the case will be found in the following extract of a letter, of date 17th September, from Batavia.

"We are under the unpleasant necessity of informing you, that the Bark 'Clyon,' Captain P. Davidson, arrived at Sourabaya from Sydney, brings the account of the loss of the Bark 'Agnes,' in Torres Straits: the Captain and crew were picked up by the 'Pescator,' bound to the Isle de France. The Captain's name was not mentioned in the letter to us, but, we presume, it must be Captain Thomas: and have written to our correspondents, to endeavour to ascertain this fact."

The 'Agnes,' Capt in Thomas, left Manila on the 14th of August, bound to New South Wales; and as she could not well have reached the scene of ship wreck, which was moreover entirely out of the track, it is supposed the wrecked vessel was another of the same name.

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.**—About ten nights since, a Chinese cook, at the Netherlands Consulate-Canton, was bitten in the foot by a snake, while walking across the Factory. In springing to get out of the way of what he at first supposed a cat, he trod on the tail of the snake, which again bit him twice in the same foot. He staggered a few paces and fell from dizziness; his companions procured the assistance of a native "doctor," who tried a ligature round the knee, and applied a *poilice of the bruised head of the reptile* on the wounds. Nausea and swelling of the lances succeeded; and at about 3 A. M., four hours after the accident, when it was evident that death was approaching, the master of the house was acquainted with the circumstances; but, before the medical gentleman, who was immediately sent for, could arrive, the man died.

Early on the same evening, a snake, most probably the same, had entwined itself round the leg of a gentleman residing in the same Factory, but he shook it off without being wounded, and the animal escaped. It was killed, while on its way up stairs, a few minutes after inflicting the wounds. It appears to have belonged to the species called (from the marks on the body), the *annulated snake*, the bite of which, in all countries where it is found, is regarded as fatal. This kind is, we are told, not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Canton, though it is but seldom known to enter houses.

**FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.**—A few days since a sentence took place in front of the Factories, between some men of an H. C. Ship, and a multitude of the vagabonds, who usually loiter about in front to stare at the foreigners, ready also to insult or beat them, as the case may be. In this instance, after the conclusion of the affair, one of the gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Factory was assailed, and struck by a stone; but, notwithstanding the resistance of the mob, he succeeded, with the assistance of one or two friends, in seizing and carrying off the offender. We suppose the extent of the punishment inflicted by the Mandarins, to whom he was given up, might be a slight bambooing. One of the Chinese, who received a blow on the head from a sailor, pretended that his skull was fractured; and, although the falsehood of this was at once de-

tected by one of the medical gentlemen resident here, it had the desired effect of inducing a *douceur* from the Hong-merchants and linguists.

It is notorious that so great is the ill will and contempt engendered in the minds of the Chinese, principally by the proclamation; and in ligacies to which foreigners in Canton are compelled to submit, that it is at considerable personal risk that any one can go to a distance of two or three hundred yards from his house, in even the immediate vicinity of which he is by no means safe;—and this is the system which finds pyrogyriats in England, and to which we are called on to yield obedience, as the price of a residence here!

There is an epigram by Dean Swift, on a man who after fighting his three friends, and getting wounded to prove his courage, goes home and is cudgelled by his wife. The application to England in her relations with this "Celestial" empire is easy; she stood singly in arms against the whole of Europe, and she conquered; reverse the picture, and she, strange to say, is found to be "wonderfully" by a nation as impotent as was glorious; nay, at present still, there are not wanting people, who shudder at any offer of resistance to this honorable state of things!

We wish but to add, that the walls round the Factories are, as usual at this time of year, a horned with proclamations, charging foreigners with vices, at which human ty shoulders, and while, in the columns of a public print, we are not hint at it. It is time that foreign nations came to the resolution not to yield passively to this bitter degradation.

#### THE WHAMPOA REGATTA.

We have been favored, by a friend with the following letter, detailing the Races which were, we understand, kept up this year with great spirit. They form an admirable relief to the usual monotonous routine of a Wham-po life; and, as the prizes are divided among the crews of the winning boats, an useful spirit of emulation is excited among the sea men of the fleet. Our friends of next season will find an inducement to a good race in the cup (value 30 dollars), given by the British merchants at Canton, to be pulled for at next year's Regatta.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR.—For this moment of those who may be interested in the Wham-po Regatta, I request your insertion of the following hasty description of it.

These Races began on Friday last, under the management of *Captain Larkins*, *Liak ty*, and *Dunghy*. The amusement afforded was never before excellent on any former occasion; the fitness of the weather added much to the gaiety of the scene, and the pleasures of the sport.

**Friday.**—The first prize was Sp. Dr. 32 for 13-oared quarter-cutters, only two started, the other being the *Heron*, which, the *Asia's* Challenger withdrawing, was being justified the *Ann* of *Belmont* and *Blue Sleeves*, no boat of this description opposing them; was easy by the *Ann*, which took the lead and kept it, *Blue Sleeves* never had a chance.

**2nd Race.**—3-oared Pairs for Sp. Dr. 18 in three prizes, seven boats started, but only three were placed by the umpire. A sporting race, and well-contested; many dollars changed hands—*Ann* came in as under:

- 1st Edinburgh's *Ann*.
- 2nd *Dunira's* *Blue Rill*.
- 3rd *Macquod's* *Young Harry*.

**3rd Race.**—13-oared quarter-cutters, for Sp. Dr. 14 in 6 prizes. This was a very interesting and beautiful race—nine boats started. The *Edinburgh's* *Ann* took the lead, and kept it, winning easily by several lengths.

- 1st Edinburgh's *Ann*.
- 2nd *Atholl's* *Rapid*.
- 3rd *Lord Lowther's* *Tam O'Shanter*.
- 4th Edinburgh's *Agnes*.
- 5th *Thomas Coats's* *Core of Cork*.
- 6th *William Farlie's* *Paul Pry*.

**4th Race.**—12-oared quarter-cutters, for Sp. Dr. 63 in five prizes. Nine boats started. This race was beautifully contested, and very hot by the *Ann's* Challenger and Edinburgh's *Ann*. It was a neck and neck affair, the Challenger winning by about a length and a half; the other boats could not "go the pace".

- 1st *Asia's* Challenger.
- 2nd Edinburgh's *Ann*.
- 3rd *Atholl's* *Rapid*.
- 4th *Charles Grant's* *Try it again*.
- 5th Edinburgh's *Agnes*.

5th Race—3-oared galleys, for Sp. Drs. 21 in three prizes. Eight or ten boats started, a pretty race, and well pulled—came in as under:—

- 1st Charles Gaird's Little Breeches.
- 2nd Edinburgh's Anna.
- 3rd Orwell's Fire Fly.

6th Race—for Sp. Drs. 32 in four prizes, for 6-oared galleys. This was the most interesting race of the day, and for some time pending on the event. The Orwell's Comedy, the favorite at starting, in some instances at odds. The Asia's Harlequin found the light breeze in the pantomime, could not keep pace with the steady step of Comedy, in fact he could not do the trick. The state of both crews showed there was no fancy in the affair. Won by about half a length—seven started.

- 1st Orwell's Comedy.
- 2nd Asia's Harlequin.
- 3rd Macqueen's Anna.
- 4th Edinburgh's Little Bess.

6th Race—for Sp. Drs. 2) between the two winning 12 and the two winning 16-oared galleys. A fine race won by Asia's Challenger after a hard try with the Edinburgh's Arctics, the usual distance two lengths between them, the other boats 'nowhere.'

SATURDAY 27th.—The Races of this day commenced with the 4-oared Gigs, for 24 Sp. Drs. in three prizes.—The Camden's Fancy and Berwickshire's Perseverance were the favorites; good boats and well pulled—five started, and came in as under:—

- 1st Camden's Fancy.
- 2nd Berwickshire's Perseverance.
- 3rd Asia's Frolic.

2nd Race—Large cutters carried on the booms—for Sp. Drs. 200 in seven prizes. These useful boats mastered strong at the starting post, and though not well adapted for racing, afforded good sport; fourteen started, their crews amounting to more than 200 men; a good race; the Kedg and Pinner gentlemen came in as under; the Lord Lowther's Black Joke leading considerably.

- 1st Lord Lowther's Black Joke.
- 2nd Marquis of Camden's Brown Bear.
- 3rd Edinburgh's Kate.
- 4th Abercrombie Robinson's Surprise.
- 5th Dutches of Atholl's Punch Bowl.
- 6th Macqueen's Vivian.
- 7th London's Bruise Water.

3rd Race—14-oared quarter-cutters, for Sp. Drs. 121 in five prizes, ten started. In this race the struggle lay between the Asia's Challenger and Edinburgh's Arctics. The pace throughout was severe, Challenger won by the usual distance between these beautiful boats. They passed the winning post as under:—

- 1st Asia's Challenger.
- 2nd Edinburgh's Arctics.
- 3rd Atholl's Rapid.
- 4th Camden's Try it again.
- 5th Berwickshire's Blue Sleeves.

4th Race—7-oared quarter-cutters, for Sp. Drs. 71 in six prizes. A better assemblage of quarter-cutters has seldom been witnessed, and the boats which started at this race, by far the most brilliant of the whole. About seventeen boats started, and came in as under; the Edinburgh's Arctics was excluded. The Edinburgh's Arctics won cleverly.

- 1st Edinburgh's Arctics.
- 2nd Camden's Hythe.
- 3rd Abercrombie Robinson's Chance.
- 4th Atholl's Ariel.
- 5th Asia's Challenger.
- 6th Macqueen's Graculus.

5th Race—1-oared jolly boats, for Sp. Drs. 33 in 3 prizes, ten started. A very pretty race, between Polly, Mary Anne and Fancy, bearing seven oars.

- 1st Balcarras' Polly.
- 2nd London's Mary Anne.
- 3rd Camden's Fancy.

6th Race—for Sp. Drs. 23 two winning boom-cutters against the two winning double-banked quarter-cutters, four started. A very interesting race, the boom cutters could do nothing with their constant opponents Challenger and Arctics. The former won by the usual distance after a sharp struggle.

- 1st Asia's Challenger.
- 2nd Edinburgh's Arctics.

Match—1-oared gig, Berwickshire's Perseverance against the Camden's Fancy, a pretty race, but the Camden's boat's crew proved it was no use for Perseverance to fancy she could win, they came in as before.

- 1st Camden's Fancy.
- 2nd Berwickshire's Perseverance.

Match—Edinburgh's Little Bess against the Balcarras' large cutter, won easily by the Edinburgh's gig Little Bess.

Match—1-oared cutters, Camden's Hythe against Atholl's Ariel; a capital race won by the Hythe. Ariel beat about two lengths.

Match—3-oared gig, Orwell's Comedy against Asia's Harlequin. A severe race, Harlequin resumed his wand and lost Comedy.

Thus ended the Regatta for this season, and it is difficult to state which afforded the most gratification to the several gentlemen who honored it with their presence—the hospitality, good cheer, and kind attention that "all hands" received on board the H. C. Chop-boat, the splendid

entertainment given alternately by the Stewards, and though last, not least, the orderly good behaviour of every boat's crew, that either pulled or witnessed these races. Not a single accident occurred, and the Regatta of 1832 must be remembered with pleasure.

Your's,

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have intelligence by a letter from Wahoo, of date 14th September, of the death, on the 7th June, of the queen dowager KAABMANA.

The letter adds:—Her death does not seem to make much difference; but I have no doubt, in time, it will be so;—the King assumes more authority; but it will be some time before he has strength enough to do much.

Kaahmanu has, for several years, been well known to the civilized world, principally for her encouragement of the Missionaries, and her zeal in behalf of the establishment of Christianity as the sole religion of the islands. She has been generally acknowledged to possess considerable abilities, and it all the circumstances of her situation be taken into account, her conduct and firmness well entitle her to be considered an extraordinary example of reclamation from savage life, and a benefactress to her native islands.

LENDING SYSTEM of the Chinese Government. When the annual expenses of a province exceed the allotted amount, it is common in China to obtain the Imperial permission to borrow an additional sum from the Treasury. This sum is then placed at interest in the hands of some of the large mercantile bodies; a period being fixed for the final repayment both of the original sum and of the interest; but, of the annual interest, one half is put into the Treasury, till the whole amount borrowed has been restored; and the other half is taken to supply the lack of money required for the provincial expenses. At present, 100,000 taels have been thus deposited with the salt-merchants, for the use of Kwang-se province. The interest is at 10 per cent, and the whole is to be paid back in 20 years.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA. Africa has, from the times of early antiquity, presented unexplored wastes, where curiosity might revel in boundless freedom, and fact or illusion attract the scientific or mercantile traveller. Timbuctoo, Housa and Waranah with all their imaginary riches—the islands of the West—the realm of Prester John,—the identity of the Niger and Congo,—the rise, course and termination of the Niger,—and above all the springs of the Nile—these and many other objects have given an impulse to a spirit of discovery, which was either wrecked upon insurmountable obstacles or entered on the list of probabilities. Even when the object was achieved, it only partly repaid the trouble, and was never adequate to compensate the unwearied toil and waste of life so freely incurred in its desperate pursuit.

Whilst paying a tribute of merited esteem to all the African travellers, we would if possible engage the attention of our readers to an object, which may be obtained with less peril; it is no phantom, it is far from compromising in its results, and it claims strongly the interest of the British merchant.

One of the most wealthy provinces of the Chinese empire,—Keang-nan,—is less known to Europeans than some parts of the interior of Africa. It is so large as to render a sub-division into two provinces—Keang-soo, and Gan-hway—necessary. From the earliest times, it has been the seat of industry and arts, whilst the country is enriched by agriculture, and furnished with all the necessaries of life. That such a country should present an extensive field for trade is very natural; but, as far as the records of commercial enterprise in former times have come to us, we never could learn, that Europeans ever tried to establish a mercantile connexion with those regions. Was it the government, which discountenanced it? Has Keang-nan no access by way of sea?

We may remark, that the Chinese government, emanating from an autocrat whose sole politics are concentra-



in the maintenance of despotism, was always hostile to the establishment of trade in the neighbourhood of the ancient capital, Nankin; but can this prove a barrier to every attempt made to disentrail mankind from the trammels of exclusion in their intercourse with their fellow creatures? Could this system of absolute exclusion even be binding on the nation, whose rules enforced it; or could an attempt to over-leap the wall of separation be considered as a violation of the laws, in those who were daring enough to undertake such an horrid act? Chinese politics have silenced such illegal questions by styling their land "the Celestial empire." How can the Barbarian inhabitants of "terrestrial regions" question the wisdom of the Celestial empire, or how can he offend against inviolable laws? Yet the law of nature, which is written in the breast of every mortal, and of which even the Chinese are not entirely ignorant, has frequently overcome political restrictions. If we therefore should claim, upon this ground, a relaxation of the rigour of the law, and should be encouraged by the natives themselves to pursue a line of conduct which would finally destroy the national wall of separation, we could not be found guilty in the eyes of the world. But we have a greater right to ask, that the harbour of *Keang-nan* should be open to us. *Keang-nan* junks visit annually our Indian ports, and we have a fair right to demand the same privilege in regard to China. The Celestial empire has thrown all its harbours open for the *Siamese* junks, because the King of *Siam* gave to the Chinese junks an unlimited liberty to trade to his harbours:—why should we not expect the same? Though this argument has often silenced a clamorous *Keang-nan* mandarin, who talked about the violation of inviolable laws, we have not yet heard that British merchants in China view this matter in such a light. We submit this to their consideration, whilst we take a view of the facilities and difficulties of a navigation to this province.

The *Yang-tze-keang* is a river as magnificent as any in Asia. It takes its rise in *Tsing-hai* or *Kokonor*, goes through *Yun-nan*, *Szechuen*, *Hoo-pih* and a great part of *Keang-nan*, thus watering great part of central Asia, and some of the richest provinces of China. The island *Tsing-ming* has been thrown up by alluvial deposits at its mouth; and several sand-banks, which make navigation very difficult, have accumulated. There are nevertheless some places, which might serve as emporiums, though they never have been visited by Europeans. We allude to *Tung-chai* and *Tuh-pao*, one on the left, the other on the right bank of the river. Having however never visited those places, we can give no nautical detail, but can only call the attention of surveyors to them. If we ever succeed to trade from these emporiums to Nankin, an immense field for commercial enterprise will be thrown open, and we may gain access to the heart of Asia, whither no European foot has ever penetrated.

The *Hwang-ho* or yellow river, is a river very celebrated amongst the Chinese. Its source is also in *Kokonor*, *Sing-suh-hai* district. Having passed through *Kang-suh*, it verges in *Shen-se* towards the north, and enters the territories of the *Ortous Mongols*. Thence it turns again in a southerly direction, passing between *Shen-se* and *Shan-se* provinces, till it enters successively *Ho-nan*, *Shan-tung* and *Keang-soo*. Its entrance is likewise barricaded by sand-banks; but it is more accessible than the *Yang-tze-keang*. Places which might probably present the best harbours are *Pow-niag-hien* and *Gan-tung-hien*, one on the right side of the entrance, the other on the left bank a little further up. It is not in our power to speak more about these places, for we have never visited them. But all the regions about the yellow river claim highly the attention of the navigator, and we may hope that, ere long, we shall possess good charts of the yellow river, and have as brisk a trade to its emporiums as we now carry on at Canton.

The *Woo-tang* river is small, but navigable; it flows to the south of the *Yang-tze-keang*; and *Shang-hai*, the celebrated emporium, which is annually visited by so many hundreds of junks, is built on its left bank. Even in the present unexplored state of the harbour, both entrance and river, we may say, that ships, of not above 300 tons burden, may safely enter. We should not slight the advantages of trade to a place of such renown in the Chinese commercial

world, which might become a great channel for British manufactures, and employ a great amount of capital.

To the west of *Shang-hai* is *Soo-chow*, the Chinese *Arcadia*, and one of the richest districts of the empire. Ships may find shelter under the *Tay-hu* islands. It would be highly interesting, that this flourishing place was visited and valued in the same proportion as it deserves to be.

We shall lastly mention a harbour to the north of the yellow river, *Hai-chow*. What we know of it, is only from hearsay. It has a harbour sheltered from east and south-easterly gales, but it is not a large emporium.

We should rejoice, if these cursory remarks created a desire to open a trade with a province, which contains within itself the greatest resources. Though the first efforts may be baffled by many obstacles, the trouble will be richly repaid. Our intercourse with China was formerly more extensive than now, but we live in an age of improvement, and therefore let us regain the ground, ever which we have retreated, and extend the field of our researches and enterprise.

**PEKING.**—Our latest official accounts from the capital reach only to the 30th of August. At that time the great concern on account of drought, which continued till the middle of July, had subsided. It is curious, that the want of rain occasioned a deluge of words. His Majesty talked much, and he opened the "gate of free speech," to all the political economists and governmental moralists throughout the empire. This system of *Kai-yeh-loo*, "making a high-way for free talking," is one of high antiquity in China, and has been had recourse to by all wise monarchs, in the times of their distress. There are of course, plenty of people who avail themselves of it, for it must be very flattering to many vanity, and very complimentary to his patriotism, to write a bit of advice to the "Son of Heaven." The people called *Ya-shi*, (historiographers, or censors, or, as in truth they are, government spies,) avail themselves most of this privilege. However, they tell very many honest truths, with now and then a little absurd philosophism mingled with their speculations. The prevailing theme on the present occasion has been the abuses in criminal courts and prisons; where many innocent people are detained, maltreated, and tortured till they die. Some of the original documents in the *Peking Gazette* are interesting curiosities, but are too long for translation and insertion, as we have on former occasions given many specimens.

The *Literary Gazette* for May last, has, we perceive, done us the justice to acknowledge and quote some of our sketches of manners drawn from life.

**OLD SUNG TA-JIN.** We are glad to find the restoration of this celebrated statesman to his former rank mentioned in one of the late *Peking Gazettes*. This event, so unlooked for at his time of life, seems to have been brought about, at the desire of the prince of *Aoukhan* (one of the Tartar cities on the borders of *Cashgar*),—a circumstance which says much for the popularity of Old *Sung's* government in those parts. The Emperor, while he speaks highly of *Sung's* services, appears to have taken this step, more from policy towards the Tartar tribes which pay him the homage of occasionally sending tribute, than from any regard to his aged minister.

The long drought in *Peking*, has been a subject of much anxiety to the Emperor and his ministers, who have been sacrificing and praying at all the principal altars and temples. It was not till the end of July, or the beginning of August, that any rain fell, beyond a slight shower for two or three days in March and April. In consequence of the drought, the Emperor, according to ancient Chinese usage, ordered enquiry to be made into the manner in which government business was transacted in and near the capital; particularly in relation to the exercise of the penal laws. Many memorials from the class of censors call *Ya-shi* have thus been occasioned, in which various faults in the government are aimed at, not, however, daring in any way to criminate His Imperial Majesty.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1892.

EXPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 1/2	Catty
Assafetida	41		
Biche de mar	8 a	15	
" very superior	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut (new)	4 a	41	
Birds' nests	26 a	40 1/2	Catty
Camphor Bannas	40 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	30 a	32	
" Mauritius	18 a	20	
Cachineal, Europe garbled	260 a	290	
" ungarbled	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation	23.50		
" Japan	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	80 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels 8 a	10.4	
" Bengal	8.5 a	10.5	
" Madras (old) 10.8 (new)	11		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 21 a	41	
Longcloths 40 yds.	31 a	41	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	21	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	11 a	11	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	21 a	23	
" blue &c.	2		
Cotton yarn N° 16 a 20	65		Pecul
" 20 a 30	42		
" 30 a 40	38		
" 40 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bazaar	30		Catty
Cudbear	25 a	26	
Catch Pegue	4		
Ebony Mauritius	4 a	5	
" Ceylon	3		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
" 2nd 12 a 15	80		
" 3rd 18 a 25	70		
" cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	60 a	75	
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	11	Pecul
Ginseng, grade	60 a	70	
" clarified	75 a	80	
Iron, bar Y a 3 inch	21 a	21	
" rod, 1/2 inch & under	3		
" scrap	11		
Lead pig	41		
Maize	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Onbanum, garbled 10: ungarbled	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna	785 a	790	
" Benares	780 a	785	Chest
" Bombay			
" Damnam	nominal	590	
" Turkey	220		Pecul
Pepper Malay	71 a	8	
Patchuck	14 a	15	
Quicksilver	68 a	60	
Rattans	21 a	3	
Rice	2 a	2.20	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
" Lintin	6 a	61	
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	16	
" Sandwich Island	11 a	7	
Sapanwood	1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	28 a	24	
" very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	45 a	50 1/2	100
" Seal	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	45 a	50	
" Land	5 a	61	each
" Beaver	41 a	61	
" Fox	70 a	80	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60 1/2	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs. 41	Pecul
" Swedish, in kits	5	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter	31 a 4	Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver	30 a 35 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates	6	Box
Tin, Banca	15	
" Straits, 1st quality	14 a 14 1/2	Pecul
Woolens, Broadcloth	1.40 a 1.50	Yard.
Camlets, English 55 yd. by 80 in	14 a 15	
" Dutch, 40	23 a 26	
" broad, 40 by 33	26 a 28	Piece
Long-ells	7	
Scarlet cuttings	60 a 90 1/2	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 12 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2.25	
Aniseed star	10 a 11	Pecul
" oil of	1.50	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none at Canton	28 a 30	
Cassia (shipped outside)	9	
" buds (new)	12 a 13	
China root	31	
Cubebis	none	
Dragons' blood	80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal	81	
Gamboge	75 a 85	
Glass beads	16 a 22	
Hartshorn	12 a 13	
Lead white	10	
" red	11	
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22	
Mask	70 a 110 1/2	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	70 a 71	
" 2d. 1st sort	55	
" 2d	48	
" 3d	39 a 34	100
" small	none	
" blue Nankin, small (91 yds. 12 ins)	70 a 75	
" large (104 " 13 ")	80 a 85	
" Canton	63 a 65	
Oil of Cassia	11	Catty
Rhubarb	50	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		
" Tsatlee		
" Canton N° 1 Taels	260 a 265	
" 2	250	
" 3	225 a 230	
" 4	140	
" 1 Drs	90	
" 2	70	
" 3	63	
Sugar raw	Taels 5 a 5.4	
" Pingfa	5.8 a 6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. 11 a 12	
" Canton, 1st sort, Taels	6.6	
" 2d	none	
Tea Bohea	12 a 15	
" Congo	20 a 28	
" Campoy	28 a 30	Pecul
" Souahong	19 a 35	
" Peko	38 a 60	
" Anko Souahong	18 a 20	
" Hyson	55 a 60	
" skin	26 a 30	
" young	45 a 50	
" Gunpowder	64 a 68	
" Twankay	30 a 32	
" Orange Peko	20 a 21	
" Caper	20 a 22	
Tortoise shell		
Turmeric	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5 1/2	
Tutenague	18	
Vermilion	34 a 35 1/2	Box
Whanghees	22 a 24	1000



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5.

FRIDAY, 16<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1832.

NO. 18.

## NOTICE.

THE interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of MR. WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

Batavia, 1st September, 1832.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon, or being indebted to the late Firm of ILBERRY, FEARON and Co., of Canton, are hereby requested to send their accounts to MR. JOSEPH CRAIG, who was appointed Trustee of the said Estate, at a Meeting of Creditors, held on the 29th ultimo.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned do hereby give notice, that the concern of B. GERNAERT and SENN VAN BASSEL will be dissolved on the 1st of December next, as mutually agreed upon this day.

B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASSEL.

Canton, 1st November, 1832.

## NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to hire a Boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL, No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 29th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HANNAH, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Whampoa about the 20th of November next.

For Freight apply to

FRANJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, September 28th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail in all November.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The Good Success, Captain Durant, will sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa early in December.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON, September 8th, 1832.

## FOR SALE.

Fresh Soda Water, at two dollars per dozen. Bottles returned. Apply to

C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.

No. 6 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 8th November 1832.

## HAVANNA SEGARS.

Of a superior quality, for sale at \$4 & lb. by

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## CIRCULAR.

### OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New York, May 22, 1832.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissioners prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 43, Wall-street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER,

Director.

## CANTON.

We have to announce the arrival at Lintin, on the 8th Inst. of the U. S. S. Peacock, Capt. Geisinger, from Sumatra and Manila, at which latter place she left H. M. S. Alligator. The U. S. Schooner Boxer was daily expected, and will soon join her here. We do not hear any reason given for this visit, but it was probably projected with a view to the protection of American commerce in the event of any renewal of the difficulties of last year. We understand that she will remain in China two or three weeks.

LOCAL.—An account has reached Canton of Governor LOO having been taken ill, at *Leen-chow*, whither some medical practitioners have repaired to attend on him. King, the *Kwang-chow-hé*, who, according to the original appointment, was to have preceded the Governor a few days, arrived some days ago, with a portion of the troops; so that, had not illness prevented, we might have expected his Excellency here by this time. At present, it is not mentioned at what period his arrival may be looked for.

We hear a report that our late Governor LE was met in *Kiang-nan* province when on his way to Peking, by an express from the Emperor, ordering him to be put to death, by strangulation. This information was given us on the authority of a letter, which reached Canton a day or two since, but we cannot vouch for its correctness. Our native informant added, that it was generally asserted that LE had died when on his way to Peking, and that it was most probable the above was the fact. LE is, or was, about 72 years of age.

The Court circular of the 31st ultimo, that announces the fire of the previous day, at *Ska-meen*, to consumed sixty-seven houses, and above seventy boats. It is said to have been occasioned by a woman, who had been boiling



water, leaving the embers of the fire unextinguished, by which she consumed her own house, and all others around.

The fire on the morning of the 30th, or night of the 29th, consumed seven or eight houses; and the upper part of one of the city gates.

**ABEL - REMUSAT.**—We learn with regret the recent decease of this amiable and talented Asiatic scholar. M. Remusat was Chinese Professor in the Royal Academy of Paris, and has been tutor to many of the continental Chinese scholars of the present day. He has published many useful works on Asiatic literature, &c., and was engaged at the time of his death, in translating a Chinese work on Buddhism, for the Oriental Translation Committee of London.

**CHINESE VOCABULARY.**—We have before us the letter of a friend, (recently engaged in a voyage up the East Coast of China,) in which he expresses his high opinion of the utility of the Chinese Vocabulary published some years since by the Rev. Dr. Morrison. The letter states:—"Those Chinamen whom I met with, of all ranks equally admired it, and had we a counterpart, that is, something equivalent to alphabetical order in Chinese, it would most assuredly, with the present book, be sufficient for all purposes of buying and selling without any interpreter."

We have, in common we suppose with all other foreigners here, had frequent occasion to apply for assistance to the Vocabulary for the facilitation of business with the Chinese; and are bound to add, that our opinion accords with that above expressed. The plan will admit of extension; which it will, we trust, receive in case the learned author should project another edition.

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—From the 20th January to the 24th September of this year, seventy-eight vessels, principally American whalers, touched at Woahoo. Total amount of tonnage of the above 23,632.

**APPOINTMENT.**—A *Peking Gazette* extract, lately received, announces that *Yuen Ta-jin* or *Yuen-yuen*, the literary governor, who was here during eight or nine years, immediately previous to Governor *Le*'s arrival, has been appointed to fill the ministerial vacancy, occasioned by Governor *Le*'s disgrace and degradation. *Yuen* is, like *Le* when similarly appointed, to remain for the present in his government of *Yun-nan* and *Kwei-chow*.

### WHAMPOA REGATTA.

We are glad to find that our friends in the Whampoa fleet are keeping up their sports with great spirit. The following account of some recent Races has been handed to us.—We fear, however, that our correspondent must have been, in one of the instances at least, on the losing side; and thus, perhaps, not quite an impartial reporter. We hear that some further matches are talked of.

An attempt was made, a few days since, to get up a Pigeon match on *Danes Island*; but it seems the birds were "up to trap" and not by any means willing to be "made game of" for the amusement of their admiring friends. After a few unsuccessful attempts to poke the birds up with a stick, the match was adjourned *sine die*.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—Having read in your paper of the 3rd Instant, a very humorous account of the Boat Races, which took place at Whampoa, on the 26th and 27th of last month, perhaps for the further information and amusement of your sporting readers, you will be kind enough to give insertion to the following account, of several matches which arose out of the Races of those two days, and have since been pulled; by doing so, oblige

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Saturday, the 3rd November.

A match took place for \$ 100, between a boat belonging to the Country Ship "Pascoa," and the "Brown Bess" of the

H. C. Ship "Marquis Camden," which terminated in favour of the "Brown Bess," and was won easily. The interest on this race was considerably increased, in consequence of the "Pascoa's" boat having been excluded from the races on the 26th and 27th, by a regulation, "that none but boats, the bona-fide property of Company's ships, should be allowed to pull at the Regatta"; and from the circumstance of the "Pascoa's" boat having been lent to the "Lord Lowther", which ship pulled her against her own "Black Joke", (the winning boat of the boom-cutters) whilst training her crew, and pronouncing her to be *no joke*, as she could (it was said) row round the black one with ease. Such an account of her capability, and prowess, no doubt led Captain Morgag to place great dependence on her, who readily offered her as an opponent, and found one in Captain Larkins, and the result of the contest must have been as gratifying to the one, as it was disappointing to the other. The "Pascoa's" boat was named from the H. C. S. "Lord Lowther", and a very interesting feature in the race, was the way in which the "Brown Bess" was pulled: her crew amounting to 18 in number, rowed with the Chinese oars, and her coxswain was seated in the bow.

Monday, the 5th November.

Two matches were pulled on this day, the first between the "Brown Bess", and the Asia's "Challenger", and from the success of the former on Saturday, and the character the latter gained at the Regatta, great expectations were raised on both sides, and a good race looked for; and so it proved. The course was from the lower part of Junk River, to two launches anchored abreast of each other, a mile and a half nearer Canton. The start was excellent, and throughout every inch of ground was gone over at speed, and contested with the utmost determination on either side, not to give the slightest advantage, or a moment's breathing time to his adversary. It ended in the "Challenger" coming in two, or three lengths ahead. Many dollars are said to have changed owners, but the match we hear was only for \$ 100. This race was a fair trial of the speed of the boats, for they were under no restrictions, or limitation, as the number of oars, or any contrivance which could add to it. The "Brown Bess" used her Chinese oars, which be it understood in a double banked boat are formidable tools, but reduced her crew to 16, and removed the coxswain aft; the "Challenger" increased her crew to 16, by adding the two Chinese oars forward.

2nd Match, the 5th November.

The Berwickshire's 4-oared gig "Perseverance" against the Edinburgh's 6-oared "Little Bess". This match was said to have been quite a private one, so that few bets were made. At the starting post however, the knowing ones offered odds freely on the "Bess", but found few takers, and it had been better that the match had been quite private, or pulled in the dark, for a more unequal contest never was exhibited. The "Bess" took the lead on starting, and continued throughout increasing her distance from the "Perseverance".

Saturday, the 9th November.

A match between the Orwell's 6-oared gig "Comedy", and the Asia's "Harlequin", manned by Captain Larkins, which was won by the latter in consequence, it was said, of the crew of the former tossing their oars too soon; thus, to use the phraseology of your former correspondent, "turning 'Comedy's' chance of winning into 'farce'", at which "Harlequin" being at home, he took instant advantage of; and came in three lengths a-head. The race was an admirable one, the boats being neck and neck, at the moment the "Comedy" tossed her oars, and which they had been throughout.

Monday, the 11th November.

In consequence of the "Comedy's" untoward mistake on Saturday, the "Comedy" and "Harlequin" pulled a new race this day, and "Comedy" was the winner by two or three lengths; other particulars are not known.

A match was also pulled this day, which had been much talked about, between the Edinburgh's "Annette", and the Asia's "Challenger", which ended in the "Annette" coming in half a length a head. This race has excited a lively interest, and it is said, considerable bets were pending, it was made up in consequence of the "Annette's" supporters saying, that with twelve oars she could beat her former successful antagonist with the same number; and so it turned out in the above instance; but the "Annette" has stripped no laurel from the brows of her rival, nor added to her own credit, for she gained the race by a decided trick. The understanding on the part of the "Challenger" was, that the boats were to pull twelve oars, double-banked, in fact, as they pulled the day of



the Regatta. Instead of which, the "Annette" came to the ground, rowing two single after oars; thus altering her character as a double-banked 12-oared boat, and acquiring a decided advantage. The single oars were objected to on the part of the "Challenger", but the objection was over-ruled; and so after a severe struggle, she lost the race by less than half a length.

It has been said, that the "Challenger" immediately offered to row again, 11-oars double-banked, for £100, but the "Annette" declined; and has since offered 120 to 100. We know not whether the latter tempting offer has been accepted.

**PEKING.**—We perceive that the Minister and Duke *Chang-ling*, the 'hero of Cashgar,' has returned to the capital, having been for some time past in *Turkestan* or *Western Tartary*, superintending the arrangements made, in consequence of the late insurrections, in that quarter. On account of his age, being upwards of seventy, *Chang-ling* has been granted certain privileges, when in the presence of his Imperial Majesty.

The literary examinations throughout the provinces and at Peking, this year, are also the occasion of numerous memorials and edicts, which appear in the *Gazettes*. A thousand plans and precautions are recommended, to prevent fraud in the attainment of the graduateships; but all in vain. The prize essays for Canton have been published by the literary examiners, from Peking. The number of successful candidates is, as usual, seventy two.

**SHANSE.**—A *Che-heen* or district magistrate, in this province, has, by embezzlement of government money, involved in disgrace and degradation, all his superior officers. *Chang-ling* has tried the case, and reported against the *Poo-yuen* and his subordinate officers,—first, for having made so bad an appointment; and secondly, for not having corrected their error as soon as they became aware of the magistrate's unfitness and dishonesty. The case was then given over to the tribunal of Civil office, and their decision thereupon has received the Imperial sanction. The *Poo-yuen Alih-tsing-ah* has consequently been dismissed from office, and called to Peking, to answer his conduct; while the Treasurer, Chief Judge, Circuit Judge, and Mayor of the department have all been degraded three steps. This has occasioned numerous changes in all branches of the provincial government.

**KEANG-SOO.**—An extraordinary affair has taken place in this province, a large body of people having assembled, with fire-arms and other weapons, bound the military stationed on the banks of the yellow river, and endeavoured to break down the embankments, between the yellow river and the lake *Hung-tsik-hoo*, in which attempt they had partially succeeded. What object they intended to gain by this measure does not appear. The Emperor, says, "Heretofore strong winds and other causes, over which men had no control, have occasioned the breaking down of the banks, but here it was done by human force alone." He also reprimands the officers on duty for remaining like 'wooden images or idols', instead of exerting themselves. *Muh-chang-ah*, the *Mou-ta-jin* of Lord Amherst's embassy, has been sent as Imperial Commissioner, to repair the injuries which have been committed.

## CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

The following detail of the occurrences on the frontier of the British-Indian and Chinese Empires, during the Nipal war, affords, we believe, the only instance on record of the representatives of the two Governments having come into personal and direct communication. As a picture of Chinese diplomacy the account is invaluable.

"It only now remains to state the nature of the relations subsisting between the government of Nipal, and the Celestial Empire, and the result of the application made to Peking for assistance, during the campaign of 1814-15.

"In the first government of Lord Cornwallis, the Goorkhas having invaded Tibet, and plundered the palace of the Teshoo Lama, at Jigurchee or

Digurchee, a Chinese army was sent to punish them. The Goorkhas retired before it, but contrived to maintain themselves for some time without much loss.

"This produced an overture from the Chinese commander, that the British should co-operate in a simultaneous attack on Nipal. The proposition was not favourably received; and the Chinese, having changed their General, gained an important victory in the Tigrée desert, and thus succeeded at last in reducing the Goorkhas to submission. From that time Nipal has been considered by the Chinese as a tributary country; and though nothing is demanded beyond some nominal offerings, still a legation proceeds every three years from Katmandoo, to renew the assurances of allegiance and good faith.

"On the war breaking out with the British, the Nipalese represented to the court of Peking that the difference had arisen in consequence of our having demanded the passes through the *Heemachul*, which they, as faithful allies, had refused to give. The Chinese attached no credit to the representation, until they received, through their own officers at *Lassa*, a long manifesto; which the Supreme Government, knowing the relations which existed between Katmandoo and the Celestial Empire, thought it expedient to forward in explanation of the real cause of war.

"The Chinese now argued that there might probably be some truth in what the Goorkhas had represented of our ambitious views, as so much pains was taken to disavow, or, as they conceived, to disguise them. Accordingly, it was determined by the Court of Peking that a force should immediately be directed to the quarter menaced; and that one of the most confidential ministers, and a military man, should proceed to ascertain the state of things in Nipal.

"So slow were the Chinese in executing their determination, that the war was actually over before their army was heard of at Katmandoo. In September 1816, however, the Governor-general received, through the *Sikhim Raja*, a letter, written in scarcely intelligible Persian, from a person styling himself *Shce Cheecon Chang*, Viceroy, or Prime Minister, with whom were associated the chief authority of *Lassa*, and another principal officer of the frontier. The object of the letter was, to ask distinctly what were the views of the British government in that direction, and to state how they had been misrepresented. In the course of the same month, the Goorkhas, having heard that a Chinese force had arrived at Digurchee, or Jigurchee, in August, applied directly to the Resident to know whether, in case the Chinese demanded any further submission beyond what had already been acceded to, they might depend on the co-operation of the British in resisting them.

"In this state of things, the Supreme Government forbade any assurance of support being given to the Nipalese, lest it should encourage them in seeking cause of quarrel with the Chinese. The Governor-general also communicated a statement of all that had occurred, in reply to the letter, which had been received through the *Sikhim Raja*. With this answer the Chinese authorities professed themselves satisfied, in so far as the British were concerned: they demanded, however, that some confidential agents from Nipal should wait upon them; and the following account of what passed at the interview, was obtained afterwards from a Cashmearian of the suite.

"The first visit was one of pure ceremony; but the Goorkhas, *Vakcel*, *Dilbanjun Pande* and Colonel *Rumbeer Singh Thapa*, waited again on *Cheecon Chang* on the following day; when his Excellency commenced by asking, "What had become of the *Pandes* and *Bismawuths*?" (leaders of the expedition into Tibet before alluded to); and he added, "Who are these *Thapas* that I never before heard of? You Goorkhas are a mischievous race, and have caused the ruin of many *Rajas*. Digurchee, too, you plundered without cause or provocation; and now you have thought to act the Digurchee scene with the English, and so murdered their police-officer, after settling the question by negotiation. You have been punished justly;—you wrote us of war, and have since written of peace; yet still ask our aid.—What kind can peace be this?" The Nipalese argued that if not inclined to give assistance to recover what had been lost, the Chinese authorities would, at least, lend their good offices to procure the removal of the Residency from Katmandoo. *Cheecon Chang* replied, "You wrote that it was to establish a factory that the English had come; why should I remove merchants?" *Dilbanjun*, one of the *Vakcel*, on this said, "They were not merchants, but soldiers and officers that they desired to be rid of." *Cheecon Chang* replied, "The English have written that their object is to cement peace; and it appears you have agreed to receive the Resident. You wrote us that the English had demanded the passes into *Koten China*; but we know this is false;—if they desired to come to China, it would not be by that route." Turning to Colonel *Rumbeer*, the other *Vakcel*, *Cheecon Chang* continued in a tone of irony, "You Goorkhas think the hills have no soldiers but yourselves: how many of you may there be? About two lakh, I suppose!—and what is your revenue?" *Rumbeer* replied, "That his Excellency was right in the number of fighting men; and that the revenue of the hill country was very small, not exceeding five lakh of rupees."—"Truly," said *Cheecon Chang*, "you are a mighty nation!" and with this he dismissed the *Vakcel*.

"The Chinese were so fully satisfied with the intelligence procured on this occasion, that they immediately withdrew their troops from Digurchee and *Lassa*. They betrayed, however, a little jealousy at the establishment of a Resident at Katmandoo; and, in reply to the letter of the Governor-general, after stating that they were perfectly satisfied, the Viceroy introduced a hint that they should be still better pleased were he withdrawn. It was couched in the following terms.

"You mention that you have stationed a *Vakcel* in Nipal. This is a matter of no consequence; but as the *Raja*, from his youth and inexperience, and from the novelty of the thing, has imbued some suspicions, if you would, out of kindness towards us, and in consideration of the ties of friendship, withdraw your *Vakcel* from thence, it would be better, and we should feel very much obliged to you."

"Those minute details are, perhaps, too puerile to be recorded at such length; but as so little is known of the conduct pursued by the Chinese in their relations with other Asiatic powers, at the same time that there is an interest about every thing that brings us politically into contact with them, it is hoped that this full account of their proceedings at Digurchee will not prove uninteresting or out of place."—PRINCE'S MILITARY TRANSACTIONS.

"The Bengal government had furnished the Company's officers at Calcutta with a full explanation of all that passed; but the Chinese cautiously avoided any allusion to the Nipal war in their official communications with the select committee there.

**NOTES OF HISTORY.** About 800 years ago there were in China five nations; and three states, the Governor of which did not assume the title of King. A statesman named *Chau*, during the minority of his sovereign, usurped the throne, assumed the title of Emperor, and, by the aid of his second son, an enterprising youth of eighteen, subjugated the other nations, and founded the *Sung* dynasty. The first monarch, *Tae-tsoo*, enjoyed his honors sixteen years, and died at the age of 50, leaving the throne to a younger brother, *Ta-tsung*. His third son succeeded with the title *Chin-tsung*. This Emperor was a liberal benevolent man, addicted to the religion of *Tao*, the *Logos* or *Reason*, with which alchemy and various superstitious practices were blended. During his reign a book was forged, and the impostor, aided by an unprincipled minister of state, persuaded the monarch that it actually fell down from heaven. The great faults of *Chin-tsung's* reign, according to Chinese historians, were his superstition, concerning this *Tien-soo*, "Heaven-derived book," the consecrating altars on the tops of certain high mountains; and his yielding to the Tartars called *Keih-tan*; with whom he consented to a treaty of amity, accompanied by annual presents of silk.

At this period of their history, Chinese Emperors used to visit the private houses of their ministers, and converse with them. When *Tsao-pin*, an old statesman, was dying, the Emperor *Chin-tsung* went to him and asked his opinion concerning the *Keih-tan*. *Tsao*, who had been both a General and a Minister, recommended an union of military power and a pacific disposition. This Minister is greatly praised for his equanimity under all circumstances, and it is said, in his behaviour to others, whether in prosperity or adversity, he was always the same. Although he had the Sovereign's ear, he never told of a fellow servant's faults. He always spoke respectfully to his inferiors; and, if he met them in his carriage on the road, he turned aside to make way for them. He was "benevolent, indulgent, pure, and true;" knew how to preserve his honors, and yet maintain the laws. Of the good generals and statesmen of the *Sung* dynasty he was "number one"—or first in order—the best. Excepting what he had given to his kindred, he left no property at his death. His honesty and simplicity were such, that, asked by the Emperor about a successor in the ministry, he hesitated not to say that his two sons were both fit to be Ministers of state. For this he is not blamed, as it is supposed he was quite sincere. When his death took place, the Emperor wept most bitterly at his loss.

Soon after the demise of *Tsao*, the *Keih-tan* Tartars invaded the region of the modern capital. At court there were many conflicting opinions how to act. Some wished the Emperor to go against them in person, but he was averse to warfare. The *Keih-tan* demanded a treaty and presents: these conceded, they would retire. *Kow-chun*, one of the leading ministers, who was also a general,—the civil and military professions being in China then and still very generally united,—advised the Emperor not only to refuse to give the "bribe," as he called it, of silk and money; but to force the enemy to call himself *Chin* (a servant,) and the Emperor of China his Lord, as also to deliver up the region of Peking. "Thus," said *Kow-chun*, "I'll secure that we shall have no more trouble with the enemy for a hundred years to come. But, if your Majesty adopt the other method, in a few tens of years, some new 'heart's design, or demand, will arise.' To this the sluggish monarch replied: "After a few tens of years, there will be somebody else to oppose them. I cannot bear the distress of human beings occasioned by war. Comply; and let peace be preserved."

*Chin*, however, would not, for the time being, make any promises to the Tartar Envoy; till, at length, he heard that he was accused at court, of keeping the army in the field to give weight to his own sinister designs. He was then obliged to give in, and made a promise that an annual present should be sent, but left the amount to be further negotiated about.

*Tsao-le-yung* was ordered to go, as Chinese Ambassador, to the *Keih-tan* chief. The Emperor said to him: "This is a case of necessity,—should they demand a million of pieces, you must consent." When *Chun* heard this, he sent for the Ambassador to his tent, and said to him: "Although

you have an Imperial order to the contrary, if you promise more than three hundred thousand pieces, I'll cut your head off." *Tsao-le-yung* went to the camp of the *Keih-tan*, and having agreed to pay annually 100,000 Taels of silver, and 200,000 pieces of silk, he formed a treaty of peace, and returned. The Tartars sent an Envoy to confirm the same by an oath, and to recognise the Emperor of China with the ceremonies due to an elder brother.

The intrepid *Kow-chun*, who is lauded in Chinese history for his resistance to the *Keih-tan*, is especially praised for the false colours which he hung out in his greatest extremity. The Emperor, who hated the clangor of war; was urged by *Chun* to cross a certain river and face the enemy to inspire the Chinese troops with loyal feeling. His majesty crossed; and was received with acclamations which resounded for many miles around. But he soon recrossed the river. *Chun* had spies set upon him by the enemy, which he found out. He let them spy, and assumed the manner of perfect indifference. He made parties, drank and gamed in his tent, and affected to be quite superior to all anxiety about the coming conflict. This, the Chinese historians say, dispirited the *Keih-tan*, who began to think their power less serious than it was; and by the bold face of *Kow-chun*, were induced to grant terms that their better knowledge would have induced them to reject. *Kow-chun* is regarded as the saviour of at least one half of China at that day.

China has twice sunk, since that short period, under the yoke of Tartar shepherds, and remains at this day under the same base thralldom. O ye admirers of Asiatic sameness, awake from your slumbers and look at these changes!

\* We have heard that these are exactly the terms proposed by the late king of England's Ambassador. Instead of "dear Cousin," as the European monarchs speak, GEORGE THE 4TH was advised to call KWA-SING his brother, and, from courtesy, to call him "elder brother." The pretension however was disclaimed. Lord and vassal were the only relations to be recognized between China and England.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

WIND.	TIME.	BAR.	WIND.
night.	noon.		
1	05 75 30.00	Fine weather, moderate breeze	N.
2	05 75 30.00	"	"
3	05 76 30.00	"	"
4	06 74 30.10	"	"
5	01 76 30.16	"	"
6	03 77 30.15	"	"
7	03 76 30.10	"	"
8	03 76 30.10	"	"
9	03 76 30.00	"	"
10	07 76 30.00	"	"
11	00 79 30.10	"	"
12	00 80 30.10	"	"
13	00 80 30.10	"	"
14	70 82 30.05	"	"
15	70 83 30.10	"	"
16	70 82 30.10	"	"
17	72 83 30.10	"	"
18	72 83 30.10	"	"
19	73 83 30.05	"	"
20	73 83 30.10	"	"
21	72 83 30.00	"	"
22	74 84 30.05	"	"
23	70 79 30.05	Cloudy, moderate breeze	N.
24	65 74 30.05	Cloudy, fresh breeze	"
25	60 70 30.10	Fine weather,	"
26	57 70 30.15	"	"
27	58 70 30.20	"	"
28	57 72 30.20	"	"
29	60 72 30.20	First part cloudy, light breeze variable	SE a N.
30	60 74 30.15	Fine weather light breeze	N.
31	68 73 30.10	"	N a NE.

THE Editor of the Register will feel obliged, to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praça grande, Macao.

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# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

DECEMBER 1st, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	148	Catty
Assafetida	4 a	15	
Biche de mer	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	32 a	4	
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a	80	
Cloves Molucca	30 a	32	
Maoritius	18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	260 a	290	
ungarbled	180 a	200	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
at Lintin for exportation	23.50		
Japan	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taela 8 a	10.1	
Bengal	8.5 a	10.5	
Madras (old) 10.3	(new) 11		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Longcloths 40 yds.	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
blue &c.	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Cotton yarn N°	16 a 20	35	Pecul
" "	20 a 30	42	
" "	30 a 40	38	
" "	40 a 70	not wanted	
Cow Bezoar	30		Catty
Cadbear	25 a	26	
Catch Pegue	4 a	4 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	3 a	4	
Ceylon	2 a	2 1/2	
Elephant's teeth, 1st & 2nd to a piece	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	70		
" " cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a	70	
Flints	50		Pecul
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	
Ginseng, crude	70 a	80	
clarified	80 a	85	
Iron, bar, 1 & 3 inch	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
rod, 1/2 inch & under	3		
scrap	2 a	2 1/2	
Lead pig	4 1/2		
Made	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna	950		
Benares	825		Chest
Bombay	800		Pecul
Turkey	800		
Pepper Malay	14 a	15	
Putchuck	58 a	60	
Quicksilver	23 a	3 1/2	
Rattans	2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	38		
Rose Maloes	none		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	8 1/2 a	9	Pecul
Lintin	10 a	16	
Sandalwood Indian	11 a	7	
Sandwich Island	1.50 a	2	
Sapanwood	23 a	24	
Sharks' fins	26 a	40	
very fine	45 a	50	100
Shins Rabbit	1.80 a	2	
Seal	45 a	60	
Sea Otter	5 a	6 1/2	each
Land	4 a	6 1/2	
Beaver	70 a	90	
Fox	20 a	30	Pecul
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	30	

Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2		Pecul
Swedish, in kits	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	3 1/2 a	4	
Thread, Gold & Silver	32 a	35 1/2	Catty
Tin-plates	6		Box
Tin, Banca	15		Pecul
" Straits, 1st quality	14 a	14 1/2	
Woollens, Broadcloth	1.40 a	1.50	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	14 a	15	
" Dutch, 40	26 a	28	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33	26 a	28	
Long-ells	7		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1 1/2 a 2: here	Sp. Drs. 2.25		Pecul
Aniseed star	10 a	11	
oil of	1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16 1/2	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46 1/2	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none at Canton	28 a	30	
Cassia (shipped outside)	12 a	13	
" buds	(new)	15	
China root	3 1/2		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	4 1/2		
Gamboge	75 a	85	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartail	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
" red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a	22	
Musk	70 a	110 1/2	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	73 a	74	
" " 2d. 1st sort	53		
" " 2nd "	47 a	48	
" " 3d "	38 a	40	100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin, small (9 1/2 yds. 12 ins)	85 a	90	
" large (10 1/2 " 13 " )	82 a	83	
Canton	11		Catty
Oil of Cassia	52 a	55	
Rhubarb	333		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	352		
" Tsatlee	260 a	265	
Canton N° 1	250		
" 2	225 a	230	
" 3	140		
" 4	90		
" 5	70		
" 6	63		
Sugar raw	Taela 5.2 a	5.6	
" Pingfa	6.2 a	6.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. 11		
Canton, 1st sort, Taela	6.6		
" " 2d. "	none		
Tea Boken	12 a	15	
" Congo	20 a	28	
" Compoy	23 a	30	Pecul
" Souchow	19 a	35	
" Peko	38 a	60	
" Anko Souchow	18 a	20	
" Hyson	55 a	70	
" skin	26 a	35	
" young	45 a	50	
Gunpowder	64 a	66	
Twankay	20 a	21	
" Orange Peko	20 a	22	
Caper	20 a	22	
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 1/2	
Turnerick	13		
Tutelage	34 a	35 1/2	Box
Vermilion	22 a	25 1/2	1000
Whanghies			



# BULLION.

Gold 98 touch 281 1/2 Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin 1 1/2 per cent. prem.  
 Spanish dollars entire } none  
 Republican }

# EXCHANGES.

London & Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills payable for negotiation in India s. 4 1/2  
 Other Bills, s. 4 1/4 & 1/5  
 Bengal Co's. 207 Sd. Rs. & 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 210  
 Bombay .. 218 By. Rs.

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.**—The stagnation in this branch of our commerce, that has recently prevailed, has been attributed to the dealers having suspended their operations, on the expectation that many of the Hong-merchants would be unable to hold the purchases they had lately made from the Company, and their Commanders; but, as these parties have shown themselves superior to the necessity of selling at a sacrifice for the supply of any immediate wants, the trade seems, within the last few days, to have been returning to its usual course, with an evident disposition on the part of the dealers to purchase, at any trifling reduction from former prices. The stock on hand on the 1st inst. consisted of BOMBAY 56,287, BENGAL 26,044, MADRAS 7,620, making a total of 90,151 bales, exclusive of the Madras cargo per "Hercules."

**OPUM.**—The activity, that we noticed in our last publication, was followed up by an unusual spirit of speculation, carrying prices up with an unprecedented rapidity for PATNA to Sp. Drs. 960 a 980, BENARES 960, and MALWA 830 a 835 for cash, whilst many engagements were bought with avidity on time at proportionate rates.

It is generally believed that these operations are more of a speculative nature than intended for the immediate supply of the market, and what the ultimate result may be, it is impossible to foresee.

The fervour however has greatly subsided, and prices are reduced to our present quotations.

Our SICK market has, at last, opened, and some sales have been made at Sp. Drs. 332 for TSALKEE, but many of the holders refuse to sell at so low a price, and we have not heard of any transactions in TSALKEE.

CANTON SILK is very scarce, and little procurable even at our quotations.

Very little RUBBER now remains.

It is supposed that there are about 2 or 3000 piculs of CAMPHOR here and at Macao, but being in the hands of one party, who has had a contract, with the authorities on Formosa, for the whole supply, for several years, he persists in demanding Sp. Drs. 24 per picul.

SUGARS have again advanced.

TEAS continue very high, and no CONTEES procurable.

A recent importation of BETEL NUT, of about 4000 piculs, was sold at Sp. Drs. 285 per picul, deliverable at Macao.

There are about 400 piculs of MORINGE or PEARL SHELLS in the market, for which Sp. Drs. 22 a 23 is asked.

The Company's late investment of LONG CLOTHS, consisting of the first quality of 20,000 pieces, have been sold at Sp. Drs. 41, second ditto, of 12,000, at Sp. Drs. 4 per piece; the purchasers paying duty.

BAITISH PICEE GOODS, of almost every description, are at very low prices, and very difficult of sale.

The stock of COTTON YARN is at present not considerable, but the demand is now reduced within the number 26, all above being quite unsaleable.

CHAMPA of good quality is very scarce.

There has been an abundant supply of shop articles of every description this season.

BROAD CLOTHS, CAMBRETS, LONG CLOTHS and FLANNEL, very dull of sale at present.

Our last notices from MANILA of 20th Nov. state Sygar to be, in little demand, and the last sale was made at 44 per picul.

Hemp Sp. Drs. 6 per picul.

We beg our readers at a distance to bear in mind, that the prices quoted by us are what could be obtained on the importation at Canton of the articles specified. To purchase them here, for another market, it would be necessary to add not only the importation duty, which is usually heavy, but also at least an equal amount of duty on exportation. For some articles, such as Gambier, Mace, Nutmegs, &c. which are in limited demand and are brought to this market usually, and in small quantities, our quotations are, in a great measure, nominal; and are continued regularly whether the articles be or be not on sale, which latter contingency is by no means unusual.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM
18 Brit. brig	Bee,	Warden, Singapore,
21 Amer. "	Lascar,	Benjamin, Manila,
23 " ship	And still Hope,	Page, Batavia,
" Span. "	Constance,	Tayang, Manila,
27 Amer. "	Eugene,	Osgood,
29 Span. brig	Centineia,	Yguaras,
30 Amer. barque	Active,	Raymond, Sandwich Is.
NOVEMBER	SAILED	FOR
— Brit. barque	Austen,	Ricketts, Manila,
19 H. C. S.	Orwell,	Dalrymple, London,
" "	Macquon,	Lindsay, "
" "	Thomas Coats,	Shryatts, "
21 Neth. ship	Hocta,	Rough, Singapore,
24 " "	Thetis,	Limon, Manila & Batavia,
25 " "	Bastavie,	Josen, Rotterdam,
28 Brit. "	Carron,	Wilson, Manila,
" M. C. S.	Asia,	Bathie, London,
" "	Duchess of Atholl,	Daniell, Cape & London,
30 Brit. brig	Bee,	Warden, Manila,
" Span. ship	Brilliant,	Pennette, "

## PASSENGERS

For AMOEN.—Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Luskton.  
 H. C. S. ORWELL.—C. Millett, and J. Ybar, Esq.  
 MACQUEEN.—P. F. Robertson, Esq. and Mr. Johnson.  
 " ASA.—James Libby, Esq. Junr.  
 " DUCHESS OF ARNOLD.—Carnet Daniell, Bombay Establishment.  
 THEVIS.—H. G. Fearon, Esq.

# NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment of Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MACRAE expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 18th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATTHEWSON, under the firm of JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

# NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM SPURRY BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

Batavia, 1st September, 1832.

# NOTICE.

THE undersigned do hereby give notice, that the concern of R. GERNARD and SENN VAN BASEL, will be dissolved on the 1st of December next, as mutually agreed upon this day.

R. GERNARD & SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st November, 1832.

# FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

THE CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Singapore, early in December.

Canton, 2nd November, 1832.

WHITMAN & Co.

# ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st OF APRIL, TO THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1832

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Value
NOVEMBER	87	850	73130	93	480	78120	1077	650	699050	1748	Sp. In.
{ old	511										1268470
{ new	2974		2423750	1061	001	818205	10490		5529910	14525	8771965
Seven previous months											
Consumption to 1st. Dec.	3552		2915050	1154		886825	11567		6228860	18273	10040835
Stock at Lintin	192		1795	13		3699				6093	
{ old											
{ new											



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5.

MONDAY, 3<sup>rd</sup> DECEMBER, 1832.

NO. 19.

## NOTICE.

THE interest in our Establishment, of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of MR. WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.  
Batavia, 1st September, 1832.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon, or being indebted to the late Firm of ILBERRY, FEARON and Co., of Canton, are hereby requested to send their accounts to MR. JOSEPH CRAIG, who was appointed Trustee of the said Estate, at a Meeting of Creditors, held on the 29th ultimo.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned do hereby give notice, that the concern of B. GERNAERT and SENN VAN BASEL, will be dissolved on the 1st of December next, as mutually agreed upon this day.

B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.  
Canton, 1st November, 1832.

## NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to hire a Boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL, No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.  
September 29th. 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HANNAH, T. JACKSON, COMMANDER, Will leave Whampoa about the 20th of November next. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.  
Canton, September 26th, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail in all November. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa early in December.

WHITEMAN & Co.  
Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
CANTON, September 8th, 1832.

## FOR SALE.

Fresh Soda Water, at two dollars per dozen. Bottles returned. Apply to

C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL, No. 6 Imperial Hong, Canton, 3rd November 1832.

## HAVANNA SEGARS.

Of a superior quality, for sale at \$4 1/2 lb. by

ROBERT EDWARDS, No. 3, American Hong.

## CANTON.

It is reported that the U. S. S. Peacock, Capt. Geisinger, whose arrival in China we noticed in our last, will, within a few days, leave Lintin for Cochin China and Siam. We understand that the Peacock carries a gentleman intrusted with general powers of a diplomatic nature. The use of such in this part of the world, so far removed from appeal to superior authority at home, must be obvious. It is said to be the intention of the Executive of the United States, that a vessel of war shall occasionally visit China. We should be glad to see the example followed by other nations, more particularly by our own.

Nov. 20.—Up to this date there are nothing but rumors concerning Governor Li's fate:—that he has died, either by his own hand, or by order of the Emperor is commonly reported.

On the same foundation as yet rests the news of rebellion having broken out on the borders of Honan and Shantung provinces. The banditti have taken the name of Shun-taou-Hwuy, "the handy sword association," each individual carrying a sort of dirk by his side.

In Fokien province starvation is also reported, and to crown all, the Lén-chow highlanders have broken out afresh; laid a government fort in ruins, and murdered the builders with their commanding officer. Amidst all this smoke there must be some fire. China appears, like Europe, in a very disturbed state. But still, amidst it all, there is no theory, that we have ever heard of, of a new form of government. It is only the expulsion of the Tartars and better men for rulers that is desired. Absolute despotism is still to be the system of government.

COURT CIRCULAR.—Nov. 26. The red paper circular of to-day, which may be considered official, announces that her ladyship the governess and family arrived at "the nine rivers" on the 8th of the inter 9th moon; and may be expected in Canton on the 8th or 9th of the 10th moon (Nov. the 29th or 30th.)

His Excellency the Magnate Loo, Governor-general, &c., may be expected on the 6th or 7th of December the affair of the hills being again amicably settled, and all the associated banditti dispersed. The "Mandarin family" of Magnate Kung, the new judge from Shanse province, preceded his lordship, and arrived on the 17th inst.

His Excellency the Foo-yuen, or Magnate Choo, puts before his name at present "Master of the Examinations, the Foo-yuen Choo," &c., being the president both at military and literary exhibitions for degrees.

\* We humbly submit to the numerous sinologues around us, whether or not the Chinese "Ta-jin," GREAT MAN, now commonly translated AGENCY, had not better be rendered, MAGNATE? and that our present triumvirate of great men, the "Tung-tuh" or governor-general; the lieutenant-governor or Foo-yuen; and the Hoo-poo (Hopoo) or Commissioners of Customs, be respectively, the Magnates Loo, Coo, and Coo?

**LOCAL OCCURRENCES.**—From the 7th to the 13th of the moon, all public officers are to wear their court dresses in honor of the Empress Dowagers' birth day, which occurs on the tenth of the moon, which is this year the 1st December. On that day, at 4 o'clock in the morning all *officials* civil and military, in full dress, must repair to the Imperial Hall, and make their prostrations before the (empty) throne. The *wang paon*, or embroidered garments, must be worn, three days before and three days after, or a week of days.

**Nov. 27.**—At 10 o'clock at night nine guns or petards, announced the moment of decision on the forty-nine fortunate candidates, out of several thousands, for the military honor of *Kou-jin*. All the successful candidates hit the target on foot six times successively; on horse-back six times; once, with the arrow, they hit the ball lying on the ground as they passed it at a gallop; and they were of the first class in wielding the iron-handled battle-axe; and in lifting the stone-loaded beam. The names of the forty-nine, their ages and place of abode, were published this morning on a paper, price one pice. The oldest was *forty-five* years of age, and the youngest was seventeen. Since they all performed the same feats, we enquired on what principle the order one, two, three—from first to last (for, as to honor, whether a man is rated the first or the tenth or the twentieth, or the last, makes all the difference in the eyes of the world), we were told in reply that the preference was given to the best-looking men—or gentlemen; for the candidates are all persons of property, who find their horses, dresses, arms, &c. And their arrows they never get back again. They are the perquisites of the target watchers.

**POLICE.**—By an order of the *Nam-hoy-uns*, Canton is declared in a sort of state of siege. Every street is to be barred and bolted at 10 o'clock at night; and excepting for patrols to pass, and the assistance of medical in extreme cases, not to be opened by the watchmen. The inhabitants are charged with the expense and with the responsibility if the guards or watchmen betray their trust. All this is as a check on robbers and incendiaries.

**ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.**—Near the north gate of the city, a few nights ago, a party of seventy or eighty armed ruffians endeavoured to enter by the roof of a pawn-broker's shop. The people inside resisted with spears; the watchman sounded his gong, and the gate keepers came with a posse of neighbours. The banditti made a sort of flying fight, and got off without being able to take any booty with them. One of the soldiers lost four of his fingers.

**THE WEATHER** in Canton province still continues unreasonable. Instead of the fine bracing cold weather looked for by foreigners with pleasure, as enabling them to bear the heat of the summer; and which usually sets in early in November; a close and highly oppressive state of the atmosphere prevails. The thermometer in the shade stands, during the heat of the day, at near 80°; falling in the night, sometimes suddenly, to about 60°.

A considerable degree of sickness exists among the Whampoa fleet:—the greater part of the cases are low intermitting fevers, generally ascribed to the exhalations from the paddy fields along the banks of the river, especially after the crop is off the ground: the ailment, though sometimes protracted and very debilitating, is not often fatal.

**THE LATE REBELLION.**—The reports concerning the *Lienchow* rebels are many and opinions various. Some say that they are entirely broken; by the vigorous measures of our new Governor; but it seems to us probable that, though quiet may, for a time, prevail, the mountaineers will break out, as before, whenever the force, now on the spot, may be withdrawn. The utmost that can be done is to hem them in, and prevent their descent on the lowlands: it is not likely that any further attempts will be made to follow them into their fastnesses.

A correspondent has sent us the following letter, in reply to one which appeared in our last No. We cordially

agree with him in his regret, that "any ill feeling should be displayed" on such occasions, which join to the amusement, which they afford to all, considerable utility by the stimulus and practice which the seamen of the fleet derive from them. Had we been aware of the existence of any such ill feeling, (which after all, we suppose, amounts to no more than the regret which men naturally feel when unsuccessful in affairs of the kind), we should have declined publishing the letter of our former correspondent.

## WHAMPOA REGATTA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—In perusing your last publication, I was not a little amused at a few remarks by a correspondent, on several excellent races lately decided at Whampoa, between some of the favorite winning boats at the Regatta. It is evident, as you justly remarked, that the writer must have been interested in one way or other, perhaps on the losing side, and of course not quite an impartial reporter. We cannot refrain a smile at the absurdity of so much spleen being expressed on so trivial an affair as two boats being pulled against each other, and one of them fairly beaten, when perhaps it was expected she would win; as a disinterested spectator, however, I beg to correct some mistakes which your correspondent has (of course inadvertently) run into, and doubtless, when he sees the erroneous view he has taken of the facts, he will be obliged to me for putting him to rights, for every one must feel ashamed at giving remarks to the public, which he may afterwards be conscious the occasion did not call for.

Your correspondent's description of the race between the Pasco's cutter, and Camden's "Brown Bess" is correct and good, so also is that between the Asia's "Challenger" and "Brown Bess": the race was excellent and well contested, as might be expected from the character of the boats, and "Challenger" beat her ladyship cleverly. But not so that between the Edinburgh's "Little Bess," and Berwickshire's "Perseverance" he says "this was said to have been a private race", and, "it had been better had it been quite private, or pulled in the dark," now I cannot see what he means by the sneer in these, no doubt, elegant and pithy expressions; the boats were pulled against each other to be sure, and "Bess" beat "Perseverance" considerably, but why it ought to be have been kept quite private, or pulled in the dark, I really cannot comprehend, and I dare be sworn he cannot comprehend it himself. He has been seeing awry too, in the match between the Orwell's 6-oared gig "Comedy" and the Asia's "Harlequin," he says the boats were, neck and neck, until "Comedy" tugged her oars, now I can aver that this is also a mistake, "Comedy" was at least two boats' lengths ahead, when this untoward event, as he calls it, decided the match in favor of Harlequin; he does not even quote correctly, in stating the above oversight on the part of "Comedy" he says, "thus to use the phraseology of your former Correspondent, turning "Comedy's" chance of winning into *farce*. Now, if any one will take the trouble to turn to the passage referred to, he will see, that nothing but downright stupidity (or wilful misrepresentation which I would not think him guilty of) could contort the words into such a meaning, they are used in describing the first race between "Comedy" and "Harlequin," and run thus, "the state of both crews on coming in shewed that there was no *farce* in the affair," from this I leave you to judge if the writer meant to sneer at the possibility of "Comedy" being the winner; if he had, he would have been woefully mistaken, for when the same boats met again, "Comedy," as your correspondent states, was the winner by two or three lengths, "Harlequin" suffered almost a total eclipse—*Paludis qui mori solet*.

In the race between the Edinburgh's "Annette" and Asia's "Challenger," he is really quite amusing, and any one who saw the contest, and knows the facts, must laugh outright at the assertion, that it was won by a "decided trick"; true "Annette" had her two after oars single banked, but had not the "Challenger" the option of placing his in a similar way, and will any one than present deny that he declined doing so, I understand there was no stipulation as to how the oars were to be arranged, and the parties concerned are ready to prove it. Many of the best judges were of opinion, that the change would be rather to the disadvantage of "Annette"; and it was declared at the starting post, that there could not be the shadow of an objection to it, especially as "Challenger" had it in his option to make the same arrangement and declined, which he surely would not have done, had he expected to derive the least benefit from it. The objection being waived by "Challenger's" backer, not over-ruled by others, as your correspondent would give us to understand, the boats started, and after one

of the best contested races ever seen at Whampoa, the "Challenger" was fairly beaten by a short half-length only. Again he says "Annette" has plucked no laurel from the brows of her rival, or added to her own credit, by this match; but from the little mistakes he has already made, we must not implicitly believe him, but leave it to your readers to determine, whether "Annette" has gained any fresh laurels, or "Challenger" made a sacrifice of a leaf from the wreath he had already won.

As to his hints about another match, I believe it was well known to the supporters of "Challenger", that "Annette" would not be matched again this season, whatever were the results.

A match between "Annette" and "Brown Bess" is off, "Bess" pays forfeit.

'Tis a pity that so much ill feeling should be displayed on an occasion like the present, when the races are got up merely for amusement, and I sincerely trust, that on future occasions, should we be so unfortunate as to be pestered with the ebullitions of bilious reporters, they will at least have some mercy on the facts.

I have been tedious, but beg your indulgence to give this insertion, as it may qualify the misrepresentations alluded to, which have evidently emanated from some one, who has lost both his temper and his dollars.

I remain, Sir,  
Your very obedient Servant,

**DUTIES ON PIECE GOODS.**—We published in the *Register* of 17th October, an order from the Hoppo reversing the decision of the "examining mandarins" (as we sometimes hear them called), in consequence of a petition from Mr. Jardine against the high rate of duty, which it was attempted to exact on some cotton goods. We, at the same time, expressed a wish that "this example of opposition, followed as it has been by success, will be acted upon by others under similar circumstances."

The following order will afford additional proof, that it is always worth the while of foreigners to combat the attempts, which may be, and which indeed frequently are, made upon them in the settlement of duties on foreign manufactures. The case from which the present order arose is briefly this:—towards dusk in the evening one of the Hoppo's people, in a state of intoxication, came to the house of a foreigner to examine some boxes of Piece Goods, and upon seeing one opened, without troubling himself to measure, or make any enquiry, at once decided that all the handkerchiefs should be rated large, (thus imposing a duty of about half a dollar per dozen). The consignee of the goods, together with the linguist, in vain requested that he would measure them; and the next morning the heavy duty being as it is termed, "put into the Hoppo's books," an act which the Chinese represent as irrevocable, no other course remained but a petition to the Hoppo, requesting that some proper person might be sent to examine and measure the handkerchiefs, and decide according to what he might find them—to this the following answer, which is satisfactory, inasmuch as it establishes the principle on which duties on such goods are to be levied, was, after some delay and trouble, returned.

*Hoppe Chung's reply to the Merchants' request, on the part of Mr. Innes, for the law respecting Cotton Handkerchiefs. (Dated October 27th, received 29th 1832.)*

Chung, Commissioner of Duties, &c. &c. in reply.

We, the merchants, presented a prepared petition respecting the authenticated circumstances, and requested an official reply, declaring the regulations respecting the examination of foreign handkerchiefs, and giving orders. We have now received this reply (from the Hoppo).

"I examine and find, that hitherto it has been (the custom or regulation) that, in the measuring and examining of foreign handkerchiefs, all found to amount to two covits square, or upwards, be considered large handkerchiefs, and all found not to come up to two covits square be small handkerchiefs.

"Wait till I command the domestic examining the invoice, to obey and act according to the regulation hitherto in force. Hereafter, in the examination of foreign handker-

chiefs, he must altogether measure distinctly the covits and the pantes, and then divide into great and small. This is in order to remove all cause of confusion, and to prevent obstinate contest."

"Let the said senior merchants also immediately submit orders on all the foreign merchants, that at the time of examining the invoice, they themselves (may) divide and fix sizes of great and small, to afford evidence for measuring and examining."

As the above reply merely laid down the rule, Mr. Innes again petitioned, that, in his case, it might be acted upon; and, in return, was treated with some few of those compliments, which the officers of government, in this country, seem to consider themselves bound to bestow on foreigners, more especially when the foreigners are right. Upon this, a petition was prepared to the Foo-yuen, but this was ultimately rendered unnecessary by an intimation, that the smaller duty (25 cents per dozen) would alone be required, although the Hoppo could not publicly admit himself or his retainer to have been in the wrong.

It must, we doubt not, seem strange to our readers, at a distance, that we should lay stress on so trifling a thing, as the settling the duties on a few handkerchiefs; though when it is considered that every affair of this kind, when successful, establishes a precedent, the trouble incurred is repaid. Few people, out of this country, can entertain a correct idea of the random manner in which duties are here levied. Tariff there is none, for, except on a very few articles, the Hong-merchants and linguists seldom agree; and every settlement of the duties may be looked upon as a separate bargain with the low retainer, who is deputed by the Hoppo to "examine and decide," sometimes aided by a bribe shared with the linguist, who acts as go-between on the occasion. The value of the articles is never considered, so that chintzes of 28 yards, whether of the value of three or of twenty dollars, are rated alike, and pay the same duty. So great is the uncertainty, consequent on the absurd and iniquitous system above described, that we have known instances, of the rate of duties charged on one day, being double that paid on the same goods the day before. What portion of these duties, so levied, is paid into the Imperial treasury, we have no means of detecting, but the suspicion is strong, and we think, well founded, that no small share is absorbed by the various functionaries, through whom the collection is conducted.

Opposition has, in some cases, been productive of good, but few like to expose themselves to insult from the Hoppo, against the folly of whose underlings they must appeal to himself, and it is, no doubt, from a reliance on this, that a great part of this confusion of absurdity and injustice is carried on.

These facts were clearly and strongly stated, in the petition to Parliament, from the British Merchants of Canton, when the necessity of a commercial treaty was pointed out. We sincerely hope, that, in the event of any alteration of the existing system, this question, important as it is to foreign commerce with this country, may meet with due attention.

#### MANILA.

We are in possession of two edicts recently issued by the Governor-general of the Philippines. As both have reference to the commerce of the islands, we subjoin abstracts.

One is dated the 27th October, 1832, and specifies, that the dollars of the Republican States of America shall in future be liable to a charge for stamping, of but one real per 100 dollars, or one dollar and a half per thousand, instead of the former heavy tax of two per cent; the same to hold good with regard to chopped dollars from China, on which one per cent was formerly charged. No exception is made against the coin of any of the South American Republics, though many of them differ much from each other, and from the old standard, in weight and fineness. Broken dollars and pieces, are, we suppose, to continue as before, (not to be received into the treasury, but) admissible only as bullion, or to be placed "in deposit at the custom-house, as any other article of trade, paying the usual rate of one per cent on importation, and the same on re-exportation."



"tation." This, if not already modified, we think the Manila government will soon perceive the wisdom of removing altogether.

In consequence of damage to the machine, formerly used in stamping the Republican dollars with the impress of those of Spain; and with a view to greater economy: a small oval, bearing in its centre the royal crown and the cipher "F. 7." is to be henceforth struck, at the Mint on the face of the coin, which is then to be considered legal currency.

The other edict details and sanctions the deliberations of a committee, to which a question was referred, on the proposed incorporation of the two boards "of health" and "of vaccination," as to the sanitary duties to be in future levied on shipping entering the ports of the islands. We give the scale of these charges, which appear moderate, and are intended, as the edict states, to defray the requisite expenses of the board of health, and of the medical men employed in the quarantine establishment, the remuneration for whose services is to be regulated by the labour performed, and not on any fixed scale—three fourths of the proceeds of the tax being, however, to be devoted to this purpose from the 1st of January 1834. The whole amount of the tax till then, and the portion remaining after payment of the charges, as above, from that date, together with the proceeds of the extra charges in cases of quarantine, and those for bills of health, are to form a fund, for the support of lazarettos or infirmaries, and to defray the charge of medicines and such extraordinary expenses as may be deemed necessary in cases of real or supposed contagion.

Foreign vessels under 200 tons, 3 dollars.

from 201 to 300 " 5 "

301 to 500 " 7 "

501 tons and upwards 9 "

These, if a vessel is put in quarantine, to be doubled. Spanish vessels, in all cases, to pay one third less than those under foreign flags. For a bill of health, one dollar, if a foreign, or half a dollar, if a Spanish vessel. These charges to commence forthwith, on ratification by the governor, (25th October).

The two edicts above given, struck us, on perusal, as very different from those usually issued by the Manila, or even by any other government. A tone of moderate and sensible reasoning appears through them, from which we are led to hope for much good to those fine and highly favoured islands. The effect of the removal of the former impediments to the introduction of specie must be salutary and immediate; and from the liberal spirit which to us appears in these late acts of the government, we take occasion to hope, that the ill-judged and odious exercise of power which has been employed in the "expulsion" of foreigners from the islands, will not again be had recourse to.

We are indebted to our able cotemporary the *Chinese Repository*, for the following interesting and philosophic

#### REMARKS ON THE COREAN LANGUAGE.

"The civilization and literature of the greater part of eastern Asia originated in China. In China, first, characters were formed to express ideas; in China sages and lawyers lived and taught; and from China, the other nations received their civil institutions. Corea, Japan, the Lewchew islands, Cochinchina, and Tonquin were successively reclaimed from barbarism. When these several nations adopted the Chinese mode of writing, they introduced also the original sounds of the characters; but as their organs of speech differed widely from those of the Chinese, they were either unable to pronounce them correctly, or they confounded them with similar sounds in their own language, which were more familiar to their ears. We find, therefore, a great variety in the pronunciation of the Chinese characters, among all the nations who have adopted them as their medium of writing; yet, even in this variety, there is a striking analogy with the pronunciation of the Chinese character in the Mandarin dialect, which is the true standard.

"The more literature advanced, the more common the use of such phrases in the colloquial dialects became. Thus, though the spoken languages of the nations by whom Chinese characters were adopted, at first widely differed from the Chinese, yet they gradually became assimilated,—just as, by the

adoption of Latin words and phrases among the barbarians who overthrew the Roman empire, their native tongue was gradually changed into a latinized jargon or *patois*. Nevertheless the Chinese characters, when merely read over, were unintelligible to an illiterate native, unless properly explained in his native tongue; though the sounds were not entirely foreign to his ear. Thus two languages arose, one merely expressive of the sounds of the written characters, the other expressive of the ideas uttered. For the latter, the natives of the respective countries, above-named, invented alphabets, strictly adapted to their own organs of speech.—These general remarks apply fully to the Corean language.

"Though the majority of the inhabitants know how to read the Chinese written language, they have nevertheless, for greater convenience, adopted an alphabet suited peculiarly to their own tongue, similar in theory to the Japanese syllabic system. The formation of the alphabetic characters is extremely simple, but at the same time very ingenious.

"There are fifteen general sounds of consonants. These fifteen being joined, as initials, to the vowels and diphthongs, form a syllabary of one hundred and sixty-eight different combinations. The consonants appear often to change their pronunciation, considerably; and the vowels sometimes do the same, but more slightly. This is generally, if not at all times, for the sake of euphony.

"The Corean language, like all the languages of eastern Asia, has neither declension nor conjugation. It agrees exactly with the Chinese, so far as regards position, as a substitute for inflection. The pronunciation of the Chinese characters has been so completely mixed up with the original language of the country, that the present spoken language consists in great part of composite words, in which the words of both languages are united to express one single idea. Hence the language is extremely verbose. At first sight, it appears to differ widely from the Chinese, and to bear a greater resemblance to the Manchou, but on nearer inspection, the reverse is found to be true. The Chinese has been so thoroughly interwoven with it, and so fully moulded according to the organs of the natives, that one may trace the meaning of whole sentences, after having been somewhat accustomed to the sounds wherewith the natives read the Chinese characters.

"The resemblance between the Corean and Japanese languages is very striking. The Coreans study euphony to excess, and often omit or insert a letter to effect it. We may call the Corean a very expressive language, it is neither too harsh nor too soft. The Chinese language is sometimes unintelligible to foreigners, because it contains a great many sounds, which are only half pronounced; while the Corean is full and sonorous, and may be easily understood. The Coreans confound, interchange, and transpose the letters *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*. As they are a very grave people, they pronounce their language with peculiar emphasis. Their language is expressive, not on account of the great number of ideas which they can convey through this medium, for the natives are poor in thoughts, but because of its sonorous nature. We meet in it all the terms for abstract ideas which the Chinese language contains; but for many of those ideas, they have nothing more than the sound of the Chinese characters, and not an original word.

"It is remarkable, that not only the Chinese, but also the nations who have received their civilization from them, have taken the utmost pains to cultivate the Chinese language. To encourage the study thereof, it has been made a duty, incumbent on all who aspire to literary honours, and thereby to offices in the government, to know the language thoroughly. This seems to be no less the case in Corea, than in the other Chinese language nations; and hence it is that the Chinese character is so generally understood in a country, which, in civilization, is far inferior to China, as it is also to Japan.

We have not been able to ascertain whether there exists, among the Coreans, a variety of dialects; this we can only suppose to be the case from the nature of their language. We endeavoured to obtain some native books; but in this we failed; and indeed, we were not allowed even to have a sight of them. The books which have, by way of Japan, fallen into the hands of Europeans, are all the same as the Japanese; and are interspersed with explanations of the most difficult passages.

"The Coreans with whom we came in contact were acquainted with the Chinese classical books, and this seemed to be the extent of their knowledge; hence we may very safely conclude, that the Coreans possess scarcely any works, except those which they have received from China.—*Chinese Repository*, for November, 1832.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 21st ult., the day of Captain Jackson, of the ship *HANNAH*, of a son.

DIED.—At Canton, on the 20th ult., J. W. Phillips, Esq. Lieut. B. N. commanding the barque *ELIZABETH*.



# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

DECEMBER 15th, 1882.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida		4		
Biche de mer		8 a	15	
very superior		36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		4		
Birds' nests		26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Borneo		10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca		30 a	32	
" Mauritius		18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		260 a	290	
ungarbled		180 a	200	
Copper, South American		15 a	16	
at Lintin for exportation		23.50		
" Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a	10.3	
" Bengal		8.5 a	10.	
" Madras (old)	10.3 (new)	11		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	21 a	41	
Longcloths 40 yds.		31 a	41	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	21	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		11 a	11	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		21 a	21	
" blue &c.		11 a	11	
Cotton yarn N°.	16 a 20	35		Pecul
" "	20 a 30	42		
" "	30 a 40	48		
" "	40 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar		30		Catty
Cudbear		25 a	26	
Catch Pegue		4 a	41	
Ebony Mauritius		3 a	4	
" Ceylon		2 a	21	
Elephant's teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a piece		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	60		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	11	Pecul
Ginseng, crude		70 a	80	
clarified		80 a	85	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		21 a	21	
" rod, 1 inch & under		3		
" scrap		2 a	21	
Lead pig		41		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a	6	
Opium, Patna		915		
" Benares		910		Chest
" Bombay				
" Damaun		785		
" Turkey		800		Pecul
Pepper Malay		84		
Putchuck		14 a	15	
Quicksilver		58 a	60	
Rattans		21 a	31	
Rice		2 a	2.50	
Rose Malacca		88		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
" Lintin		81 a	9	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	16	
" Sandwich island		11 a	7	
Sapanwood		1.50 a	2	
Sharks' fins		23 a	24	
very fine		28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a	50	160
" Seal		1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter		45 a	50	
" Land "		5 a	61	each
" Beaver		41 a	61	
" Fox		70 a	80	
Smalls (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	41		Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5		Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter		31 a	4	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a	35	Catty
Tin-plates				Box
Tin, Banca		15		
" Straits, 1st quality		14 a	141	Pecul
Woodlens, Broadcloth.		1.40 a	1.50	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		14 a	15	
" Dutch, 40 "		26 a	28	Piece
" broad, 40 by 32 "		26 a	28	
Long-ells,		7		
Scarlet cuttings		60 a	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1 1/2 a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2.25		Pecul
Aniseed star		10 a	11	
" oil of		1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,		28 a	30	
Cassia (shipped outside) 9 "		12 a	13	
" buds		15		
China root		31		
Cubeba		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal			41	
Gamboge		75 a	85	
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartsh		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a	22	
Musk		70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a	74	
" " 2d, 1st sort		52		
" " 2nd "		47 a	48	
" " 3d, "		38 a	40	100
" small		none		
" blue Nankin, small (9 1/2 yds. 12 ins)		none		
" large (10 1/2 " 13 ")		85 a	90	
" Canton		62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia		11		Catty
Rhubarb		52 a	55	
Shk raw, Nankin Taysam		333		
" Tsaltee		352		
" Canton N° 1	Taels	260 a	265	
" " 2		250		
" " 3		225 a	230	
" " 4		140		
" " 1 Drs		80		
" " 5 1/2		70		
" " 3		63		
Sugar raw	Taels	5.2 a	5.6	
" Pingfa		6.2 a	6.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	11		
" Canton, 1st sort, Taels		6.6		
" " 2d, "		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a	15	
" Congo		20 a	28	
" Campoy		26 a	30	Pecul
" Souchong		19 a	35	
" Peko		38 a	60	
" Pekoi Souchong		18 a	20	
" Hyson		55 a	70	
" skin		26 a	35	
" young		45 a	50	
" Gunpowder		64 a	66	
" Twankay		80 a	82	
" Orange Peko		20 a	21	
" Capar		20 a	22	
Tortoise shell				
Turmeric	Sp. Drs.	5 a	51	
Tutengue		13		
Vermillon		34 a	35	Box
Whanghees		22 a	25	1000

# 

Gold. 98 touch .. \$ 23 1/2 ..... 1/2 Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Canton 2 1/2 per cent. prem. 50 1/2  
 Spanish dollars entire ..... none  
 Republican .. 1 1/2 ..... none

## 

Cotton.—The Hong Merchants remained firm, and the dealers obstinate all four or five days ago, when offers were made for the Bombay staple within one mace of the highest prices that had prevailed during the season, but some few sales were effected, but generally the merchants seem disposed to hold on for former prices, the demand being low, and sales have been made at five mace under former rates.

The cargo of the **RELIANCE** is not yet sold; it is the **MADRAS COTTON** brought by the **HERCULES**.

Opium.—Very few sales have lately been made, and our quotations must be considered as nominal, being the prices, at which the Chinese are negotiating sales of a few chests amongst themselves.

The clearances up to the 15th instant, consisted of

PAOY, 294  
 BENARAS, 14  
 MALWA, 24 1/2

Total 332 1/2

Our quotations for **BETEL NUT** and **PEPPER**, are those at which the last importations by the **RELIANCE** have been sold.

Several purchases has been made of **TYATEE SILK**, at Sp. Drs. 352 per picul, but the high price demanded for **TYATEE** has prevented any speculation in that description of **SILK**.

In other articles no alteration.

Our last advices from **BATAVIA** are of date 15th October. Coffee, Fr. 21 a 35, and scarce. Rice, 108 a 115, per koyan of 27 piculs; in great demand, and scarce. Tortoise-shell, 2500 a 3600. Sugar, 12 a 14, and rising. Piece Goods, very dull of sale, and the market overstocked with white Cotton Twists Turkey reds, 40 to 50 yards. The average, of 1600 piculs of Banca Tin, at a government sale, on the 11th October, was Silv. Fr. 44 (Sp Drs. 13 3/4) per picul.

We beg our readers at a distance to bear in mind, that the prices quoted by us are what could be obtained on the importation at Canton of the articles specified. To purchase them here, for another market, it would be necessary to add not only the importation duty, which is usually heavy, but also at least an equal amount of duty on exportation. For some articles, such as Gambier, Mace, Nutmegs, &c. which are in limited demand and are brought to this market usually, and in small quantities, our quotations are, in a great measure, nominal; and are continued regularly, whether the articles be or be not on sale, which latter contingency is by no means unusual.

## 

The Good Success, Captain Durant, will sail in all December. For Freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
 Canton, 10th November, 1832.

## 

The ship **ANN**, Capt. Allen, will sail forthwith For Freight, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

## 

The **CAMBRIDGE**, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa early in December. For Freight apply to  
**WHITMAN & Co.**  
 Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## 

The **MERMAID**, Capt. Evans, will sail with all despatch, For Freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
 Canton, September 8th, 1832.

## 

A few Copies of the 1st. No. of this splendid work, containing five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by **Corbould, Stothard, &c.** are on sale at

**MARKWICK & LANE'S.**

Price in 4to ..... \$ 1 1/2  
 in 8vo ..... \$ 1

The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PAICE CURRENT" are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

# 

London & Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 1/4  
 Other Bills, s. 4 1/5  
 Bengal Co's. 207, Sa. Rs. 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight.  
 Private bills 209 a 210, ..  
 Bombay 218 1/2 By. Rs. ..

## 

DECEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM
2 Amer. ship	Franklin,	Furber, New York,
	Fanny,	Fairfowl, Manila,
4 H. C. S.	Reliance,	Timina, Calcutta,
5 Span. ship	Perla,	Penha, Manila,
10 Amer. brig	Caroline,	Warneck, Buenos Ayres,
11 Span. ship	Victoria,	Cagigas, Manila,
12 Amer. "	Washington,	Salisbury, Cebu.

## 

Per H. C. S. **RELIANCE**.—Mrs. Brightman and family, Mrs. Bernard; H. G. Brightman, H. Williams, A. Thompson, Esqrs. and Lieut. Mc Gregor, H. C. European Regt.  
**CAROLINA**.—S. W. Archer, Esq. and Dr. Burroughs.

DECEMBER	SAILED	FOR
5 Amer. brig	John Gilpin,	Walsh, S. America,
" " ship	Martha,	Dumaresq, Boston,
" " "	Oneida,	Huddestone, Manila,
6 Span. brig	Legaspi,	De Soc, "
" " "	Centinela,	Yguaraz, "
" " "	Superior,	Stirling, New York,
8 H. C. S.	Abercrombie Robinson,	Innes, London,
	London,	Smith, "
10 Span. ship	Constante,	Shay, Manila,
12 H. C. S.	Bunira,	Hamilton, London,
" " ship	Hannah,	Jackson, Bombay,
" Amer. "	Nepomset,	Hunt, Boston,
	Walker,	Phillips, Philadelphia,
14 Port brig.	Aurelia,	Kaulk, Bombay,
" Amer. ship	Selma,	McEuen, New York,
" " "	Florida,	Howland, "
15 " "	Cleopatra,	Evans, "
" " "	Panama,	Griswold, "
" " "	Mary,	Christianson, "

## 

Per H. C. S. **LONDON**.—Mrs. Underwood, Capt. Underwood, Capt. Ker, JOHN GILPIN.—I. Duran Esq.  
**SUPERIOR**.—W. H. Mubbell, Esq.  
**HANNAH**.—Mrs. Jackson and child.  
**AURELIA**.—Wm. Haylett, Esq.

## 

The interest in our Establishment of Mr. MOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, **WILLIAM JARDINE** and **JAMES MATHESON**, under the Firm of **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Canton, 20th June, 1832. **MAGNIAC & Co.**

## 

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of Mr. **WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD**. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

Batavia, 1st September, 1832. **DODDIE, MACKENZIE & Co.**

## 

THE undersigned do hereby give notice, that the concern of **B. GERNHEART** and **SENN VAN BASSEL**, will be dissolved on the 1st of December next, as mutually agreed upon this day.

Canton, 1st November, 1832. **B. GERNHEART & SENN VAN BASSEL.**

## 

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr. Morrison. The work of this kind, however, consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now published, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death, the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature, and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious Glossary on the Chinese language and style of writing. To defray the expense of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars. **CHARLES GUTLAF.**  
 Canton, October 1st, 1832.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5.

THURSDAY, 20<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 1832.

NO. 20.

## NOTICE.

THE interest in our Establishment, of Mr. HOLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15<sup>th</sup> February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of MR. WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

Batavia, 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1832.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon, or being indebted to the late Firm of ILBERRY, FEARON and Co., of Canton, are hereby requested to send their accounts to MR. JOSEPH CRAIG, who was appointed Trustee of the said Estate, at a Meeting of Creditors, held on the 29<sup>th</sup> ultimo.

Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1832.

## NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to hire a Boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL, No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.

September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1832.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail in all December. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa early in December.

Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON, September 8<sup>th</sup>, 1832.

## FOR SALE.

Fresh Soda Water, at two dollars per dozen. Bottles returned. Apply to

C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.

No. 6 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1832.

## HAVANNA SEGARS,

Of a superior quality, for sale at 3/4 lb. by

ROBERT EDWARDS.

No. 3, American Hong.

## PROSPECTUS

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CHARLES GUTLAF.

Canton, October 18, 1832.

BYRON'S GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 1<sup>st</sup> No. of this splendid work, containing five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by Corbould, Stothard, &c. are on sale at

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Price for the 1<sup>st</sup> No. 3/4, and for the 2<sup>nd</sup> No. 3/4.

For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, 3/4.

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A fast sailing American ship (the *Boston*), was, we understand, appointed to sail from London to Canton early in October; by her we shall probably receive the first certain intelligence of the future destinies of Portugal.

**LOCAL, DEC. 15.**—To-day the new Governor-general of the two Kwang provinces, (*Kwang-tung*, and *Kwang-se*, "the wide east", and "the wide west", i. e. Canton and Quang-si), ascended the shore at the provincial city. At the landing place, called *Tien-tze ma-tow*, "the heaven character horse head", there were about seventy officers, civil and military, to receive him, waiting in the "near sun pavilion". After the reception, the Magistrate *Loo* went immediately to the temple of the "heaven's queen", (*Tien Hou*), and performed his devotions, this is called *Se chin*, "washing away the dust". After the service, he changed his robes, and put on the embroidered vest, in which he repaired to the palace.

At 2 o'clock precisely (*Mu We-shu*) he received the Foo-yuen's seals, (that officer having obtained a sick furlough for three months). To-morrow *Loo* will again offer incense, and visit the Tartar general, the Foo-yuen, and the Hoppo, the judge, treasurer, &c.

As the Governor entered his palace, there were twenty petitioners kneeling and seizing hold of his chair to present their petitions. He gave orders that they should all be brought up into the *ta tang*, "great hall" or public court, to have their cases there decided on.

Governor *Loo* is about 60 years of age. He was once a very good man, but latterly he has, from drinking the waters of Canton, even at the foot of the rebel mountains, acquired a love of money:—he has become, his enemies say, a receiver of bribes. His excellency was at the *Fa-te* gardens all yesterday, where he remained whiling away the time, as the 23rd day of the moon was inauspicious for entering on office. These high mandarins, disciples of Confucius, and scoffers at religion generally,—the learned of China,—seem superstitious enough in their own way.

**THE TRI-COLOR.**—The flag of France, of the French people of France in her emancipated state—the Tri-color is now flying in Canton, having been hoisted by Mr. Gornaert, the French consul, in front of the French hong, on the 13th inst. after an interval of about thirty years,\* during which time, none having been displayed, the flag-staff had been removed.

We understand that, for the last three years, ineffectual exertions had been made to obtain the consent of the government—or rather of the Hong-merchants—to the replacing it; and permission was only at length gained, when it was found that preparations were already in progress for effecting what, it now appears, there was, from the first, no reason for objecting to. We believe that, for permission to hoist other flags, an annual fee of one to two hundred dollars is exacted. In this instance this "old custom"—the sole and often fictitious excuse for half the pilferings and plunderings practised on foreigners—has, strange to say, not been insisted on.

**REPORT OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE Foo-yuen and some Mandarins who visited him recently during his indisposition.** They found him in tears, lamenting his hard fate, and as they endeavored to console him, he poured forth his lamentations to the following purport:—

"I have lost my brother—my only brother!—My son is afflicted with impotence, and I have no other child! I am sick, old, and infirm:—man delighteth me not; nor woman neither!

"When first I came to Canton, I was ignorant of the manners, customs, and habits of the people; and I fancied that they were the same as in other parts of the empire. I have been an attentive observer of men and things here and elsewhere. I have examined, and compared. The

comparison is wofully against Canton—deceit and falsehood prevail every where—in all ranks and in all places. There is no truth in man, nor honesty in woman! I have endeavored, in vain, to correct these evils: it has been labour lost. I am sick at heart, and wish to depart from such scenes of vice, and habitual falsehood; fadings that they are too deep-rooted ever to be eradicated. I have implored the Emperor to allow me to depart in peace. All is vanity and vexation of spirit!"

**THE WEATHER**, early in the month, suddenly changed from its previous unreasonable state to moderate and exhilarating cold. The thermometer averages during the day 55° falling at night below 45°. This change the Chinese, in whose openly built houses fires could be of but very little use, meet by the addition of numerous thickly quilted coverings which are multiplied or diminished with every variation of the temperature. When so covered up in a very cold day, the appearance of some of the Chinese approaches the ridiculous, bearing no slight resemblance to the uncouth figures of the Esquimaux as portrayed by our northern voyagers. The comforts of coal fires, woollen clothing, and blankets reconcile foreigners to the change.

## FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

**ATTACK NEAR MACAO.**—A day or two ago, considerable sensation was excited in Canton, by a report, that two gentlemen had been attacked by some Chinese in the immediate vicinity of Macao, and that they had been very severely treated.

The particulars of the case, as we gather them, are as follows:—

Mr. Lindsay, of the H. C. Factory, in company with a gentleman lately arrived in China, on account of his health, had been snipe shooting on an island, called the *Lappa*,\* and were quietly returning home, without having had any quarrel, or given cause of offence to any one. When within about a quarter of a mile of their boat,—they having before observed that they were followed by several suspicious looking men,—three of the number advanced, and commenced abusing a Chinese coolie, who attended the two gentlemen. Mr. Lindsay addressed them, in Chinese, asking what they meant, no molestation being offered to them. The answer was made by drawing out from their sleeves short heavy carpenter's axes and bludgeons, which, till then, they had concealed. From this it would appear as though the attack were a premeditated one, and Mr. L., no doubt thinking it such, pointed his gun at the nearest man, threatening to shoot him if he advanced, but he seemed too well aware, that such threats in China cannot be executed, and struck Mr. L. a severe blow on the face with a bludgeon, he in vain trying to defend himself with the butt end of his gun, with which he then attempted to knock down his assailant; the stock broke over the man's arm, and when thus defenceless, the Chinaman rushed in and struck him, with a hatchet, so severe a blow on the face as to cut him completely through the lip and cheek, and break several back teeth; another one with a bludgeon also struck him on the head, so as nearly to stun him; and, in that condition, took his gun, and some other things. The whole of this occupied hardly a minute; and Mr. L.'s companion, who had been, when the fray began, at some distance, being seen hurrying to his assistance, the assailants ran to attack him: one of them aimed a blow at him with a large hatchet; and, had this taken effect, it would most probably have proved fatal; but, in the act of striking with the butt end of his gun, he lost his balance, and fell; his gun was then seized, and the men ran away. After waiting till partially recovered from the blows, the gentlemen walked to their boat. The Chinese who attended them, did not assist during the affray, and only once interfered, calling to his countrymen, not to strike one of the gentlemen after he was disarmed.

\* The *LAPPA*, in Chinese *Tuy-sen shan*, is a small island opposite to Macao, forming the western side of the inner harbour. It affords room for a pleasant variety in walk and scene, especially, *Monsieur's Garden*, 20 ANGL. CHIN. CALENDAR, 1893.

\* The tri-color was first hoisted in Canton, on the 17th of January, 1893, (the anniversary of the condemnation of Louis XVI.), by M. Piro, then French Agent in China.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that, although severely hurt, and still suffering from the effects of the blows, no fears need be entertained for Mr. Lindsay; who will, however, bear for life the marks of the indignity and violence, which he has suffered.

We understand, that the chief of the British Factory, on learning the circumstances, immediately forwarded a statement of them to the *Trotang* and *Kuen-pin-foo*, together with a demand for redress. Of the attainment of this we are however by no means sanguine, such being the strange state to which foreigners are reduced, that none can, even with arms in their hands, venture to defend their own lives; or, even after the forbearance displayed by these gentlemen in not discharging their fowling pieces at their ruffianly assailants, can they hope for more than a few civil words expressive of the regret of the local officer to whom the complaint is forwarded. It was but last month, that we had occasion to notice an attack on some gentlemen in front of the British Factory, not ten yards from its gates, and we are never long without some cause for regret, and may we add—disgust—at the state of helplessness, in which we find ourselves. Not a month ago, two English ladies, while at different times passing in their sedan chairs, were grossly insulted in the streets of Macao. The complaints, preferred on these occasions, were met exactly as we have above described—redress is out of the question.

It may appear to such of our readers, as are unacquainted with this country, (or rather with that part of it to which foreigners are confined), that we lay too much stress on every little affray, in which a foreigner is concerned. We are not querulous, but we cannot but feel, that it is only the impression on the minds of the Chinese, that we dare not use arms, which makes them so audacious—it is not against the petty villains, who attack for the purpose of plunder, that we feel resentment, but against the government, whose barbarous policy abets, and encourages such things—it is not for a moment to be supposed, that peaceful strangers should be thus attacked, in open day-light, in the presence of numerous spectators, unless the perpetrators of the crime were well aware that they could do so with impunity.

The consequences are to be dreaded. Impunity will beget offence. Can it be expected, that in every instance the aggrieved party will reason so coolly, as to refrain from availing himself of the means in his power to defend his life, for which, if he were murdered, no redress could be obtained? Had the Chinese in Mr. Lindsay's case met the fate, which he merited, at the hands of the gentleman whose life he jeopardized, what would have been the result? The (in such a case) monstrous doctrine of life for life would be insisted on, and nothing short of a repetition of the tragedy of the Gunner of the "*Hindustan*," or Francisco Terranova, would satisfy the Chinese. Though it were too great an insult to the foreign community to suppose, that at the present day this would, under any circumstances, be submitted to, such would however be demanded, and, as a matter of course, stoppage of the trade would ensue; the Chinese now looking on this as the spell, which could, in the *dernier ressort* bring the high spirited Englishman to unconditional submission. The remedy for all this is easy; but we fear, from the impetuosity with which our situation is viewed in England, that it will not be applied, and it is at least probable, that an appeal to arms may be the first means attempted to prove to this arrogant nation, that our strength exists, though it is withheld. Until this "consummation so devoutly to be wished" arrive, in some way or other, by negotiation or force, foreigners must be content to submit to whatever they may meet with; and, if they feel sore on the occasion, they must console themselves with the reflection that, sooner or later, *le bon temps viendra*.

We have delayed, for a day, or two issuing the present No., with a view of laying before our readers the following particulars of an

### INSURRECTION ON FORMOSA.

About ten days ago, a friend of ours received intimation from the commander of a Junk, from Formosa, of an

insurrection having broken out on that island; but, fearful that the information might not prove correct, he refrained from mentioning it till two days ago, when the Governor of this province received intelligence from *Nanon*, in a letter from the *T'ung-che* of that place. A *Comu* was immediately held, when the *An-cha-sze* was requested to prepare himself for a journey to Amoy.

The insurrection commenced near *Chang-foo-hien*, about 40 *le* from *Tae-wan-foo*, (the capital of the island), where twenty-six mandarins, great and small, together with about two thousand men, were killed. Among the officers killed were the *Tae-wan-foo*, two *Chung-hwa-hien*, one of whom had recently arrived to relieve the other; a *Too-sze*; four *Tien-tsung*; ten *Pa-tsung*; and six or eight *Wae-wei*, the *Tuh-pean-chung-kuen-foo-tsang*, and one *Tao-tang*.

The inhabitants of the western side of Formosa are natives of the island, Chincheu men, and Canton men; and the affray originated about five piculs of yams, which some Chincheu vagabonds took away from some of the resident Canton people, who immediately applied to the heads of the village, where the plunderers lived, and received redress; but thinking, that by applying to the *Chang-hwa-hien* they might prevent a recurrence of similar outrages, they did so, and the *Chang-hwa-hien* directly called upon five of the heads of families, and demanded money, to the amount of 1000 dollars each; the payment of which they resisted, alleging that the affair was already settled. To this he lent a deaf ear, keeping them in prison till the money should be paid. When they had been thus, for seven or eight days, in confinement, finding them untractable, he raked up a stronger charge against them, calling upon them to produce a *Ladron*, who had escaped some time before, and who could not be found. The head-men concerned, exasperated at this unexpected demand, sent to the village privately; and offered a reward of 1000 dollars to any one who would kill the *Chang-hwa-hien*. The villagers listened to the proposal, and, in open day, attacked the house of the officer, killed him, and all his attendants. The *Tae-wan-foo*, hearing of the affair, went in person, attended by about five hundred soldiers, when he was attacked, killed, and all his force destroyed. Several other bodies of troops advanced, under various officers; and were also beat off with great slaughter.

When the last accounts left, the *Ching-tsung-ping-kwan* was missing; the city of *Tae-wan-foo* in possession of the *Tae-wan-tae-yay*, and about 30,000 men hired for the occasion. The villagers, under the five head-men, were advancing against it, more than 50,000 strong. From Amoy, 5000 troops had embarked for the island, under the land and water *Te-tuh*. So the affair rests for the present.

LINTIN.—An experiment, successfully made some few months since, of building a smuggling boat afloat on a stage between two other boats, has been lately repeated; and we hear, that a third is now being so constructed. The reason assigned for this mode of building is that the river mandarins are so exorbitant in their demands for convenience and security at the former place (within a mile or two of the city of Canton) that the builders have found it necessary to "cut their acquaintance" and trust to the protection afforded them at Lintin by the "outside fleet", with which they well know the mandarins have no wish or power to interfere. The boats, recently built, are larger and of a better class than the former ones, with laid decks and com-

NOTE.—For greater intelligibility, the ranks to which these officers may be considered equal, are subjoined. We quote from the Rev. Dr. Morrison's "*View of China*."

Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Adjutant-general of the Viceroy's troops, 1 General, 22 Commanders-in-Chief: The *Tae-wan-foo* is the chief officer resident on the island, under the Governor of Fuh-keen, of which province the whole island forms a department. The *Chang-hwa-hien* is chief of the district so called; the other officers named are assistant magistrates of various grades.

In No. 7 of the Registry, of this year, will be found a brief description of Formosa, the names of the districts into which it is divided, &c. &c.



hings round the hatch-ways, as in foreign craft, instead of the whole deck being formed of a number of small hatch-ways loosely laid, as formerly done. The largest of these "fast crab boats" carry near sixty men, and two or three small swivels each, with pikes, knives, and—though last certainly not the least in the list of Chinese weapons of offence and defence—plenty of round stones, wherewith to repel the curiosity of any government war boat, which might be inclined to approach closer than the smugglers liked. The whole business, of the transport of the Opium between Lintin and Canton, is so admirably managed, on a fixed scale, that the boats are but seldom interfered with, nor are they likely to be, so long as the *free traders* can afford to pay the mandarin so much better for not fighting than the government will for doing his duty. A skirmish is got up, every now and then, and a few stones interchanged, in a friendly way, as a proof of their vigilance; but no attempt has been, for a long time, made; nor, from the better equipment of the smuggler, in point of numbers, and efficient strength, would a contest be lightly hazarded. The Opium boats pass and repass before the Factories, in open day, in defiance of the express orders that no boats of the class to which they belong shall be suffered to exist; and the precious drug is landed in the suburbs of the city in full security. Some of it is, at times, conveyed by the very boats sent down to act against the smugglers, and to them the smuggling of Saltpetre is almost wholly confined. The exact rates paid to the river mandarins are not known: the allowance to the Lintin ones is, we believe, one dollar per chest; and, at the request of the smugglers, this is paid by them on taking away the drug, so that the foreigners actually become receivers for the government officers.

Our unhappy Foo-yuen (a jeremiad of whose we publish in our present No.) is said to have been so mystified with the information, about the Opium trade, obtained soon after his arrival in Canton, that he condescended to pay a visit, in *propria persona*, *incoq*, to the station at Lintin; and although the Chinese charitably ascribe his great anxiety on the subject to a wish to find cause of complaint against the governor, with whom he was at enmity, we never heard that the old gentleman made any very useful discoveries; except perhaps that it might have been a means of impressing him with the opinion which he seems now to entertain with regard to the people of Canton; an opinion which, though not flattering, we strongly suspect to be correct.

While on this subject, we may mention that, a few days ago, while passing down one of the streets running at right angles from the front of the Factories, (and in which are the shops of the "outside merchants" trading with foreigners,) our attention was called by a friend to an old man, seated on the pavement, busily engaged with hammer and file in publicly repairing the bowls of old Opium pipes, many of which were lying around him on the ground, and this we have since found, upon enquiry, to be his constant employment. Upon expressing surprise to an intelligent Chinese, that the police should suffer the old pipe mender to remain unmolested, we were met by the remark that "he was too poor to be squeezed, and why therefore should the police trouble itself about him?"

**KOREN.**—The 80th *Peking Gazette* of the current year, contains a memorial to the Emperor from *Peih-chang*, the Resident there, concerning an attempt to take the city and rebel. The leader was a person named *Ta-wa-kih*, who induced others to join in the plot. It appears from the imperfect sketch of the affair given in the *Gazette*, that two of the Mahommedan Bega, who had received "buttons and feathers" from the Emperor of China, perished by the hands of the conspirators; and continued to scold their murderers as long as they had breath. The Mahommedan Bega of His Pagan Majesty died faithfully in his service, and he declares their case extremely lamentable (*tsing shoo ko mia*.) Some Musselman servants also were killed on the occasion. For all these sufferers the Emperor orders posthumous compassion.

*Peih-chang*, the Resident, promptly brought *Ta-wa-kih* and his intimate accomplices, in all twenty-one persons, to the *King-che* (ignominious and slow) form of death; and

sent their heads round all the Ko-ten territory, "to illustrate the laws of the land."

The Emperor praises much the decision and severity of *Peih-chang*.

**SINGULAR ANECDOTE.**—It is well known that the provinces of *Shensi* and *Shansi* contain some of the most opulent men in China. The natives say, they have money heaped up like mountains. And the chief money lenders in Canton are from these provinces. During the last years of the late Emperor *Kea-king*, a rich widow of the name *Chun*, of the district *Tae-yuen foo*, had a son, who went to all lengths in luxury and extravagance. Among other idle pursuits, he was a great chess-player. But chess, on a piece of board, or *paper*, as the Chinese have it, is a very meagre, though interesting game. Master *Chun* conceived a new idea. He got a large room painted as a chess board, with tables for himself and friend on opposite sides. For chess-men, he purchased a set of beautiful female slaves, dressed them up in various colours, and made them perform, by a signal, the duty of knights, pawns, horses, kings, queens, castles, &c. This high chess-player saved himself the trouble of moving the pieces. At a given signal, the pieces taken made their exit at the door.

Of these proceedings the Emperor got intelligence, and, probably, offended by a rich subject out-doing him in luxury, he affected to be horribly offended—(his own habits gave the lie to this)—at the idea of buying slaves to perform the office of chess-men! He fined master *Chun* 3,000,000 of taels, and transported him to the black-dragon-river, for life; telling him, at the same time, that he ought to be infinitely grateful, that his "brain-cup" (or head) was not separated from his shoulders.

**THE ROOT *Pak-kap***, is used by the Chinese medical men, internally, as a styptic for stopping hemorrhages of the lungs; externally, it is mixed up with plasters, and applied to ulcers. The following tale is told, as affording, at an early period, a strong proof of its efficacy.

A criminal, who had committed capital crimes seven times, was so tortured, when put to the question, as to occasion a great spitting of blood. His jailer administered to him some *Pak-kap* powders, which were then much praised, and the man was immediately cured. However, he was, after all, brought to the slow and ignominious punishment of being cut to pieces. After death, his lungs were examined, and scores of apertures appeared, which were perfectly healed, and restored to sound healthy colour. This "divine efficacy" was attributed to the *Pak-kap* root, which had been administered to him. (See *Pun tsau kang muk*.)

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

DATE.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.
1 00 74 30:10	Fine weather, mostly light breeze.	SE	SE
2 00 74 30:05	" " " " " "	SE	SE
3 00 74 30:05	" " " " " "	SE	SE
4 00 74 30:05	" " " " " "	SE	SE
5 00 74 30:10	" " " " " "	SE	SE
6 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
7 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
8 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
9 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
10 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
11 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
12 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
13 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
14 00 74 30:15	Cloudy most part, " " " "	SE	SE
15 00 74 30:00	Fine weather, most part moderate breeze.	SE	SE
16 00 74 30:15	" " " " " "	SE	SE
17 00 74 30:15	" " " " " "	SE	SE
18 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
19 00 74 30:25	" " " " " "	SE	SE
20 00 74 30:25	" " " " " "	SE	SE
21 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
22 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
23 00 74 30:20	" " " " " "	SE	SE
24 00 74 30:25	Cloudy most part, moderate breeze.	SE	SE
25 00 74 30:20	Fine weather, " " " "	SE	SE
26 00 74 30:20	Cloudy, latter part thunder and rain, most part light breeze.	SE	SE
27 00 74 30:20	Fine weather, light breeze.	SE	SE
28 00 74 30:10	" " " " " "	SE	SE
29 00 74 30:10	" " " " " "	SE	SE
30 00 74 30:10	" " " " " "	SE	SE



## IMPORTS

DECEMBER 29th, 1832

**STUDIES**

Ambergris	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	Catty	Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4 a 5	Pecul
Assafetida	.....	.....	Swedish, in kits	.....	Cwt.
Biche de mer	.....	.....	Stock fish	.....	5 a 6
Bees' wax	.....	.....	Spalter	.....	34 a 4
Betel nut	.....	.....	Thread, Gold & Silver	.....	32 a 35
Birds' nests	.....	.....	Tin-plates	.....	54 a 6
Camphor Baku	.....	.....	Tin, Banca	.....	141 a 152
Clover Molucca	.....	.....	Strait, 1st quality	.....	14 a 15
Clover Mauritius	.....	.....	Woolens, Broadcloth	.....	1.40 a 1.50
Cochineal Europe garbled	260 a 290	.....	Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	.....	15 a 16
ungarbled	180 a 200	.....	Dutch 40	.....	26 a 28
Copper, South American	15 a 16	.....	Long-ells, broad, 40 by 33	.....	26 a 28
at Lintin for exportation	23.50	.....	Scarlet cuttings	.....	80 a 90
Japan	18 a 20	Pecul			
Coral fragments	30 a 50	.....			
Cotton Bombay	Tails 8 a 9.8	.....			
Bengal	8.5 a 9.6	.....			
Madras (old) 10.3 (new) 11	.....	.....			
Cotton goods British		.....			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 21 a 41	.....			
Longcloths 40 yds.	4 a 5	.....			
Moulins 20 yds.	2 a 21	Piece			
Cambrics 12 yds.	11 a 14	.....			
Montebis, Bandannoes, scarlet	21 a 21	.....			
blue &c.	14 a 12	.....			
Cotton yarn N. 16 a 20	35	Pecul			
20 a 30	42	.....			
30 a 40	98	.....			
40 a 70	not wanted	.....			
Cow Bezoar	30	Catty			
Cudbear	25 a 26	.....			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 41	.....			
Ebony Mauritius	3 a 4	.....			
Ceylon	2 a 21	.....			
Elephants teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	100	.....			
2nd 12 a 15	80	.....			
3rd 18 a 25	70	.....			
cuttings	70	.....			
Fishmaws	50 a 70	.....			
Flints	Cts. 50	.....			
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 11	Pecul			
Ginseng, crude	70 a 80	.....			
clarified	80 a 85	.....			
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	21 a 21	.....			
red, 1 inch & under	3	.....			
scrap	2 a 21	.....			
Lead pig	41	.....			
Mace	none	.....			
Myrrh	4 a 18	.....			
Nutmegs	none	.....			
Olibanum, garbled, 10; ungarbled, 5 a 6	.....	.....			
Opium, Patas	.....	.....			
Benares	870	.....			
Bombay	720	Chest			
Damann	none	.....			
Turkey	none	Pecul			
Pepper, Malay	51	.....			
Putehuok	14 a 15	.....			
Quicksilver	58 a 60	.....			
Rattani	24 a 31	.....			
Rice	2 a 2.50	.....			
Rose Maloes	38	.....			
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none	Pecul			
Lintin	81 a 9	.....			
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 18	.....			
Sandwich island	11 a 7	.....			
Sapanwood	1.80 a 2	.....			
Sharks fins	23 a 24	.....			
very fine	28 a 40	.....			
Skins Rabbit	45 a 50	100			
Soot	1.80 a 2	.....			
Soot Otter	45 a 50	.....			
Land	5 a 61	each			
Beaver	41 a 61	.....			
Fox	50 a 80	.....			
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a 60	Pecul			

# BULLION. CURRENT PRICE NO EXCHANGES.

Gold 98 touch \$ 224 ..... # Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. prem.  
 Spanish dollars entire ..... } note  
 Republican ..... }

London \$ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.  
 Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 1/4.  
 Other Bills, s. 4/5  
 Bengal Co's 207 1/2 Rs. \$ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight  
 Private bills 209 a 210.  
 Bombay 216 By Rs.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

**COTTON.**—During the last ten days, much activity has prevailed in the market, and several sales have been made both of the BOMBAY and BENGAL staple, but the latter at reduced prices; till yesterday when the holders were more firm, and an improvement of two mace per picul took place: our extreme quotations are for the Company's best qualities.

The stock on the first of the present Chinese moon (or on the 22nd inst.), was composed of 45,410 bales of BOMBAY, 20,530 BENGAL, and 6,050 of MADRAS, in all 79,290 bales, which is exclusive of the Hindustani cargo.

**OPIMUM.**—The market has been under a complete stagnation for the past fortnight, but some transactions have been passing amongst the Chinese, at the reduced rates of Sp. Drs. 570 for PATNA or BENARES, and of Sp. Drs. 720 for MALWA, at which we make our quotations nominally.

The deliveries on the 22nd inst. were PATNA, 285  
 BENARES, 19  
 MALWA, 379

Total 683.

No TURKEY OPIMUM remaining.

SILK keeps steady at our quotations.

We continue the last prices given for the articles of PEPPER and BETEL Nut, but they are above what it is supposed would be realized for any subsequent importations.

The market is nearly cleared of BLACK TEA, but GREEN TEA are on the decline in price.

A further advance in CAMBIA has taken place.

A recent demand for LONG CLOTHS has had the effect of raising the price above half a dollar a piece.

The senior security merchant How-qua has purchased the Company's investment of CAMLETS; and, in consequence of being in his hands, the price has advanced.

The SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER, the arrival of which we noticed on the 14th Nov., has been put on board one of the Depot vessels at Lintin, to wait an improvement in the market.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER ARRIVED. FROM  
 15 Amer. ship Cowper, Bartlett, Batavia.  
 PASSENGER.

Per COWPER.—J. Shillaber, and — Hooper, Esqrs.

DECEMBER SAILED FOR  
 11 Amer. brig Lascar, Benjamin, Manila.  
 15 Port. barque Novo Douardo, Luz, Calcutta.  
 17 " brig Santa Anna, Oliveira, Bomb. & Damaun.  
 18 H. C. S. Charles Grant, Manderson, London.  
 20 Port. barque Sao Francisco de Paula, Senna, Bomb. & Damaun.  
 22 Brit. Isabella Robertson, Hudson, Calcutta.  
 23 Amer. ship Panther, Lockwood, New York.  
 25 " Lion, Rich, " "  
 26 Brit. Ann, Allen, Bombay.  
 " Amer. Tremont, Sturgis, Cowes.  
 27 Neth. Jeanetta Philipina, Keak, Amsterdam.  
 — U. S. S. Peacock, Geisinger, Cochin China.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. S. CHARLES GRANT.—Mrs. Plowden, Sir Charles Grey, Knt., Alexander Pearson, Esq. and James Colquhoun, Esq.  
 ANN.—Jackson and C. G. Tracy, Esqrs.  
 ISABELLA ROBERTSON.—Miss Philip and M. Pereira, Esq.  
 JEANETTA PHILIPINA.—J. J. L. Jacobson and — Teelaer, Esqrs.  
 U. S. S. PEACOCK.—J. R. Morrison, Esq.

## FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durent, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1832.

## FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa with all despatch.

WHITMAN & Co.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

## FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

The interest in our Establishment of MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC expiring this day, as announced by public advertisement on the 15th February last, our business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, under the Firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 30th June, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established a Branch of their establishment at Canton, under the superintendence of MR. WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD. Their business at Canton will be carried on under the same firm as at Batavia.

DOUGLAS, MACKENNIE & Co.

Batavia, 1st September, 1832.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at ROBT EDWARDS'S, N° 3 American Hong:

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weather shoes, from Stuart. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland. Very fine Irish linen; 40 damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half Hose, colored and plain. Very fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Pint Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Batavia Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havana and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles &c. &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MARKWICK & LANE'S  
 EUROPEAN BAZAR. N° 3, IMPERIAL HONG,  
 And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux Claret, Destournel's Medoc, superior St. Julien do, of Vintage of 1825. Very superior Champagne; a small quantity of fine old Hock, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland Whiskey; Sherry in Hhds. and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's Pale Ale in Hhds. Hosiery in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woolled long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves; a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do; gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest bread Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes; blacking and brushes, sperm candles, patent lamps of great variety; Stationary of all descriptions; a variety of Perfumery from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelain, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

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